ORIENTAL COINS AND THEIR VALUES

THE WORLD OF ISLAM

by

MICHAEL MITCHINER

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ISBN 0 904173 15 1

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Published by: Hawkins Publications
Ravenhill, Rectory Park,
Sanderstead CR2 9JR, London.

Distributed by: B. A. Seaby Ltd.,
11 Margaret Street,
London W. 1.

Printed by: Bakers Trade Finishers
4 Penwortham Road,
London S. W. 16.

منشورات هاوكينز ١٩٧٧ . حقوق الطبع محفوظة

قام بنشر هذا الكتاب : دار هاوكينز للنشـــر
دافينهيل ، ريكتورى بارك
ساندرستيد سى أر ٢ ٩ جيهأر ، لندن .

ويتم توزيعه بواسطة : بي ايه سيبى ليمتد
١١ مارجريت ستريت

طبع هذا الكتاب بواسطة : بيكرز تريد فينيشرز
٤ بينوورثام رود
لندن اس. دابليو. ١٦

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North
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Centre
1 Patani 2 Patani Ligeh
3 Patani Saiburi 4 Patani Jala
5 Kelantan 6 Trengganu
South
1 Pahang
d. Sumatra : -
1 Atjih AD 1496 - 1874 2 Bandar Al Rahman
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EASTERN COINAGE

THE WORLD OF ISLAM

PREFACE

Islam has embraced a substantial portion of the world for many centuries. Following a first flush of expansion during the 7 th. and 8 th. centuries AD the Caliphate extended from Southern France and Spain in the west, along Northern Africa to Egypt and Arabia. From the seat of the Caliphate at Damascus the domain of Islam extended thence across Syria, Mesopotamia, Eastern Turkey and the Caucasus; and beyond these provinces eastwards across Iran and Afghanistan to the most distant provinces of Transoxiana and Sind. Christendom soon regained control of Southern France and Northern Spain and in the 15 th. century expelled the last outpost of Islam from Southern Spain but at the same time Islam was in the process of expelling the last footholds of Christendom (Byzantium and Trebizond) from Turkey. In the meantime the East African coast, much of Russia and most of India had been brought within the fold of Islam. The East African coast came within the sphere of interest of Islamic traders seeking copper from the rich mines of Rhodesia but extension of Islam in Central Asia was largely a result of the adoption of this Religion by the Mongol Hordes. In India Islam spread by conquest when Mohammed of Ghor marched down from Afghanistan and established the Delhi Sultanate. The early 16 th. century saw the last major extension of Islam as the local states in Southern Malaya and the Indonesian islands adopted Islam one after the other. By 1520 the most easterly Islamic Sultanates were prospering at Brunei in northern Borneo and on the Islands of Ternate and Tidore in the Moluccas. This is the geographical extend of the Islamic world.

The present book is but a survey when compared with the many volumes that would be required to compile a detailed catalogue. Attention has been given to selecting material that provides a representative cross-section of Islamic coinage, including both commonly encountered issues and the emissions of minor dynasties whose Emirs only struck a scanty coinage. The coins catalogued here are nearly all being published for the first time and although many of the issues are well known there are also a substantial number of new issues as well as some rulers and even dynasties not previously known to have struck coins. Some of the mints represented here are also of interest and a few dates call for minor revisions of existing chronologies. The coins themselves are all in private hands and to this extent the selection of material reflects both the availability of coins and also collectors' preferences. The element of availability is important insofar as it is influenced by the composition of various coin hoards that have come onto the market during recent years. Several such recent hoards have produced a) the Samanid-Ghaznavid multiple dirhems of Northern Afghanistan, b) a series of Timurid - Ak Koyunlu tankahs that includes many countermarked specimens, c) a series of late Urtukid silver dirhems, d) a series of silver tankahs of the earlier Bengal Sultans. A number of these classes of coin, particularly those in the first three groups, were poorly represented in most of the major Catalogues of Islamic coinage. On the other hand inspection of Museum Catalogues, most of which were compiled several decades ago, provides a somewhat different spectrum of coinage reflecting the coin hoards and collecting preferences of earlier years.

As there is sometimes a tendancy for persons to consider that the formation of a representative collection of Islamic coins is a goal that is difficult to achieve it may be worth pointing out that all the coins shown here have been acquired by their respective owners during the course of the last few years. Most of the 4,000 coins belong to the author and the bulk of these have been acquired in London. One group of coins infrequently encountered in England is that struck by the medieval dynasties of North Africa and most specimens of these series catalogued here belong to Dr. Henri Arroyo of Toulon. Any single collection of material contains numerous lacunae that one would wish to fill and for their help in allowing me to catalogue coins that help to fill some of these gaps I am grateful not only to Dr. Arroyo but also to Messrs. K. M. MacKenzie, N. Rhodes, P. Seaby, R. Senior, C. M. Webdale and K. Wiggins; also to Messrs. A. H. Baldwin and Sons and Messrs. Spink and Sons: to Mr. Jan Lingen and others.

INTRODUCTION

Arabic letters

Arabic script is read from right to left. Because most letters are joined together within words there exist slightly differing forms depending on whether the particular letter is at the beginning, at the end, or in the middle of the word.

Transliteration

Although it is tidy to adopt an entirely consistent scheme of transliteration such a procedure leads to various anomalies. Conventions tend to differ in detail from country to country and from time to time. Thus, for instance, 'Dj' transliterates the Arabic character ج on the European continent whereas 'J' is normally used for the same character in England and America. Hence the common use of 'Djibouti' for that French colony but 'Java' for the Indonesian island. It is also usual to speak of 'Qazvin' in Persia but of 'Kandahar' in Afghanistan though both place names commence with the same Arabic character – ق . The character 'Ain is often dropped from western renderings of Arabic names, as in Ali ('Ali) and Ismail (Ism'ail). Oman in Hadramut and Amman in Jordan are both spelt the same in Arabic and both names commence with 'Ain : ع عمان ('Aman). Using any standard convention there would be little hope of correctly reading the phrase كوين وكطوريا ; this is the ruling sovereign's name rendered in Arabic script : - Queen Victoria. For such reasons the system of transliteration adopted in this book is a compromise between accepted conventions and common usage.

Arabic characters, including Persian, Indian and Malay forms

Transcription	Letter name	Isolate	Final	Medial	Initial
A	Alif	ا	ـا	ـا	ا
B	Be	ب	ـب	ـبـ	بـ
P	Pe (Persia)	پ	ـپ	ـپـ	پـ
T	Te	ت	ـت	ـتـ	تـ
Sh (Ch)	The, Se	ث	ـث	ـثـ	ثـ
Tha	Ta (India) = ط	ټ	ـټ	ـټـ	ټـ
J, Dj	Jim	ج	ـج	ـجـ	جـ
Ch	Chim (Persia)	چ	ـچ	ـچـ	چـ
H	Ha	ح	ـح	ـحـ	حـ
Kha	Kha	خ	ـخ	ـخـ	خـ
D	Dal	د	ـد	ـد	د
Z, d	Zal	ذ	ـذ	ـذ	ذ
D	Da	ډ	ـډ	ـډ	ډ
R	Re	ر	ـر	ـر	ر
Z	Ze	ز	ـز	ـز	ز
Z	Zhe	ژ	ـژ	ـژ	ژ
S	Sin	س	ـس	ـسـ	سـ
Sh	Shin	ش	ـش	ـشـ	شـ
S, ṣ	Sad	ص	ـص	ـصـ	صـ
Z, Dh, ḍ	Zad, Dhad	ض	ـض	ـضـ	ضـ
T, ṭ	Ta	ط	ـط	ـطـ	طـ
Z, ẓ	Za	ظ	ـظ	ـظـ	ظـ
', 'A	Ain	ع	ـع	ـعـ	عـ
Gh	Ghain	غ	ـغ	ـغـ	غـ
Ng	Nga (Malay)	ڠ	ـڠ	ـڠـ	ڠـ
F	Fe	ف	ـف	ـفـ	فـ
Q, K	Qaf	ق	ـق	ـقـ	قـ
P	Pa (Malay)	ڤ	ـڤ	ـڤـ	ڤـ
K	Kaf	ک	ـک	ـکـ	کـ
G	Gaf (Persia et al)	گ	ـگ	ـگـ	گـ
Ga	Sagher nun (Malay)	ڬ	ـڬ	ـڬـ	ڬـ
L	Lam	ل	ـل	ـلـ	لـ
M	Mim	م	ـم	ـمـ	مـ
N	Nun	ن	ـن	ـنـ	نـ
N	No (Malay)	ڽ	ـڽ	ـڽـ	ڽـ
W, U	Waw	و	ـو	ـو	و
H	He	ه	ـه	ـهـ	هـ
Y	Ye	ي	ـي	ـيـ	يـ
La	Lam - Alif	لا	ـلا	ـلا	لا

Diacritical marks rarely appear on coins. Thus : -

ا	=	ا		A
ب	=	ب پ ت ث ٹ ٹ ں ی		B, P, T, Sh. Th, N, Y
ج	=	ج چ ح خ		J, Ch, H, Kh
د	=	د ڈ گ		D, Z
ر	=	ر ز ژ		R, Z
س	=	س ش		S, Sh
ص	=	ص ض		S, Z (Dh)
ط	=	ط ظ		t, z
ع	=	ع غ غ		'A, Gh, Ng
ف	=	ف ق ق	(NB medial ـفـ)	F, Q, P
ک	=	ک گ گ		K, G
ل	=	ل		L
م	=	م	(NB medial ـمـ)	M
و	=	و		W
ہ	=	ہ		H
لا	=	لا		LA

When similar letters are combined their height is usually varied to facilitate reading. Thus :-

سلع and لسع for 7 سبع and 9 تسع

اثنين for 2 اثنين

Arabic numerals

Dates in ciphers read from left to right (1977) but when written in words dates are read from right to left, as in ordinary text, commencing with the units (seven and seventy and nine hundred and one thousand).

Numerals

		Arabic Feminine	Masculine	Persian
1	١	احدى	احد	يک
2	٢	اثنتين	اثنين	دو
3	٣	ثلث ثلاث	ثلاثه	سه
4	٤ ۴	اربع	اربعه	چهار
5	٥ ۵ ۵	خمس	خمسه	پنج
6	٦ ۶	ست	سته	شش
7	٧ ۷	سبع	سبعه	هفت
8	٨ ۸	ثمان	ثمانيه	هشت
9	٩ ۹	تسع	تسعه	نه
10	١٠ ۱۰	عشر	عشره	ده
11	١١	احدى عشر	احد عشره	يازده
12	١٢	اثنتى عشر		دوازده
13	١٣	ثلث عشر		سيزده
14	١٤ ۱۴	اربع عشر		چهارده
15	١٥ ۱۵	خمس عشر		پانزده
16	١٦	ست عشر		سانزده
17	١٧	سبع عشر		هفتده
18	١٨	ثمان عشر		هشتده
19	١٩	تسع عشر		نوازده
20	٢٠ ۲۰	عشرين		بيست
21	٢١	احدى و عشرين		بيست و يک
22	٢٢	اثنتين و عشرين		بيست و دو
30	٣٠ ۳۰	ثلاثين ثلثين		سى
40	٤٠ ۴۰	اربعين		چهل
50	٥٠ ۵۰	خمسين		پنجاه
60	٦٠	ستين		شصت
70	٧٠	سبعين		هفتاد
80	٨٠	ثمانين		هشتاد
90	٩٠	تسعين		نود

100	١٠٠	مائه مئه	صد
101	١٠١	احدى و مائه	صد و يک
111	١١١	احدى عشر و مائه	صد و يازده
121	١٢١		
200	٢٠٠	مائتين مئتين	دو صد دو يست
300	٣٠٠	ثلثمائه ثلثمئه	سه صد
400	٤٠٠ ۴۰۰	اربعمائه اربعمئه	چهارصد
500	٥٠٠ ۵۰۰	خمسمائه خمسمئه	پنج صد
600	٦٠٠	ستمائه ستمئه	شش صد
700	٧٠٠	سبعمائه سبعمئه	هفت صد
800	٨٠٠	ثمانمائه ثمنمئه	هشت صد
900	٩٠٠	تسعمائه تسعمئه	نه صد
1000	١٠٠٠	الف	هزار
1/2		نصف ادها	نيم
1/3		ثلث	
1/4		ربع پاو	

Arabic numerals are usually written in the feminine.
The date usually follows the word 'Sanat' (سنه). During the Moghul period the form سنه جلوس ميمنت مانوس (in the year of his reign of tranquil prosperity) was adopted.

The word 'Am (عام) replaces Sanat on some coins of North Africa and Spain.

Composition of the Classical Islamic Coin Type

The Abbasid coin design, modified from that of their Omayyad predecessors, was handed down to numerous successor dynasties and remained in widespread use until about the eleventh century AD. Elements of the classical design were retained for much longer. The classical coin type was originally a Religious motif in which the only secular element was the Mint - Date Formula (Bismillah) disposed around the obverse margin. During the middle years of the Abbasid Caliphate further secular elements were added when the Caliph placed either his own name and titles or those of the heir apparent below the Kalima in the reverse field; sometimes spilling over to occupy the space below the Kalima in the obverse field also. The name of the provincial governor in whose domain the issuing mint was situated also began to find a place on the coin. In the case of copper issues the governor's name frequently appeared in one of the marginal legends whereas silver coins tended to bear his name in either the obverse or the reverse field; above or below the Kalima. With the fragmentation of the Abbasid Caliphate most successor dynasties retained a similar pattern of coinage, including retention of the Caliph's name since the Caliph was still normally acknowledged as the Religious head of Islam by breakaway states which assumed autonomy only in secular matters. The newly emergent local dynasts tended to place their own names in the coin field, either below the obverse Kalima, or below the Caliph's name on the reverse.

Obverse Coin Field:

The Kalima (The First or negative, part: Koran XLVII, 21)

لا اله الا الله

"There is no God but God"

This statement is often amplified and distributed in three lines Thus : -

لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له

"There is no God but God, who has no associate"

Reverse Coin Field:

The Kalima (The Second or positive, part: Koran XLVIII, 29)

محمد رسول الله

"Mohammed is the Prophet of God"

This is distributed on three separate lines when it is the only statement in the reverse field but occupies a single line when the name of the Caliph (or other persons) appears below.

During later periods both halves of the Kalima were often combined on one face of the coin and suffixes were sometimes added.

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
صلى الله عليه و سلم

In the case of the Shiite sect the Kalima was often followed by the statement "Ali is the favourite of Allah" : – علي ولي الله

On the earlier Omayyad coinage the reverse field was occupied by a different religious formula (Koran CXII) : –

الله احد الله الصمد لم يلد و لم يولد و لم يكن له كفوا احد

"God is alone, God is eternal, He begets not and is not begotten, nor is there like unto Him anyone"

Examples of Obverse and Reverse coin fields with added secular inscriptions (Abbasid and post-Abbasid period) -

لا اله الا الله الله و حده لا شريك له	محمد رسول الله صلى الله عليه و سلم الخليفه المهدى	Caliph Al Mahdi (158 - 169)
لا اله الا الله الله و حده لا شريك له	محمد رسول الله مما امر به هرون بن امير المومنين	"Harun (Al Rashid, heir apparent) son of the Commander of the Faithfull" on a coin of the Caliph Al Mahdi
لا اله الا الله الله و حده لا شريك له ابو العباس بن امير المومنين	لله محمد رسول الله المقتدر بالله	Caliph Al Muktadir (295 - 320) and his son, the heir apparent Al 'Abbas
لا اله الا الله الله و حده لا شريك له عمر بن الليث	محمد رسول الله المعتمد على الله احمد بن الموفق بالله	Saffarids: 'Amr ibn al Layth (265-87) citing the Caliph Al Mu'tamid (256-79) and the heir apparent Ahmad "son of the favoured one of Allah" (ie. Caliph's son)
لا اله الا الله الله و حده لا شريك له	محمد رسول الله المقتدر بالله نصر بن احمد	Samanids: Nasr ibn Ahmad (301-331) citing the Caliph Al Muktadir (295-320)

The Christian Formula of Faith

This appears on certain coins of Georgia, of the Crusaders and of Spanish Kings. It occupies the obverse field on dirhems of the two former classes and is usually associated with a cross : –

بسم الاب الابن و الروح القدوس لله و احد

"In the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit, one God"

The Mint – Date Formula (Bismillah)

This formula commences with the words "Bismillah", *in the name of Allah*, hence its name. It occupies the obverse coin margin and, in the case of coins bearing two obverse marginal legends, the Bismillah is the inner inscription.

بسم الله ضرب هذا الدينار الدرهم الفلس

"In the name of Allah was struck this Dinar (Dirhem or Fals ie. Gold coin, silver coin or copper coin) ....."

This affirmation is followed by the name of the mint with the prefix بـ (ba : at) and then the date prefixed by the word سنه (sanat : year). In the date the unit number comes first, followed by the tens and then the hundreds.

eg. بسم الله ضرب هذا الدرهم بالكوفه سنه ثمان و ستين و ماه

"In the name of Allah was struck this dirhem (silver coin) at Al Kufah in the year eight and sixty and one hundred"

From about the eleventh century AD this formula was variously abbreviated. Sometimes it became a simple mint-date formula, as on many Ayyubid-Urtukid dirhems : -

"Struck at Aleppo, year ....." ضرب بحلب سنه .....

and on Tankahs struck by the Sultans of Delhi and Bengal : - ضرب هذا الفضه بحضرت دهلي في سنه خمس و .....

Sometimes the date appeared in the margin and the mint name was placed in the coin field (obverse or reverse), as on some Ilkhanid and late Urtukid dirhems : - ضرب في سنه ضرب بمردين

("Struck in the year.....": margin) ("Struck at Mardin" : field)

A non-sectarian formula appears in the margin of some Crusader dirhems : - بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Religious marginal inscriptions

The reverse marginal legends and the outer of the two obverse marginal legends (when present) are usually religious quotations from the Koran. This is generally true of silver coins though one should note that Idrisid dirhems bear the Amir's inscription as a marginal legend. In the case of copper coins the nature of the marginal inscriptions is more variable: they are usually religious but not uncommonly secular (local governor's name).

The commonest reverse marginal legend is Koran IX, 33 ; (the segment in brackets is often omitted)

محمد رسول الله ارسله بالهدى و دين الحق (ليظهره على الدين كله ولو كره المشركون)

"Mohammed is the prophet of Allah sent with guidance and the Religion of Truth, to make it prevail over every other Religion, averse though idolaters may be"

The commonest obverse outer marginal legend is Koran XXX, 3-4 :

لله الامر من قبل و من بعد و يومئذ يفرح المؤمنون بنصر الله

"To God belongs the order before and after; and in that day the believers shall rejoice in the help of God"

On later coins, especially Persian, where the Profession of Faith was restricted to one side of the coin, the Kalima was often enclosed by citation of the Four Imams (Orthodox Caliphs) and on larger coins the names of the Twelve Legitimate Caliphs acknowledged by the Shia sect were added.

Four Imams	ابو بكر	عمر	عثمان	علي
(sometimes amplified)	Abu Bakr	Umar	Uthman	Ali

Twelve Imams علي و الحسن و الحسين و علي و محمد و جعفر و موسى و علي و محمد و علي و الحسن و محمد

(Names amplified by citing the Laqab in larger coins) : Ali (ibn Abu Talib), Hasan (ibn Ali), Al Hussain (ibn Ali), Ali (ibn Hussain), Mohammed (ibn Ali Zain al Abidin), Ja'far (ibn Mohammed Al Bakir), Musi (ibn Ja'far), Ali (ibn Musi), Mohammed (ibn Ali al Reza), Ali (ibn Mohammed al Tuki), Hasan (ibn Ali al Naki), Mohammed (ibn Hasan al Askari).

Distich

The regal legend of a number of coins struck in Persia, Afghanistan, India and Assam took the form of a poetical couplet (distich). These are transcribed, where relevant, in the text of the catalogue that follows. See Codrington (1904) for further examples, excluding Assam; and see J. Allan (NC. 1909) and H.N. Wright (JASB. 1904, NS IV) for those on Moghul style Assamese coins.

Personal honorary titles adopted by Islamic rulers (Laqab).

Islamic rulers were known not only by their personal names ('Alam: علم eg. Ahmad) but also by their relationship to a father, son or other relative, real or hypothetical (Kunyat: كنيه eg. Ahmad ibn Mohammed, Ahmad Abu Ja'far - father of a young lion). Persons were also known by various personal honorary titles (Laqab: لقب) and by other titles of more general application (Al Alamat and Anwan).
Islamic Emirs were often cited on their coins by a combination of 'Alam and Laqab and not infrequently by the Laqab alone (eg. Buyids, Delhi Sultans).

Fugitive	ابق الدين
Lion (of State)	اسد الدوله
Alexander of the Age	اسكندر الزمان
Good fortune (of the State)	اقبال الدوله
The Trusty	الامين امير المومنين , الملة
Full moon (of Religion)	بدر الدين
Splendour	بها الدين , الدوله
Crown	تاج الدين , الدوله , العالم , الملة
Glory	جلال الدين , الدوله
	جمال الدين , الدوله
Conqueror of the world	جهانگير
Guardian	حافظ لدين , غيار الله
Judge	حاكم بالله
Defender	حامى دين , ملة
Sword	حسام الدين , الدوله
Beauty	حسن الدين
Slave of God	خدابنده
Holder of two offices	ذو الرياستين
Of the two vizierates	ذو الوزارتين
Of the two right hands	ذو اليمينين
Orthodox	الراشد بالله
Content	الراضى بالله
Guider	الرشيد بالله , الدوله
Of eminent degree	رفيع الدرجات , الدوله
Pillar	ركن السلام , الدين , الدوله
Leader	زعيم الدوله
Pure	زكيت الدين
Ornament	زين العابدين , الدين , الملة
Lamp	سراج الدين , الدوله
Felicity	سعد الدوله
The fortunate	السعيد
Alexander	سكندر الثانى , الزمان
Eminence	سما الدوله
Light	سنا الدوله , الملة
Sword	سيف الامام , امير المومنين , الدين , الدوله
	الملك , الملة , الاسلام , الله
Glory	شرف الله , الدين , الدوله
Sun	شمس الدين , الدوله , الملة , المعالى , الملوك
Bright star	شهاب الدين , الدوله
Just	صادق
Good	صالح
Brightness	صفيت الدين
Rectitude	صلاح الدين
Keen sword	صمصام الدوله
Light	ضيا الدين , الملة
Obedient	طايع لله
Conqueror	ظافر بالله
Manifest	ظاهر بامر الله
Shadow	ظل الله , الله فى العالم , الله فى العالمين , حق

Rich	غنى بالله
Defender	غوث الاسلام و المسلمين
Assister	غياث الامة , الدين
Victory	فتح جنگ , الدين , على
Glory	فخر الامة , الدين , الدوله , الملوك
Pearl	فريد الدين
Excellence	فضل الله
Ship	فلك الامة , المعالى
Powerful	قادر بالله
Distributor	قاسم
Conqueror	قاهر بالله , لاعدا الله , الملوك
Steadfast	قايم بالله , بامر الله , بحجت الله
Companion	قسيم امير المومنين , ولى امير المومنين
Pole star	قطب الدين , الدوله , الملة
Moon	قمر الدوله
Support	قوام الدين , الدوله
Perfect	كامل
Perfection	كمال الدين , الملة
Asylum	كهف الامة
Bounty	لطف الله
Preserved	مامون
Warrior	مبارز الدين
Pious	متقى لله
Trusting in God	متوكل على الله
Warrior	مجاهد الدين , الدوله , فى سبيل الله
Grandeur	مجد الدين , الدوله
Protector	مجير الدين
Reviver	محيى الدين , الدوله
Chosen	مرتضى
Guardian of frontier	مرزبان
Guide	مرشد الدين
One who seeks direction	مسترشد بالله
Seeker of light	مستضى بامر الله
Who implores help	مستظهر بالله
Who takes fast hold	مستعصم بالله
Most high	مستعلى بالله
Who seeks assistance	مستعين بالله
Who puts his whole trust	مستكفى بالله
Who implores help	مستنجد بالله
Who seeks aid	مستنصر بالله
Exalted	مشرف الدوله
Obedient	مطيع لله
Conqueror	مظفر الدين , الدوله
Who is made illustrious	معتز بالله
Who relies on	معتصم بالله , بالله الرحمن
Petitioner	معتضد بالله , بالله المنان
Lion	معتلى بالله
Who relies on	معتمد على الله , الدوله
Who honours	معز الدين , الدوله , لدين الله
Fixed	معين امير المومنين , الامام , الدين , الدوله
Giving aid to	معين الامة الدين
Conqueror	مفتح الدين
Committed to the care of God	مفوض الى الله
Powerful	مقتدر بالله , بامر الله
Follower	مقتدى بامر الله
Who follows	مقتفى لامر الله
Context	مكتفى بالله
Who lays the foundation	ممهد الدين , الدوله
Conqueror	منتصر بالله , لال رسول الله

Protected	منصور بالله , بفضل الله
Illuminating	منير الدين
Curator	موتمن
Favoured	موفق بالله
Faithful	مومن بالله
Strengthened (strengthener)	موید بالله , بتاید الرحمن , الدین , الدوله , العادل , الغنی , بنصر الله
Directing by the order of Allah	مهادی بامر الله
Guided aright	مهتدی بالله
Presented	مهدی بالله
Sincere	مهذب الدوله
Defender	ناصر الاسلام و المسلمین , امیر المومنین الحق , الدین , الدوله
Star	نجم الدین
Helping	نصر الدین , الدوله , الملة
Defence	نصره امیر المومنین , الدین
Defender	نصیر امیر المومنین , الامام , الدین الدوله , الملة
Light	نور جهات , الدین , الدوله , العالم
Confiding	واثق بالله , بالله المنان , بالصمد
Weigher	وزین الملة
Son	ولید
Guide	هادی الی الحق , لدین الله
Lion	هزبر الدین
Right hand	یمین امیر المومنین , الخلافه خلیفه الله , الدوله

The second halves of these names (in brackets) have the following meanings : –

Excellent	افضل
Of Islam and of Musulmans	الاسلام و المسلمین
Of Allah	بالله
Of the Imam	الامام
Of the Amir of the Faithful	امیر المومنین
Of the Amirs	الامرا
Of the order of God	بامر الله
Of the People	الامم
Of War	جنگ
Of the World	جهان
By the decree of God	بحجت الله
The Truth	الحق
Of the Caliphate	الخلافه
The Merciful	الرحمن
Of Religions and of the Religion	الدنیا و الدین
Of the State	الدوله
Of Religion	الدین
Of the Age	الزمان
In the way of God	سبیل الله
The Eternal	الصمد
Of the servants of God	العابرین
Of the World	العالم
Of the Just	العادل
Of the enemies of God	لاعدا الله
The Constant	المامون
Of the Eminence	المعالی
The Adored One	معبود
Of the Kingdom	الملک
Of the Faith	الملة
The Gracious	المنان
The Faithful	المومن

Supporter	ظهیر الدین , الدوله , الملة , امیر
The Just	العادل سیف الدین ابو بکر
Excellent	العالی بالله
Slave	عبد الله و ولیه الامین الحمد الراجی , الرحمان , الرحیم , الرشید , العباس , العزیز , القادر , الکریم , الاطیف , المجید , معبود , الملک , المومن , الواحد
Little slave	عبید الله
Disposition	عده الدین الدوله
Glory	عز الدوله , الدین , بحق و الدین , الملة
Excellent	عزیز بالله , الدین
Arm	عضد الدین , الدوله
Glory	علا الدین , الدوله , الحق و الدین
Knowing	علم الدین
Pillar	عماد , عمده الدین , الدوله
Safety	عمید الدوله
Bridle	عنان الامرا
Eye	عید الدوله
Champion	غازی الله
Overcoming	غالب بالله الدین

General regal titles used by Islamic rulers (Alamat & Anwan)

Such titles were often adopted as the badge of a particular dynasty

Officer	عامل الامیر
Slave	عبد الله , الله و ولیه , الراجی , الملک , معبود
Officer	عمید الدوله
Slave of Ali	علام علی
Kaan	قان , قاآن الاعظم , اعظم , العادل
Caesar Augustus	قیصر اوعست
Kaiser i Hind (Lord of India)	قیصر هند
Dog	کلب استات رضا , استات علی , علی , سلطان خراسان
Count (Sicily)	الکنت
Imam (religious leader)	امام الامرا , الامم , الایمه , الاعظم , الحق , الزمان و خلیفه , الظاهر
Lord	اتابک الاعظم
King of the Horde	اوردو ملکه
Amir (Prince)	امیر , امر الاجل , الاعظم , الامرا , الجلیل , الحامی لدین , السید , المشرق و الغرب , العادل , المسلمین , المظفر , المعظم , المومنین , الموید

Ilkhan	ایلخان	الاعظم , المعظم
Pope	بابا	اسلام , رومه
Badshah	بادشاه	الاعظم , بحر و بر , بیگم , جهان , زمان , العادل , عالم , غازی
Regent	بردوله	
Prince	برهان	
Prince	بک بیک	
Bahadur	بهادر	
Chamberlain	حاجب	
Emperor	خاقان	الاعظم , الافخم , الاکرم , البحرین , العادل , المکرم
Khan	خان	الاجل , الاعظم , بهادر , العادل , غازی , المؤید
Caliph	خلیفه	الامام , الله , امیر المومنین , الرحمن , الزمان
Duke	دوقه	
Raja	راجا	
Lord	رب	العالمین , المشرقین
Sultan	سلطان	الامرا , ابن سلطان , الحسان , الاسلام , الاسلام و المسلمین , الاعظم , الاکبر , الباذل , البرین , البر و البحر , جهان , الحلیم , الدوله , الزمان , السعید , سلاطین , المشرق , الشهید , العادل , العدل , العالم , العزیز , العهد و الزمان , الغازی , الغالب , الفاتح , الفضل , القاهر , الکامل , الکریم , المسلمین , المطیع , المطاع , المعظم , الملک , الولی , الهدی
Prince	سید	الامرا , الدوله , اشرف , الراس , السلاطین , المرسلین
Shah	شاه	ارمن , جهان , الدوله , دیاربکر , دین پناه , زمن , عالم , لندن ,
King of Kings	شاهانشاه	شاهنشاه , الاجل , اعظم , باذل , زمان
Sharif	شریف	الحسنی , النبوی
Shaikh	شیخ	
Lord	صاحب	زمان , العادل , العز و النصر فی البر و البحر , قران , قران ثانی

Queen Victoria	وکتوریا	وکتوریا وکتوریا
King	الملک	الاسلام , الاشرف , الاعظم , افضل , الامرا , الامم , امرا المشرق و الغرب , امرا محبین , الاوحد , البر و البحر , البرین و البحرین , دیاربکر , الرحمن , الرحیم , السعید , السید , الصالح , الظاهر , العالم , العادل , الغرب و العجم , العزیز , غازی , القاهر , الکامل , الکبیر , المسعود , المشدد , المظفر , المعظم , الملک , الملوک , الملوک و الملاکات , المنصور , الموفق , المؤید , الناصر , الولی
Queen	ملکه	المسلمین المعظمه الملکات
Slave	مولا	
Prince	مولی	امیر المومنین السلاطین المامون
Maharaja	مهاراجا	مهاراجه
Maharao	مهاراو	
The Mahdi	المهدی	امامنا , امام الامم , امیر المومنین , خلیفه الله
Viceroy	نائب	الامیر , امیر المومنین
	نبی	الله , رحمه
Nizam	نظام	الدوله , الدین , المومنین
Chief	نقیب	
Nawab	نواب	
Governor	الوالی	
Vizier	الوزیر	
Heir	وصی	علی وصی الرسول
Wali	ولی	الامر , الدوله , امیر المومنین , عهد , عهد المسلمین , العهد فی زمان

The second halves of these titles (in brackets) have the following meanings : -

Most illustrious	الاجل	Happy	السعید
The Greatest	الافخم	Of the Sultan of Khorasan	سلطان خراسان
The Great	الاعظم	The Witness	الشهید
The Most Noble	الاکرم	Of Allah and his Wali	الله و ولیه
Of Amirs	الامرا	Lord	السید
Of the People	الامم	The Manifest	الظاهر
Of the thresholds of the Pleasing One	استان رضا	Just	العادل
Of the threshold of Ali	استان علی	Victorious	عازی
Islam	اسلام	Of the World	عالم
Excellent	افضل	Of the Worlds	العالمین
Our Imam	امامنا	Of Arabs and Foreigners	العرب و العجم
Of the Amirs of East and West	امرا المشرق و الغرب	Of Ali	علی
Of Honoured Amirs	امرا محبین	Of the Epoch and the Age	العهد و الزمان
Munificent	الباذل باذل	Of the Happy Conjunction	قران
Of Sea and Land	بحر و بر	Second Lord of the Happy Conjunction	قران ثانی
Of the Two Seas	البحرین	Powerful	الکبیر
Of the Two Continents	البرین	London (ie. England)	لندن
Begum (Queen)	بیگم	Of Apostles	المرسلین
Illustrious	الجلیل	Prosperous	المسعود
Of the World	جهان	Of the Moslems	المسلمین
Protector of the Faith	الحامی لدین	Strengthened	المشدد
Excellent	الحسان	Of East and West	المشرق و الغرب
Of the Truth	الحق	Of the Easts	المشرقین
Gracious	الحلیم	Obedient and Obeyed	المطیع المطاع
Of Diyarbakr	دیاربکر	Conqueror	المظفر
Of the Asylum of Faith	دین پناه	Eminent	المعظم
Hoper	الراجی	Noble	المکرم
Merciful	الرحمن	Of Kings and Queens	الملوک و الملاکات
Of Armenia	ارمن	Favoured	الموفق
Chief	الرئس	Of the Faithful	المومنین
Of Rome	رومه	Strengthened	المؤید
Of the Age and the Caliphate	الزمان و خلیفه	Prophet	نبی

Islamic Mints

Most of the mints cited below are listed in one or other of the following works : Millies (1871: Malay-Indonesia), Codrington (1904: Islam in general), Singhal (1953: Moghul), Zambaur (1968: Lands of the Caliphate), Pridmore (1970-3: Malaya). The list that follows is fairly comprehensive but by no means complete; a number of mint names whose reading or location is uncertain have been omitted and so have a few lesser mints known from only one or two coins. For details of many towns see Le Strange (1905) and Minorsky (1970) and for various Islamic dynasties see Lane-Poole (1893), Zambaur (1927), Sewell (1932), Bosworth (1967) and Hall (1968). Mint names inscribed on coins published in the catalogue that follows are printed in *ITALICS* together with the name of the *dynasty* concerned.

A

Abadan min Al Ahwaz	ابدان من الاهواز	
in Khuzistan	Bw	
Abrashahr	ابرشهر	
= Nishapur in Khorasan	Um, Ab, Ip	
Abarquh	ابرقوه	
in Fars, n. of Istakhr	Ip, In, *Mu*, Ti, Aq, Sw	
Abhar	ابهر	
in Jibal, w. of Qazvin	Sl	
Obokh	ابخ	
Obock by Red Sea	*Ao*	
Abu	ابو	
Rajputana	DeK	
Abu Ishaq	ابو اسحاق	
vide Shaykh Abu Ishak	*Ip, Ti*	
Abawan	ابوان	
nr. Damietta, Egypt	Ab	
Abu Sa'idiyya	ابو سعيديه	
unc. location	Ip	
Abushahr (+/– Bandar: بندر *)*	ابو شهر	
Bushire, Persian Gulf	*Ps*	
Abiward : Baward	ابيورد باورد	
Khorasan, nr. Merv	Ip	
Etawa	اتاوا اتاوه	
N.W. Provinces	*DeE, Alm, Maratha*	
Attak : Attak Banares	اتک اتک بنارس	
Attock, Punjab	*DeE, Durrani*	
Otrar	اطر ترار اترار	
Farab on Jaxartes	Gm, Dg	
Ajayur	اجايور	
Bakar in Oudh	DeE	
Ajmir	اجمير	
Rajputana	*DeE,* Alm, Maratha	
Ujjain	اجين اوجين	
Malwa	DeK, DeE, Alm, *Sindhia*	
Ujjainpur	اوجين پور	
ibid.	*DeE*	
Achih (+/– Bandar : بندر *, Negri :* نكرى *)*	اچه	
Atjih in Sumatra	*Local sultans*	
Ahsanabad	احسناباد	
Gulbarga in Deccan	*Bahmani,* DeE	
Ahmadabad (+/– شهر معظم	احمداباد	
Gujarat	*DeE,* Guj, Alm, Mar, Local, *EIC*	
Ahmadpur	احمد پور	
Bahawalpur	Durrani, local	
Ahmadshahi	احمد شاهى	
= Kandahar	Dur, *Bar, Ps,*	
Ahmadnagar (+/– شهر همايون	احمد نكر	
Gujarat	*Gujarat, DeE*	
Ahmadnagar	احمد نكر	
Deccan	*Nizam, DeE,* Local Raja	
Ahmadnagar Farrukhabad	احمد نكر فرخ اباد	
Farukhabad, NW. Provs	*DeE, Alm*	
Akhtarnagar Awadh	اخترنكر اوده	
Oudh	*DeE, Nawab*	
Akhsikat	اخسيكت	
Ferghana (capital)	Ab, Sa, Il, Dg	
Akhshi	اخشى	
Tokharestan, w. of Balkh	Ip, Sh	
Edirne	ادرنه	
Adrianople in Roumelia	*Ot*	
Adoni	ادونى	
Imtiyazgarh, Deccan	DeE	
Udgir, Daru-l-zafar Qila	ادگير دار الظفر قلع	
Bidar dist. Hyderabad	DeE	
Udaipur	ادیپور ودیپور	
Rajputana	DeE, local	
Azerbaijan	اذربيجان ازربيجان	
NW. Iran, cap. Tabriz	Um, Ab, *Sd,* Sl, Sp, Ti	
Arran	ارات	
Armenia	Um, Ab, Ip	
Arbuq : Arbuk	اربق اربک	
Khuzistan nr. Al Ahwaz	Ip	
Irbil	اربل	
Arbela, e. of Mosul	Ab, *Bk, Ab,* Ip, Dj	
Arbudjan	اربوجان	
Arbinjan nr. Bokhara	Ip	
Arrajan	ارجان	
Fars	Ab, Sf, *Bw,* Ip, Qq	
Arjish	ارجيش	
Arsissa, Armenia	Ip, Qq, Sw	
Ardabil	اردبيل	
Azerbaijan	Sd, Ab, Re, Sl, Ia, *Ip,* Dj, Qq, Sw, Zp, Qd, Ps	
Al Urdunn	الاردن	
Jordan, cap. Tabariyya	Arab-byz	
Ardeshir Khurra	اردشيرخره	
Fars, cap. Shiraz	Um, Ab, Bw	
Ordu	اردو اوردو	
Transoxiana	Il, Sh	
Urdu	اردو	
Indian military mint	DeE	
Urdu dar rah i Dakhan	اردو در راه دكهن	
Camp on the road to the Deccan : DeE		
Urdu Zafar Qarin	اردو ظفر قرين	
Camp linked to victory	*DeE*	
Arzarum : Arzan ar Rum	ارزروم ارزن الروم	
Erzurum, E. Turkey	*Sr, Ip,* Mt, Ot	
Arzinjan	ارزنجان	
W. of Erzurum	Mn, *Sr, Ip, Mt,* Ti, *Aq*	
Arsaband	ارسابند	
nr. Merv	Ip	
Ard i Aqdas	ارض اقدس	
= Meshad		

Ard al Khair — ارض الخير
Armenia — Ab

Ard ar Rum — ارض الروم
= Erzurum

Ard 'Atika — ارض عاتكه
by Damascus — Arab-byz

'Ard Muqaddas — ارض مقدس
= Meshad — *Qd*

Arcot — اركات
Karnatic — *DeE, Alm, Nawab, Fr., EIC*

Arakan — اركان
W. Burma — *Bengal*

Erekli — اركلى
Heraclea (Thrace, Cappodocia, Paphlagonia) : Mt

Ermenak — ارمنك ارمناك
Cilicia, s. of Larenda — *Mt*

Armeniyya — ارمينيه
Province of Armenia — Um, Ab, Sd, Bw, Ip, Dj, Ot

Urumia : Urumi : Urmia — ارومیه ارومی ارمیه ارمی
Azerbaijan — Ab, Sd, Sg, Ip, Dj, Qq, *Aq, Qd,* Ps

Urumchi — ارومچی
Chinese Turkestan — Ks

Arwand — اروند
Alwand, sw. of Hamadan — Ip

Azaq — ازاق ازق
Azov on Don — Ho, Ot

Azammur : Az Zammur (et al.) — ازمور
sw. of Casablanca — Mr

Izmir — ازمر ازمير اسمير
W. Turkey — Ot

Isbijab : Asfijab — اسبيجاب
Transoxiana, n. of Tashkent : Il, Dg

Astara : Astar — استرا استره استر
nr. Lahijan — Ip, Mu, Ti

Astarabad — استراباد
Jurjan, sw. of Caspian — Sa, *Zi,* Bw, *Ip, Sb,* Tg, Aq, *Ti,* Sh, Ps, *Sw,* Zp, *Qd, Ps*

Usrushna : Ushrusna — اسروشنه
Transoxiana, e. of Samarkand : Sa, Il

Asfarain — اسفراين
W. Khorasan by Jurjan — *Ip, Sb,* Sw, Ps

Asfi — اسفى
Morocco — Fi

Al Iskandariyya — الاسكندريه
Egypt — Um, *Fa,* Za, *Ay, Ba,* Bu

Uskub — اسكوب
Skopje in Serbia — Ot

Islamabad — اسلاماباد
Chittagong — DeE, Alm
Mathura — *DeE, Alm*

Islam Bandar — اسلام بندر
N. of Goa — DeE

Islambul — اسلامبول
Constantinople — *Ot*

Islamnagar — اسلام نكر
Nawanagar in Kathiawar — DeE

Ismailgarh — اسمعيل گره
India — DeE, Alm

Aswaria — اسواريه
nr. Isfahan — Ip

Asir — اسير
Asirgarh, C. Provinces — DeE

Ishbilia — اشبيليه
Seville — As, *Am,* Ah, Hu

Ishtikhan — اشتيخت
N. of Samarkand — Il

Isbahan : Isfahan — اصبهان اصفهان
W. Persia — *Ab, Dl,* Sf, Ab, *Bw, Kk,* Gh, Sg, Si, *Ip, Dj, Mu, Ti,* Qq, Aq, *Sw, Ap, Ef,* Sw, *Zp, Qd, Ps*

Istakhr — اصطخر
Persepolis nr. Shiraz — Um, Re, Ab, Dl

Asifabad Ujhani — اصفاباد اجهانى
United Provinces — Alm

Asafnagar — اصفانكر اصف نكر
United Provinces — Alm

Asila — اصيلا
Morocco — *Mr*

Aslaghan — اصلغان
betw. Siwas & Erzurum — Mt

Atrablus — اطرابلس
Tripoli: vide Tarablus

A'zamnagar — اعظم نكر
Gokulgarh — DeE

A'zamnagar Gokulgarh — اعظم نكر . كوكل گره
ibid. — DeE

A'wam — اعوم
E. Anatolia — Mt

Agharnata — اغرناطه
Spain: vide Gharnata

Aghmat — اغمات
E. of Marrakesh — *Am*

Ifriqia — افريقيه
Province of Africa — Um, *Ab, Ag*

Afium — افيون
Phrygia — Sr

Aqsara — اقسرا
Konya district — Sr, Ip, Mt

Aqshehir — اقشهر
Phrygia, nw. of Konya — Mt

Aqsara : Aksara — اقصرا اقصراى اكصرا
Yemen — Ya

Aqsu — اقصو اقسو
E. Turkestan, Turfan prov. : Ks

Iqlim al Sharq — اقليم الشرق
India — DeK

Akbarabad — اكبراباد
Agra, NW. Provinces — *DeE,* Alm

Akbarpur — اكبرپور
Oudh — DeE

Akbarpur Tanda — اكبرپور تانده
Tanda in Oudh — *DeE*

Akbarnagar — اكبرنكر
Rajmahd in Bengal — *DeE*

Akbarnagar Oudh — اكبرنكر اود
in Oudh — DeE

Egerdir — اگردر اگردور
Anatolia, Hamid prov. — Mt

Agra — اگره
NW. Provinces — *DeK, DeE*

Alagir — الاگير
unc. location — Ip, Dj, Ho

'Azimabad — اعظيم اباد
Patna vide - عظيم اباد — *DeE, Alm, Maratha*

Allahabad الہ اباد
N. India *DeE*, Alm

Almeria المریہ
S. Spain *Am*

Almaligh المالغ
Jagatai cap. in E. Turkestan : Dg

Almora المورہ
NW. Provinces DeK, Chand rajas

Alwar الور
Rajputana *DeK, DeE, Local Raja*

Alinja : Qal'at Alinja النجہ قلعہ النجہ
nr. Nakhjawan Ip, Ti, Dj

Ulus Bulghur الوس بلغار
vide Bulghur

Amasia اماسیہ
Anatolia, NW. of Siwas Ip, Ot

Imtiyazgarh امتیازگڈھ
Adoni in Deccan DeE, Nawab

Amid امد
Amida on Tigris, cap. of Diyarbakr : Ab, Ma, *Uk*, Ay, Ip, Qq, *Aq*, Ot

Omdurman امدرمان
in Sudan *Mḥ*

Amritsar امرتسر امرتسر
Punjab *Sikh*

Amul امل
Cap. of Tabaristan Ab, Tb, Re, Sa, X, Zi, Bw, Sp, *Ip*, Tg, *Ti, Aq, Sw*, Qd

Amirkot امیرکوٹ
Umarkot in Sind DeE

Al Anbar الانبار الانبر
W. of Bagdad Um, Ab, Ma

Enjezije انجزیجہ
Great Comoro Archipel. Ao

Anhirwala Pattan انحیرواڑہ پتن
Pattan in Gujarat DeE

Andijan اندجان اندکان
nr. Akhsikat in Ferghana Dg, Ti, Sh

Andaraba اندرابہ
Tokharestan, SE. of Balkh Ab, *Bn, Sa, Sa-Gh, Gh*, Sm

Indrapur اندرپور
Indore, C. India DeE, local

Al Andalus الاندلس
Andalusia: Cordoba Um, *Us, Hm*, Id, *Ml*, Ac, Dh

Indore اندور
Central India *Holkar*

Andijaragh اندیجاراغ
in Khuttal, N. bank of Oxus : Sa, Gh

Andijaragh Kura اندیجرغ کرہ
ibid. *Sa, Sa-Gh*

Antakia انطاکیہ
Antioch in Syria Ab, Au, Tu, Ha, Ss, Sr

Antalia انطالیہ
Pamphylia, w. of 'Alaya Sr

Antardus انطرطوس انطرسوس انطردوس
Tortosa, w. of Hims, Syria Arab-Byz

Anqara : Anqariya : Ankuria انقرہ انقریہ انکوریہ
Turkey Sr, *Ip*, Ot

England انگلند
Morroccan coins made in Manchester : Fi

Anandghar انندگڑھ انندگھرہ
Anandpur in Punjab Sikh

Anupnagar Shahabad انوپنگر شاہباد
unc. location Alm

Anulah : Anwala انولہ
Aoula, NW. Provinces DeE, *Dur, Alm*

Ani انی
on Aras; Armenia Ip, Dj

Ahar اہر
Azerbaijan, ne.of Tabriz *Ca*, Qq

Al Ahwaz الاہواز
Hormizd Ardeshir: Huwaiza *Ab*, Sf, *Bw, Sg*

Ujjain اوجین اجین، الفتح اوجین
Malwa (vide اجین) *DeE, Alm, Sindhia*

Okhri اوخری
Macedonia Ot

Oudh – Awadh اودہ
N. India DeK, *DeE, Nawabs*

Aurcha : Orccha اورچھہ
Bundelkhand Alm, *Local*

Ordu اوردو
Golden Horde, mobile camp mint : *Ho*, Sh, Sw

Ordu اردو
perhaps Ordu Bagh *Qq*

Ordu A'zam : Ordu Al Ma'zam اوردو اعظم اوردو المعظم
Golden Horde, ibid *Ho*

Ordu Bazar اوردو بازار
ibid. Dg, Ho

Ordu Bagh اوردو باغ
nr. Nakhjawan Ps

Urumchi اورمچی
Tihwa in Chinese Turkestan Trk

Aurangabad اورنگاباد
= Khujista Bunyad, Deccan DeE, *Nizam*

Aurangnagar اورنگ نگر
unc. location DeE, Alm

Ausa اوسا
Deccan DeE

Uzkend : Uzjend اوزکند اوزجند
Ferghana, E. of Ush Sa, Il

Ush اوش
Ferghana Il, Dg, Ti, Ks

Ukak اوکاک
Volga, betw. Bulghur & Serai : Ho

Unik : Awnik اونیک
nr. Trabson on Black Sea *Ip*

Ayacoluq : Ayasoluq ایاثلق ایاسلق
Ephesus in W. Turkey Mt, *Ot*

Ij ایج
nr. Darabjird, Fars Ti

Eydij : Eydij min al T'amur ایدج
Luristan, N. of Ramhormuz : Bw, Ip, *Hz*, Dj, *Mu*, Ps

Aidin ایدت
SE. of Smyrna Ot

Iran ایران
struck at Tehran Qd, *Ps*

Airawan ایروان
Erivan in Armenia Ip, *Sw*, Ot, Zp, Qd, *Ps*

Ilaq ایلاق
on Jaxartes Il

Elichpur ایلچپور ایلچپور
Berar, India *DeE*, Alm, *local*

Aila ایلہ
Ailana on Red Sea Um, Fa

Ilia Filistin ايليا فلسطيت
Jerusalem (Aelia Capitolina) : *Arab-byz*

Inebolu ايبه بولى
W. of Sinope, Paphlagonia Ot

B ب

Al Bab : Bab Al Abwab الباب
Darbend on Caspian Um, Ab, Ca

Babilla بابلى
E. of Bagdad Ip

Bajadda باجدا
S. of Harran Ip

Bajunais باجنيس
Armenia, n. of Khilat Ab

Badghis باد غيس بدغيس
N. of Herat Ab

Bar بار
nr. Nishapur, Khorasan Ip

Baramati باراميتى
Poona dist. DeE

Barbakabad باربكاباد
Bengal Bengal sultans

Barforushdeh بارفروشده
Iran *Sw*

Paris بارز
Mint for Morrocco Fi

Bazar بازار
Mobile government mint (was read Batan) : *Ip*, Dj, Qq

Bazar بازار
in Transoxiana *Dg*

Bazar Ordu بازار اوردو البازار الاوردو
mobile mint Ip

Bazift بازفت
Luristan, by Isfahan *Ip*, Mu

Baghchih Serai باغچه سراى
Cap. Krim khanate *Qr*

Baku : Bakuya باكو باكويه
Shirwan, s. of Darbend Ip, Dj, Ti, Ho, Qq, Ca

Bamian باميان
C. Afghan, cap. Ghoristan *Sa, Gh*, Gu, Kh

Baward باورد
vide Abiward

Baibirt : Babirt : Baiburt بايبرت بابرت بايبورت
Erzurum dist. Turkey Sr, *Ip, Mt (Eretnid)*, Aq

Batan بتان
Ladakh, prob. for Baltistan (= Ladakh, Little Tibet)
بلتستان *Local*

Bajaya بجايه
Bougie in Algeria Ah, *Hf*, Mr

Bukhara بخارا
cap. Sogdiana Um, Re, *Ab*, Ta, *Sa*, Kh, Il, Dg, *Ti, Sh*, Dn, Ef, *Mg*, Ks

Budaun بداوت
NW. Provinces DeK, DeE

Badakhshan (w. Beled, Kurah) بدخشان
Faizabad, NE. Afghan Ab, *Sa, Sa-Gh, Gh, Sm*, Dg, Ti, DeE

Bidlis : Bitlis بدليس بتليس
Armenia, s. of Akhlat Ab, Ip, Qq, *Bd*, Ti, *Aq*, Ot

Budaud بدند بدندوت
Bozanti by Taurus Mt

Berar برار
N. Deccan (not Bairat) DeE

Inegol ايه گول
SE. of Bursa Ot

Bulghar : Ulus Bulghar بلغار
s. of Kazan on Volga Bl, *Gm, Ho*

Belgrad بلغراد
Belgrade in Serbia Ot

Balansia بلنسيه
Valencia in Spain Ar, Am, Ah, Ml

Bilweren بلورت بيلويرت
Perre nr. Malatya, Turkey Sr

Baluqan بلوقات
nr. Herat, Khorasan *Kh*

Balwantnagar بلونت نگر
Jhansi in Gwalior DeE, Alm, Sindhia

Bali بلى
nr. Java Eng

Bamm بم
Bam in Kirman Bw, Sk

Banares بنارس
NW. Provinces DeK, *DeE, Alm Nawab, Eng*
(Nawab issues minted in Lucknow)

Banakit : Banakich بناكت بناكث
E. bank of Jaxartes Il

Bantan بنتت
Bantam in Java local

Banjarmasin بنجرمسيت
in SW Borneo local

Bandar بندر بندر عباس
Kirman, later Bandar 'Abbas Ip, Ps

Bindarabad بندراباد
Bindarabad DeE

Bindarabin بندرابت بندربت
near Mathura: - Muminabad *DeE, Alm, Local*

Bandar Abu Shahr بندر ابو شهر
Bushire, Persian Gulf Ps

Bandar Al Rahman بندر الرحمت
Sumatra, prob. Atjih *Local sultan*

Bandarshahi بندر شاهى
unc. location DeE

Bandiz بندز
SW. Iran *Mu*

Bindah بنده
Sind DeE

Bundi : Bundish بندى بندش
Rajputana *Local (Bundi)*

Bankapur بنكاپور
Bengal DeE

Bankapur بنكاپور
Dharwar dist., Bombay Local

Bangala بنگاله
Bengal *DeE*

Binkach بنكث
Tashkent Sa, Dg

Bangalore بنگلور
in Mysore local

Bannur بنور
in Patiala, Punjab DeK

Brij Indrapur برج اندرپور
Bhartpur *DeE, Alm, Local Jat*

Barj Qishm برج قشم
Badakhshan, Fortress of Kishm : *Sa*

Bardasir برد سير
Kirman Bw, Sk

Barda'a برد عه برد ع
cap. Arran by Aras Ab, Sd, Sl, Ip, Dj

Borghlu برغلو
Konya district *Hamid,* Sr

Barqa'id برقعيد
nr. Mosul, Mesopotamia Ca

Barqa برقه
nr. Benghazi Ab

Berlin برليت
Germany: mint for Morocco *Fi*

Barujird بروجرد
S. of Hamadan; Jibal Kk, Qd, Ps

Broach بروچ
Gujarat DeE, Nawab, *Eng,* Sindhia

Baroda بروده
Gujarat DeE, *Alm, Local Gaikwar*

Brusa : Bursa بروسه برسه
Bithynia Ot

Brunei نگری بروني
N. Borneo *Local sultans*

Burhanpur برهانپور
Kandesh *DeE, Guj,* Alm, Local, Sindhia

Burhanabad برهاناباد
unc. location DeE

Bareilly: Bareilly Asafabad: B. Qita' بريلي بريلي اصف اباد
NW. Provinces *DeE,* Dur, *Alm, Nawab (Awadh)*

Bazmqubad بزمقباد بزمقباد الاسفل
betw. Wasit & Basra Um

Bust بست
cap. Zamindawar, SE. Afghan : Ta, Sf

Bistam بسطام
in Qumis Bw, Ip

Basoda بسوده
nr. Bhilsa; W. India *Sindhia*

Al Basra البصره
Tigris estuary *Um, AB,* Ha, *Bw,* Ma, Re, Ip, *Dj,* Qq, Zp

Al Basra : Al Basra Al Hamra البصره البصره الحمره
near Fez *Id*

Busra بصره
Bostra in Hauran Arab-byz

Bataliaus بطليوس
Badajoz Ml

Ba'albek بعلبک
N. of Damascus Arab-byz, Um, Ay

Baghdad بغداد
formerly Madinat Al Salam *Ip,* Tg, *Dj,* Ti, Dj, Qq, Aq, *Ot,* Sw, Ot, Ps

Bangka بققوا تانا بققوا تانه بقکا
Indonesia, n. of Sumatra Local

Bagalkot بگلکوت
Deccan local

Balapur بالاپور بلاپور
C. India DeE, local

Balakhur بلاخور
nr. Bagdad Ip

Bahadurgarh بهادرگره
Pedgaon in Deccan DeE

Bahadurpattan بهادرپتن
Pattan DeE, Alm

Baharqaran بهارقارات
in Kirman probably Ip

Bhanpur بهانپور
C. Provinces DeK

Bahawalpur بهاولپور
Punjab DeE, *Dur, Local rajas*

Behbehan بهبهات
in Arrajan Sw, Qq, Ps

Bahraich بهرايچ
United Provinces DeE

Bhartpur بهرتپور
Rajputana DeE, Alm, *Bhartpur Jat*

Behesna بهسنى بهسنا
Malatya e. of Ma'ash: = Beth Hesna : Aq

Bihqubad Al Asfal بهقباد الاسفل
E. of Kufa on Euphrates Um

Bhakkar بهکهر بکر
Sind *DeE,* Dur, Talpur Mirs

Bhopal بهوپال
C. India Alm, *Local Begum*

Bhuj : Bhujnagar بهوج بهوج نکر
Kutch in W. India *Local*

Bhilsah بهيلسه
in Bhopal DeE

Bawazij بوازيج
s. of Irbil: = Beth Waziq Ab, Bk

Budhana بودهانه
NW. Provinces DeK

Bosna : Bosna Serai بوسنه بوسنه سراى
Sarajevo in Bosnia Ot

Bushanj بوشنج
SW. of Herat Ab, Ps

Bushahr بوشهر
vide Abushahr = Bushire

Boly بولى
Qastamunia dist. nr. Ankara : Ot

Bunt بونت
Alpuente, nw. of Valencia Ml

Al Biyar البيار
E. of Damighan in Qumis Sa, Gh, Ps

Bayyasa بياسه
Baeza in Jaen: Spain Ml

Baez, Jaen & Seville بياسه غيات اسبليه
combined title : Grenada *Ml*

Al Bayan البيان
nr. Basra Um

Biana بيانا بيانه بيانت
Rajputana *DeK*

Bijapur بيجاپور
W. Deccan *DeE,* local, *Larins*

Bait Jabrin بيت جبرين
Dairan nr. Jerusalem Arab-byz

Bairat بيرات بيراته بهيرات
Vairata, Rajputana *DeE*

Bayramich بيرمچ
W. coast Turkey by Lesbos : *local c/m on Ottoman*

Bairut بيروت
Lebanon Ab

Bellary بلاری
Northern Mysore *Mys*

Balat بلاط
Myus in Caria Mt

Balanagargadh بلانگرگده
unc. location DeE

Balkh بلخ
Bactra in Khorasan Um, Re, *Ab,*, Ta, Sf, Re, *Sa, Sa-Gh, Gh,* Sg, Si, Ti, *Sh,* DeE, Mg, Qd

Balkh al Baida بلخ البیضا
in Daghestan Um

Balad بلد
by Tigris nr. Mosul Ab, Uq, Ip, Ot

Balarm بلرم
Palermo, Sicily Ag, Fa

P پ

Pali پالی
Rajputana *Jodhpur Rajas*

Panipat پانی پت
NW. Provinces DeE, Alm

Pattan Puttan پتن
Seringapatam in Mysore *Mys*

Pattan Deo پتن دیو
Dwarka in Kathiawar *DeE,*

Patna (+/- الشهری *)* پتنه
Bengal DeK, *DeE*

Phonda پحوندا
Near Goa DeE

Porbandar پربندر
in Kathiawar DeE, *Local Rana*

Purenda : Parenda پرندا
in Hyderabad DeE

Peshawar پشاور پیشاور پرشور
NW. Frontier Kh, *Yildiz, DeK, Ef, Dur, DeE,* Bar, Sikh protectorate, Sikh

T ت

Tajarjara تاجرجرا
prob. nr. Tlemcen Id

Tarpatri تارپتری
Tadpatri in Anantapur dist. Madras : DeE

Taza تازه
Morocco *Mr*

Tashkurgan تاشقرغان
N. Afghanistan Ps

Tashkand تاشکند
formerly Al Shash Dg, Sh

Taqidamt تاقدمت
in Oran, Algeria *Ae*

Tandah تانده
in Oudh DeK, DeE, *Bengal*

Tana Malayu تانه ملایو
"Malay Land" Eng

Tabriz تبریز
cap. Azerbaijan, nw.Iran Gm, *Ip,* In, *Mu,* Ho, *Dj, Ti, Qq, Aq,* Ot, *Sw, Ef, Zp,* Ap, *Qd,* Ps

Tattah تته
Sind *DeE, Talpur Mirs,* local

Birud بیرود
Khuzistan, w. of Sus Ip

Bisha بیشه
Yemen, ne. of Asir Ab/Ya

Bikanir بیکانیر بیکنیر
Rajputana *DeE, Alm, Local Raja*

Bek Bazar بیک بازار
Kipchak Ho

Bailaqan بیلقان
Armenia, s. of Barda'a *Ip*

Biylah بیله
Baluchistan local Jam

Binazir بی نظیر
Hola Honnor in Mysore Mys

بسولی

Purchery پرچری پهچری
Pondicherry *French*

Pilmar پلمار
on s. of Mytilene Is. *local c/m on Ottoman*

Pulicat پلیکت
S. India Dutch, French

Pemba پمبه
Is. in Zanzibar sultanate *Ao*

Penahabad پناهاباد
= Shusha; Qarabagh dist. Transcaucasia : Ca

Panjnagar پنج نگر
unc. loc. DeE

Panjhir پنجهیر
"Five Hills" silver mines, Hindu Kush : Ab, *Sf,* Sa

Panduah پندوه
Bengal DeK

Poulu Panang پولو پنج پولو فینیز
Prince of Wales Is; Penang Eng

Punch پونچ
N. India DeE

Punah پونه
Poona in W. Deccan DeE, Peshwa

Tughlukpur urf Tirhut تغلق پور عرف ترهت
Tirhut in Bengal *DeK*

Tiflis تفلیس
cap. Georgia Um, Ab, *Ca, Gm, Ip, Sw,* Ot, Ef, Zp, Ca, *Bg,* Ru, Ps

Takrit تکریت
e. bank Tigris above Samarra : Uq, Si, Ip

Talak Samawi تلق سماوی
Teluk Samayin in Achin Local

Tilimsan تلمسان
Tlemcen: Aghadir in Oran Id, Am, Ah, *Mr, Zn, Ot*

Talang تلنک
SE. India DeK

Tilian تلیان
nr. Merv Ip

Tanbuk Tanbuk al Muristan تنبوک
Fars, nr. Shiraz Re

Tanas تنس
Cartennae, w. of Algiers Hf

Tukan توزجات توزکان
vide Buzjan

Tudgha تغه
w. of Sijilmasa Ab, *Id*

Turbat : Turbat i Haidari تربه
nr. Nishapur, Khorasan Sw

Trengganu ترڠكانو ترقانو
in Malaya *local sultans*, Eng

Tirmid ترمذ الترمذ
ne. of Balkh in Saghanian Sa, Dg, Ti

Tarumin تروم نگری
Sumatra local

Tarim تريم
in Hadramut *Ya*

Tustar min Al Ahwaz (or Dustar دستر > تستر من الاهواز
Shustar in Khuzistan *Ab*, Bw, Ip, Dj

Taswi : Tusan تسوی تسات
Tassie in Azerbaijan nr. Urmi : Ip, Dj

Tatwan : Tittawin تطوان تطاوين
s. of Ceuta in Morrocco Fi

Tutila تطيله
Tudela on Ebro nr. Saragossa : Ml

Ta'izz تعز
Yemen, nw. of Aden Ay, Ya

Toragal تورگل
in Bijapur, W. Deccan DeE

Tuqat : Duqat توقاط توقات دوقات طوقات
NW. of Siwas Sr, Ip, Mt, Ot

Tunis تونس
Tunisia *Ah*, Hf, *Ot*

Tunk تونک
Tonk in Rajputana *Local Raja*

Tunkach : Tunkach Ilaq تونكث ايلاق
Tunkach in Ilak on Jaxartes : Sa, Il

Tu i Sirkan بلده تو ی سركات
Pair of towns betw. Hamadan & Kirmanshahan : Qd

Tire تيره
Thyrea in Smyrna dist. Mt, *Ot*

Timajan تيمجات
unc. loc. *Ti*

Al Taimura التيمرا
Isfahan dist. *Um*, Re, Ab

Timur Beg Bazar تيمور بگ بازار
in Kipchak Ho

Cha ث

Cha'bat ثعبات
in Yemen; citadel of Ta'izz : Ya

J ج

Jajerm جاجرم
district w. of Khorasan *Ip*

Jalandar جالندر
Jullundar in Punjab DeE

Jalnapur جالنپور جالنه پور
nr. Aurungabad; Berar DeE

Java جاوا جاو
Indonesia *Dutch*, English

Al Jabal الجبل
= Media: group of W. Iranian provinces : Bk

Jarbaya Ma'dan Jarbaya معدن جر
Hindu Kush nr. Panjhir *Sa*

Jarbadaqan جرباذقان
Gulpayagan in Jibal Ab, Kk

Jurjan جرجان
Hyrcania: Gurgan: se. Caspian Re, Ab, Al, Sa, Bw, Zi, *Ip*, Dg

Al Jurjaniyya الجرجانيه
Gurganj: cap. Khwarezm Kh

Juzaqan Jurzuwan جرزقان جرزوان
Juzjan nr. Taliqan: Khorasan : Kh

Al Jarin الجرين
Jering in Patani: Malaya Local

Al Jezair الجزاير
Algiers Hf, *Ot*

Al Jezirah الجزيره
Diarbakr by Tigris Um, *Ab*, Ha, Ma, *Zm*, *Zd*, *Bd*, Ip, Qq

Jazirat ibn 'Umar جزيره ابن عمر
prob. Al Jezirah Ip

Al Jezirah al Hadra جزيره الحضرا
Algeciras in Spain Am

Jezirah Prins ab Wales جزيره پرنس ابويالس
Prince of Wales Is; Penang *English*

Jammu جموت
below Kashmir DeE, Alm, Local

Jannaba جنابا
Arradjan dist. Fars Sf, Ab, Bw

Jannatabad جناتاباد جنتاباد
Lakhnauti in Bengal Bengal sultans

Jinji جنجی
nr. Madras DeE

Jundai Sabur جندی سابور
Shadabad nr. Tustar; Khorasan (Sass. Wandew Shapur)
Um, Ab, Bw

Janza جنزه
Ganja nw. of Barda'a Um, Ca

Jhalawar جهالاوار
Rajputana *Local (Jhalawar)*

Jahanabad جهانپناه
Bengal DeE

Jahanpanah جهانپناه
probably Delhi *DeK*

Jhansi جهانسی
Gwalior (vide Balwantnagar) : DeE, Alm, Local

Jahangirabad جهانگيراباد
NW. Provinces DeE

Jahangirpur جهانگيرپور
Jangipur in Bengal DeE

Jahangirnagar جهانگيرنگر
Dacca in Bengal *DeE*, Alm

Jhang جهنگ
Punjab Sikh

Jhusi جهوسی
NW. Provinces nr. Allahabad : DeK

Jezirah Silulu: Jezirah Saylung جزیره سلولو جزیره سیلوغ
Ceylon *Dutch*

Jisr : Jisr Manbij جسر منبج
nr. Manbij, n. of Aleppo Um

Ja'farabad جعفراباد
Imamzade Ja'far, s. of Tehran : Sw

Ja'farabad urf Chandor جعفراباد عرف چاندر
Lashkar; Chandori in Gwalior : Alm, Sindhia

Jullad جلاد
Terek in Caucasia Ho

Jalalabad جلالاباد
E. Afghanistan DeE, local c/m on EIC

Jalalpur جلالپور
Punjab *DeE*

Jalalnagar جلالنگر
Punjab DeE

Jalaun جلاوت
NW. Provinces Alm, Local

Jalesar جلسر
Orissa DeE

Jalu جلو
unc. loc. DeE

Jalu جلو
Army mint Zp

Jodhpur جودهپور
Rajputana DeK, DeE, Alm, *Local*

Jurm جورم
Jirm in Badakhshan *Sa*

Juzjan جوزجات
Gozgan e. of Merv al Rud: Khorasan : Gh

Juanpur جونپور
NW. Provinces *DeK, DeE,* Juanpur sultans

Junagadh جونهگره جونگر جوناگڈه
W. India *DeE, Local*

Jayy جی
= Shahristan: Isfahan Um, Re, *Ab*

Jayyan : Ghayyan جیان غیان
Jaen in Spain Ml, Ah, Na

Djibouti جیبوتی
Fr. Somaliland *Ao*

Jaytapur جیتاپور جیت پور
nr. Bombay DeE

Jaipur Sawai Jaipur جیپور
Rajputana DeE, Alm, *Local*

Jairaft جیرفت
southern Kirman Bw, Sk

Jaisalmir جیسلمیر
Rajputana *Local*

Ch چ

Chanicha چانیچه چاینیچه
Chainica in S. Bosnia Ot

Chawalistan urf Kamru چاولستان عرف کامرو
Kamru in Bengal Bengal

Chatarpur چترپور
Chhatarpur in Bundelkhand *Alm, Local (Chhatarpur)*

Chatarkot چترکوت
NW. Provinces DeE

Chitganu : Chatgaon چتگنو چتگانو
Chittagong Bengal

Chinapattan چناپتن
= Madras DeE, EIC

Chunar چنار
NW. Provinces *DeK, DeE*

Chanpanir چنپانیر چانپانیر
Champanir in Gujarat DeE, Gujarat

Chandor چندیری چاندور
Gwalior, n. of Nasik Alm, Sindhia

Chhachrauli چھچرولی
Punjab DeE, Alm

Chushi : Chusha چھوسی چھونسی چھوسه
Shahabad DeK

Chitor چیتور
Rajputana DeE, *Local (Mewar)*

H ح

Hajji Tarkhan : Hajji Tarkhan al Jadida حاجی حاجی ترخان حاجی ترخان الجدیده
Astrakhan on Volga Ho

Hajipur حاجی پور
nr. Patna DeE

Hejaz (vide also هجاز) حجاز الحجاز
Red Sea: cap. Mekka Um, Ot, Su, Ao

Hafizabad حافظاباد
Punjab DeE

Hajr حجر
cap. Yamana; C. Arabia Ab

Al Hadicha الحدیثه
'New City' in Iraq Um

Harar حرار
vide Al Harar الهرر

Harran حران
Ur, Carrhae: nr. Al Ruha Um, Ab, Tu, Hà, *Ay,* Bk, Ba, Ot

Al Haramain ash Sharifan الحرمیت الشریفیت
= Mekka + Medina Ot

Hisn Ziad حصن زیاد
vide Khartpirt

Al Hadr الحضر
Hatra: sw. of Mosul Aq

Halab حلب
Aleppo Arab-byz, Um, *Ab,* Tu, Ha, Re, Mi, Fa, Za, *Ay,* Ba, Ip, Dj, Bu, *Ot,* Re
Crusaders (fictitious mint name)

Al Hilla الحله حله
betw. Bagdad and Kufa Ha, *Ip,* Dj, Qq, Ot

Hulwan حلوان
Jibal, nr. Hamadan Ab, Bw

Hama حماه
n. of Hims, on Orontes Sg, Ay, Ba, Bu

Hamra Gharnatah حمرا غرناطه
Alhambra at Grenada Ah

Hims حمص
Emesa in Syria *Arab-byz, Um,* Tu, Ab, Ha, Ay, Ba, Dj

Hizan حزان
Iran *Sw*

Hasanabad : Hussainabad حسناباد حسيناباد
prob. Gaur in Bengal *Bengal*, DeE, Alm

Hissar حصار
'Castle': in Bokhara prov. Ti, Sh

Hissar حصار
NW. Provinces *DeK*, DeE, Local

Hissar Firoza حصار فيروزه
prob. the same DeE

Al Hisn : Hisn Kaifa الحصن حسن حصن كيفه
Cepha in Diarbakr, e. of Amid : *Uk, Ur, Ay, Ip, Aq*, Ot

Hauran حوران
district s. of Damascus Ot

Hauta حوطه
in Hadramut, n. of Makalla Ya

Huwaiza حويزه
NW. of Al Ahwaz Ti, *Sw*, Qd

Haiderabad حيدراباد
Deccan DeE, *Qutb, Nizam*

Haiderabad حيدراباد
Sind, e. of D.I. Khan Talpur Mirs

Haidernagar حيدرنگر
Bednore in Mysore Alm

Kh خ

Khanabad خان اباد
Afghanistan Ps

Khalakabad خالقاباد
Chandagol nr. Mysore Mys

Khanpur خانپور
in Bahawalpur Local

Khanja خانجه خانجا
Ganja: Elizabetpol Ot

Khabushan خبوشان
n. of Nishapur: Khorasan Ip

Al Khuttal : Khuttalan الختل ختلان
betw, Oxus & Wakhshab Sa, Ti

Khotan ختن خوتن قتن
Chinese Turkestan *Ks*

Khujanda خجنده
in Ferghana Il, Gm, Dg

Khartapirt خرتپيرت
Kharpat in Diar Mudar Ip, Mt, Ti, Aq, Ot

Kharlugh Ordu خرلغ اردو
Transoxiana Il

Khazanah خزانه
'The Treasury': Bengal *Bengal*

Khazna Halab خزنه حلب
Aleppo Ab

Khusrushad Hurmuz خسروشاد هرمز
by Bagdad Um

Khilat خلاط اخلاط
in Armenia Ma, So, Ay, *Ip, Mt (Eretnid)*, Qq

Khalifatabad خليفتاباد
Baghurhat in Bengal *Bengal*

Khulm خلم
Tokharestan, e. of Balkh *Ti*

Khwarezm خوارزم
Choresmia: lower Oxus Ab, Kh, *Ho*, Dg, *Ti, Aq, Kw*

Khotan خوتن
vide - ختن *Ks*

Khujista Bunyad خوجسته بنياد
Aurangabad *DeE*, Alm

Khurshid Suwad خورشيد سواد
Dharwar in Deccan Mysore

Khuzan خوزان
nr. Herat Sh

Khuqand خوقند
Khokand in Ferghana *Ku*

Khuna خونا
Khunaj, nw. of Azerbaijan Ab

Khui خوى
Khoi in Azerbaijan Ip, Dj, *Qq*, Sw, Ef, Zp, Qd, *Ps*

Khairabad خيراباد
United Provinces DeE

Khairpur خيرپور
Sind (a number of towns of this name along Indus) : DeE

Khairnagar خيرنگر
Pakistan DeE

Khizan خيزان
SE. of Bitlis in E. Turkey Ot

Khiwaq خيوق
Khiva: cap. of Khwarezm Kw

D >

Dabul >ابل
Port on w. coast Bijapur *Larins (Bijapur)*

Dadar >ادر
unc. loc. Alm

Dara >ارا >اره
betw. Dunaisir & Nisibin Ab, Sg

Dar al Islam >دار الاسلام
prob. Delhi *DeK*

Dar al Tassuwir >دار التصور
Jodhpur DeE

Dar al Khalifat >دار الخلافه
prob. Delhi DeK

Dar al Salam >دار السلام
Bagdad Ip

Dunaisir >نيسر
in Diar Rabi'a, sw. of Mardin : Ha, Ma, *Ur*

Daha >ها
in Java Eng

Dhar >هار
C. India DeK, *Local w/o mint name*

Dharwar >هاروار
S. Deccan Mysore

Dahistan >هستان
N. of Jurjan on E. Caspian Gm, Sw, Ef

Dehli >هلى
Delhi *DeK, DeE*, Local

Dholpur >هولپور
Rajputana Local Rana

Damighan <دامغان
Hekatompylos: cap. Qumis Bw, Tb, *Ip, Sb, Walid,* Mu, Ti, Dg

Damla <دامله
Nr. Saharanpur, NW. Provinces : DeE, Alm

Dania <دانیه
Denia on Gulf of Valencia *Di,* Am

Dahiban : Al Dahibiyya <داهبان الداهبیه
nr. Balikh n. of Harran Ip

Dawar <داور
by Kandahar, s. of Ghor Sw

Dabusia <بوسیه <ابوسیه
Transoxiana nr. Bokhara Il, Ho

Dabil <بیل
Tuwin, cap. Islamic Armenia : Um, Ab

Darabjird <رابجرد <ارابجرد
1 of 5 districts in Fars Um, Re, Bw

Darband <ربند
in Daghistan dist. Caucasia *Ip,* Ti, Ho, Ca, Sw, Ef, Zp, Ca, Qd

Dizful <زفول
cap. Khuzistan, ne. of Susa Ti, *Sw,* Ps

Dastuwa <ستوا
S. of Qazvin in Jibal Um

Daquqa <قوقه
in Diar Rabi'a, se. of Mosul : Zm, Ab

Dilshadabad <لشاداباد
unc. loc. DeE, Alm

Dilli : Negri Dilli <دلی نگر
on Timor, Indonesia Eng, Local

Dalipnagar <لیپ نگر
Datia Alm

Al Dulaikan : Dulaijan <دلیجان الدلیکان
nr. Kashan: Isfahan prov. *Ab*

Damawand : Dambawand <ماوند
Demavend ne. of Tehran Mu, Qq, Ti, Sw, Ps

Dimashq <مشق
Damascus *Arab-byz,* Arab-sass, *Um,* Ab, Tu, Ik, Ka, Fa, Br, Si, Za, *Ay, Ba, Bu,* Ab, Ot
Crusaders (fictitious mint name)

D (Z) ذ

Darwa <ذروه
in Yemen, n. of San'a Re

Dauraq : Surraq <ورق سرق
Khuzistan, se. of Ahwaz Ti, *Sw*

Dogam : Dogaon <دوگام <دوگانو ادوگام
Dogon nr. Nanpur: Oudh *DeE*

Dawlatabad <دولتاباد
SE. of Hamadan Ps, Qd

Daulatabad <دولتاباد <دولت‌اباد
Deogir in Deccan *DeK,* Gujarat, DeE, Alm

Daulatgarh <دولت‌گره
Rathgarh in Gwalior Sindhia

Diarbakr <یاربکر
N. dist. of Al Jezirah prov; cap. Amid : *incl. in Ur legends*

Dib <دیب خطه دیب
in Gujarat Gujarat

Dairajat: Derajat ذیرجات
Multan DeE, Dur, *Local*

Dairah <دیره
Derah in Punjab DeE, Dur, Sikh

Dairahjat <دیره جات <دیره
Derajat in Punjab DeE, Dur, Sikh protectorate

Dairah Fath Khan <دیره فتح خات ر<دیره
Punjab DeE, Dur

Dikilli <دیکلی
opposite Lesbos local c/m on Ottoman

Dailam <دیلم
Gilan betw. Tabaristan & Azerbaijan : Sl

Dingarh <دینگژه
Punjab DeE

Al Dinawar الدینور
Mah al Kufa in Jibal Bw

Deogir <دیوگیر <دیوکره
Daulatabad in Deccan *DeK,* DeE, Alm, Nizam

Dieval <دیول
Sind DeE

Dewal Bander <دیول بندر
unc. loc. DeE

Dar al Mulk <دار الملک
probably Delhi DeK

Damar <ذمر
in Yemen, s. of San'a Ya

R ر

Rajapur راجاپور
Ratnagiri dist. Bombay DeE

Rajgarh راج گژه
Rajputana *Local (Alwar)*

Rajiz راجیز راجاز راجز راجیت
Ramhormuz *Hz,* Mu, Ho

Radhanpur راد<هنپور راد<هت‌پور ر<دهنپور
Rajputana *Local*

Ras al 'Ain راس العیت
Diar Rabi'a, e. of Harran Ab

Ras Bab al Mandab راس باب المندب
vide Shaykh Sa'id *Local*

Raisin راسیت
Malwa, nr. Ujjain DeK

Rasulpur urf Patna رسولپور عرف پتنه
Patna in Oudh DeK

Rasht رشت
cap. Gilan *Sr,* Ip, Qq, *Aq, Sw,* Ef, *Zp, Qd,* Ps

Rishtan رشتان
SE. of Khokand: Ferghana : Il

Ra'nash رعنش
Dizful in Khuzistan Ps

Al Raqqa الرقه
cap. Diar Mudr; by Al Rafiqa : Um, Ab

Rikab رکاب
army mint Zp, Qd

Al Ramla الرمله
Filistin, nw. of Jerusalem *Um,* Ab

Rasht راشت
Wakhshab, n. of Khuttal Sa

Al Rafiqa الرافقه
nr. Bagdad *Ab*, Tu, Ha, Bw

Ramhormuz رامهرمز
Khuzistan, se. of Al Ahwaz Um, Re, Ab, *Bw, Sw*

Ramhormuz min Al Ahwaz رامهرمز من الاهواز
ibid Bw

Ran ران
Van Ip

Ribat al Fath رباط رباط الفتح
Rabat in Morrocco Ah, *Fi*

Ratlam رتلام
Rajputana Alm, *Local*

Al Ruhba الرحبه
Mesopotamia, w. of Qarqisiyya : Ab, Ha

Ruhtas رُحتاس
Punjab DeE

Rahman رحمت رجا ملايو
'The Malay Raja of Rahman' : Reman in Patani prob.: Local

Rukhshabud رخشبوذ
by Tirmid in Tokharestan Ip

Ranthambhor رنتهنبهور
Rajputana DeK

Ranthor رنتهور
unc. DeE

Rangpur رنگپور
Ahom cap. in Assam *Ahom*

Rangpur رنگپور
Bengal Local

Al Ruha الرها
Edessa in Diar Mudr Arab-byz, *Um*, Ab, *Ay*, Ot

Rudbar رود بار
Dailam (Gilan), n. of Qazvin : Tb

Ravishnagar (+/- Sagar) روش نگر ساگور
Sagar in Gwalior & Garhakota : *Alm, Maratha, Sindhia*

Ruyan رویان
Iran *Ip*

Al Riad الرياض
Wahhabite cap. nr. Mecca Ya

Al Rayy الري
Rhagae in Media, by Tehran *Um*, Re, Ab, Gh, Sg, Ss, Si, Ip

Raida : Raidah ريده ريدج
nr. San'a in Yemen Ay

Rikanz ريكنز
Rikanj-'Abadan nr. Merv Sf

Z ز

Zamin زاميت
in Usrushna, e. of Samarkand : Sa

Zebak زبک
Zaybak (Badakhshan) prob. *Sa*

Zabid زبيد
Yemen, s. of Hodeida Ya, Ab, *Ya*

Zaranj زرنج
Drangiana: cap. Seistan Um, *Ab*, *Ta*, Sf, Ip

Zamindawar زميت داور
NW. of Kandahar Kh

Zanjan زنجات
Jibal, nw. of Qazvin Ip, Qd, Ps

Zanjabar زنجبار
Zanzibar *Ao*

Zindan زندات
Khorasan, s. of Herat Ip

Al Zahra الزهره
Spain *Us*

Zinat al Belad زينت البلاد
Ahmadabad DeE

S س

Sabur سابور
Khorasan Sa

Sabur سابور
Bishapur in Fars *Um*, Re, Bw, Ip

Sabur Khwast سابور خواست
in Jibal, s. of Nehavend Hw, Kk

Sarangpur سارنگپور
Malwa DeE

Sarus ساروس
Pyramus in Cilicia Sr

Saru Qawaq سارو قواق
Pamphylia, n. of Alaya Sr

Sariyya : Sari ساريه ساری
Tabaristan e. of Amul : *Bw, Zi, Si, Bawand,* Ip, Sb, *Ti, Sw,* Ef, Ps

Saqyz ساقز
Chios in Aegean Ot

Samsun سامسوت سمسوت
Amisus on Black Sea Sr, *Ip*

Al Samiyya السامیه
nr. Wasit Um, Ab.

Sauj Bulaq ساوج بلاق
district nw. of Rayy Ps

Sawah ساوه
SW. of Rayy Sa, Bw, X, *Ip*, Dj, *Aq*, Mu, *Ti*

Sebtah سبته
Ceuta, nw. of Tetwan *Us, Hm,* Bb, *Ah,* Am, *Mr,* Hu

Sebzawar سبزوار
Khorasan, w. of Nishapur *Ip, Sb, Ti,* Sw

Satara ستارا
Deccan DeE

Satgaon ستگانو ستگانوه
Bengal *DeK, Bengal*

Sijistan سجستان
Seistan, sw. Afghanistan Um, *Ab*, Ta, Re, Sf, Gh, Sp

Sijilmasa سجلماسه
East of Tudgha Md, Fa, Us, *Am,* Ah. *Mr, Hs*

Sidre Qapsa سدره قپسی
Silver mines in Chalcidice *Ot*

Suradiq Abrashahr سرادق ابرشهر
Fortress of Nishapur Ta

Suradiq Kishm (& Qishm) سردک کشم سردق قشم
Fortress of Kishm, Badakhshan : *Sa*

Serai سرای
Sarajevo in Bosnia Ot

Serai : Al Serai : Serai Al Jadida سرای السرای سرای الجدیده

Golden Horde cap. on Volga : *Ho*

Serai Al Mahrusat سرای المحروسه

'Garrisoned camp': prob. same : *Ho*

Seraijyq : Serai Chouk سرایچق سرای چق

Little Serai: Nogai Mongol cap. nr. Caspian : Ho

Serbernitsha سربرنیچه

Srebranica: E. Bosnian silver mines : Ot

Serakhs سرخس

Khorasan, betw. Tus & Merv : Um, Sp, Ip, Qd

Serez : Siruz سرز سیروز

Siris, e. of Salonika: Greece : *Ot*

Surraq سرق

district of Ahwaz Um

Saraqusta سرقسطه

Caesar Augusta: Spain *Th*, Am

Surra min raa سر من رای

Samarra, e. bank Tigris nr. Bagdad : *Ab*, Au, Bw

Sarmin سرمین

betw. Halab and Hamah Arab-byz

Sarwan سروان

Seistan, nr. Bust Ab

Saruj سروج

Diar Mudr, w. of Harran Um

Sironj سرونج

Rajputana *DeE*, Alm, Local (Tonk)

Sirhind **سهرند** سرهند

NW. Provinces *DeE, Dur, Local (Nabha)*

Srinagar سرینگر

Kashmir Kashmir sultans, *DeE*,

Srinagar سرینگر

Garhwal, nw. provs. *Alm, Rajas of Garhwal*

Sa'dnagar سعد نگر

Aklaj nr. Sholapur in Deccan : DeE

Sa'irt سعرت

Diarbakr by Tigrs, e. of Mayyafarikin : Ip, *Bd, Aq*

Al Sughd السغد

Sogdiana, betw. Oxus & Jaxartes : Sa, Il, Dj, Dg

Sighnaq سغناق السغناق

E. bank of Jaxartes, n. of Utrar : Ho

Sakti فولو اناد سقتی

Royal Isle of Sakti, Perak, Malaya : Local sultan

Singgora : Negri Singgora نگری سنگور

Malay-Thai border *Local*

Sikandarabad سکندرآباد

NW. Provinces DeE

Sala سلا

Morrocco Ah, Mr, Hs, Fi

Selangor : Negri Selangor سلاغور نگری

Malaya Local, Eng

Salamabad سلام‌آباد

Mysore *Mys*

Salanik سلانیک

Thessalonika .Ot

Sultanabad سلطان‌آباد

Karaj dist. of Jibal, se. of Hamadan : Ps

Sultanpur سلطانپور

Warangal in Deccan DeK

Al Sultaniyya سلطانیه السلطانیه

Ilkhan residence *Ip*, Tg, *Dj*, In, Qq, *Ti, Sw*

Selefke سلفکه

Cilicia, w. of Mersin Ot

Salem سلم

unc. loc. Local

Salmas سلماس

Salamas; Azerbaijan, s. of Khoi : Ip, Ho, *Dj*

Salamiyya سلمیه

Syria, nr. Hims Ab

Sulaimanshahr سلیمانشهر

perhaps Gunushbazaar Sr

Sulaimuh سلیمه سلیموه

betw. Saburkhwast & Borujird : Kk

Samau : Simav **سماو**

Synaos in Phrygia *Kermian*, Mt

Samarqand سمرقند

Transoxiana: Maracanda *Ab, Ta, Sa*, Re, *Il*, Sp, *Kh*, Gm, *Dg, Ti, Sh*

Semnan سمنان

Qumis, betw, Rayy & Damaghan : Bw, *Ip*, Qq, *Ti*, Dg, Sw, Qd, Ps

Samanjan : Samanqan : Samalqan سمنجان سمنقات سملقات

Khorasan, nr. Isfarain Ti

Samandra سمندره

on Donau Ot

Sumanaf سمنف سمنب

Sumanep in Madura nr. Java : Local c/s

Sonargaon سنارگانو

Bengal *DeK, Bengal*

Sambhor سنبهور

Nr. Jaipur, Rajputana DeE

Sambhal سنبهال

NW. Provinces *DeK*

Sinjar سنجار

Singara, w. of Mosul Ab, Uq, *Zs, Ay*, Zm, Ip

Sind سند

S. Pakistan DeE, Dur

Sangli سنگلی

Rajputana Maratha

Sangamner سنگمنر

nr. Bombay DeE

Sanluka سنلوکه

Sanlucar de Barrameda, S. Spain, : Am

Sinub سنوب

Sinope on Black Sea *Ip*

Saharanpur سهارنپور

NW. Provinces *DeE, Alm*

Sahl Fonak سهل فنک

Fanak on Tigris Ab

Suwar سوار

Mid. Volga, s. of Simbirst Bl

Sawai Jaipur سوای جیپور

Jaipur *Alm, Local (Jaipur)*

Sujat سوجت

in Jodhpur Local

Surat سورت

Gujarat *DeE, Nawab, Alm, EIC, Maratha*

Surin سوریت

Khorasan, nr. Nishapur Ip

Al Sus السوس

Khuzistan, Susa Um, Ab, Ip

Sous سوس
Morocco *Mr, Hs*

Susu سوسو
in Atchih, Sumatra Eng

Sungai Belat Punya سوڠی بلت فوت
Belat Punya in Pahang, Malaya : Local

Suq Ibrahim سوق ابراهیم
nr. Tunis Be

Suq Al Ahwaz : Suk min Al Ahwaz سوق الاهواز
سوق من الاهواز
Al Ahwaz in Khuzistan Um, *Ab, Bw*

Suq Al Taimura سوق التیمره
Fars, nr. Isfahan Um

Sialkot سیالکوت
Punjab DeE

Sitapur سیتاپور
Oudh DeE

Sitpur سیتپور
Punjab DeE

Siraf سیراف
Dist. Ardeshir Khurra in Fars : Ab, Bw, Ti

Al Sirajan السیرجان
Kirman Bw, Ip

Sis سیس
Cilician Armenia, ne. of Adana : *Sr-Arm*

Siak : Negri Siak سیک نگری
Sumatra Local, Eng

Siaq Sri Indrapoura سیق سری اندرافور
ibid. Local, Eng

Sikakal سیکاکل
Chicacole : Madras DeE

Saimur سیمور
Choul, e. coast south of Bombay : DeE

Sinub سینوب
Sinope on Black Sea Sr, *Ip,* Mt

Siwas سیواس
Sebaste in Lydia, ne. of Kayseri : *Sr, Ip,* Mt, Ot

Saiwi بلد السیوی
Sai (Saiburi) prov. Patani, Malaya : *Local*

Sh ش

Shabiran شابران
Shirwan, nr. Caspian Ip, Dj, Mu, *Ca,*, Ho

Shapurabad شاپورآباد
nr. Merv Ti

Shadman شادمان
Khorasan, nr. Herat Sh

Shadhorah شادهوره
S. Gwalior Sindhia

Shadiabad شادیاباد
Mandu in Malwa *Malwa,* Gujarat

Al Shash الشاش
Tashkent Ab, Ta, *Sa,* Re, Il, Dg

Shatiba شاطبه
Jatila in Valencia: Spain Am, Hu, Ah

Shahabad شاهاباد
Oudh DeE

Shahabad Qanauj شاهاباد قنوج
Qanauj *Alm*

Shahjahanabad شاه جهان آباد
Delhi *DeE, Nadir Shah,* Dur, *Atm*

Shahrukhiyya شاهروخیه
renamed Binkach Ti

Shahgan : Shahijan شاهکان شاهجان
= Merv Ti

Shahgarh شاه گره
C. Provinces DeK

Shabankara شبانکاره
Darabjird in Fars *Ip,* In, *Mu,* Ti, Dg

Shirwan شروان شیروان
W. coast of Caspian, cap. Shamakhi : Gm, Ip, Dj, Ca, Ot

Sherakat Almaniya شراکت المانیا
German East Africa Ao

Sharish : Sharash شریش شرش
Jerez de la Frontera, Spain : Am, Ah

Sharifabad شریفاباد
Bengal Dek

Shafurqan : Al Shaburqan شفورقان الشبورقان
cap. Juzjan nr. Balkh Bw, *Kh,* Gm

Shambhar : Shahmar شمهار شهمار
Dailam Tb

Shahr al Jadid (+/- Al Mahrusat) شهر الجدید
prob. Serai Al Jadida Ho

Shahrzur شهرزور
Kurdistan betw. Azerbaijan & Jezira : Ab, Zm

Shahr i Sebz شهر سبز
= Kish in Sogdiana Dg

Shahr i Kermian شهر کرمیات
Kermian in Phrygia Mt, Ot

Shahristan i Rashidi شهرستان رشیدی
'Citadel' nr. Tabriz Ip

Shahristan i Yazd شهرستان یزد
'Citadel' of Yezd Sw

Shahr i Nau شهر نو
'New City': Gaur in Bengal Bengal

Shihun Mu'azzam شهون معظم
nr. Terek in Caucasia Ho

Sheopur شوپور
Gwalior *Sindhia*

Shustar شوستر شستر
Tustar in Khuzistan *Ip,* Dj, Ti, *Sw,* Qd, Ps

Sholapur شولاپور
Deccan DeE

Shaikh Abu Ishaq شیخ ابو اسحاق
Kazerun *In, Ti*

Shiraz شیراز
SW. Iran *Ab, Sf,* Bw, Sa, Sk, *Sn, Ip,* In, *Mu,* Dj, *Ti,* Qq, Aq, Sw, Ef, *Zp, Qd,* Ps

Shirbazar شیربازار
Iran *Ip*

Shirpur شیر پور
Bengal *DeE*

Shergarh شیرگره شیرگده شیرگڈه
Bengal and Delhi DeK, *DeE*

Shergarh Qil'a قلع شیرگره
Shergarh Fort: unc. loc. *DeK*

Shaqq al Taimura — شق التيموره
'District of Taimura' — Um

Shikarpur — شكارپور
Sind — *Talpur Mirs*

Shekki — شكى
dist. in Shirwan — Qd, Ps

Sholapur — شولاپور
Deccan — DeE

Shamakhi : Shamakha — شماخى شماخه
cap. Shirwan — Ip, *Dj*, Ho, Qq, Ca, Sw, Ef, Zp, *Ca*, Ps

Shamsabad — شمس اباد
Farrukhabad dist. UP — Alm

S — ص

Sabra — صبره
Ifriquia, s. of Qairuwan — Zg

Al Sarsar — الصرصر
nr. Bagdad — Ab

Sa'da — صعده سعضه
N. Yemen — *Ya*

Al Saghanian — الصغانيات
Prov. above Oxus, n. of Balkh : Sa, Il

Safuria — صفوريه
Palestine, n. of Nazareth — Um

Siqilliyya — صقليه
Sicily, cap. Palermo — Ag, *Fa*, *No*

D : Z — ض

Al Zarb — الضرب
'The Mint' — *Bengal*

Zarabkhane i Rikab : Zarb Rikab — ضرب ركاب ضرابخانه ركاب
Army mint — Zp, Qd

T — ط

Taram : Tarm — طارم طرم
Betw. Jibal & Dailam — Ti

Taliqan : Tayaqan — طالقان طايقات
Betw. Balkh & Badakhshan — Sa, Kh

Taus — طاوس طاووس
Khorasan — Ip, Ti, Dj, Dg

Tabaristan — طبرستان
S. Caspian coast, cap. Amul : Um, Ab, Qq, *Qd*, Ps

Tabariyya — طبريه
Tiberias on Dead Sea — Arab-byz, *Um*, Ab, Ik, Fa

Tarabzun — طرابزوت
Trabson on Black Sea — Ot

Tarablus — طرابلس اطرابلس
Tripolis; Syria, n. of Beirut — Fa, Ba, *Ay*, Local c/s on Ottoman

Tarablus (+/- Al Gharb) — طرابلس الغرب
Tripoli in N. Africa — Um, *Ot*

Z — ظ

Zafar — ظفار
Yemen, s. of San'a — Ya, Re

Zafarabad — ظفار ظفر ظفراباد
NW. Provinces — *DeE*,
Bidar — *DeE*, Alm
Gurrumcondah in Mysore — Mys

Shergarh Dehli — شيرگره عرف حضرت دهلى
Delhi — *DeK*

Shergarh Bakkar — شيرگره عرف حضرت بكر شيرگره عرف سق بكر
Bhukkar in Pakistan — *DeK*

Shergarh Qanauj — شيرگره قنوج
Qanauj — *DeK*

Shirin — شيريت
Iraq — Mu
(most coins attributed thus were prob. struck at Shiraz)

Shaykh Sa'id fi Ras Bab Al Mandab — لشيخ سعيد فى راس باب المندب
Fortress on Bab al Mandab headland, Arabian coast of Red Sea mouth — *Local*

San'a — صنعا
Cap. Yemen — Ab, *Ya*

Sur : Sur al Mamuniyya — صور صور المامونيه
Tyre — Um, Ab, Fa, Ot

Sofia — صوفيه
Bulgaria — Ot

Al Sumal al Italianiyya — الصومال الاطاليانيه
Italian Somaliland — AD 1909

Al Suwaira — الصويره
Morocco, nr. Cap Blanc — Fi

Saida — صيدا الصوير
Sidan, s. of Beirut — Ab, Ba

Zhafar — ضهفار
Yemen — Local Imam

Taraz — طراز
on Syr Darya — Il, Dg

Tarsus — طرسوس
Cilicia — Ab, Ha

Tertusa — طرطوسه
Tortosa, Spain — Bb

Talaitula — طليطله
Toledo, Spain — Du

Tanja — طنجه
Tangiers — Um, Id, Fi

Tehran — طهران
Iran — Sw, Zp, *Qd*, *Ps*

Tus — طوس
Near Meshad — *Ip*

Tun — طوت
Kohistan — Ti, Sw

Zafarpur — ظفرپور
Punjab — DeE

Zafarnagar — ظفرنگر
Fathabad, NW. Provinces — DeE
Town s. of Ahmadnagar — Local

'A — ع

'Alamgirpur — عالمگیرپور
Alumpur in Deccan — DeE
Bhilsa — Sindhia

'Alamgirnagar — عالمگیرنگر
Bengal, nr. Chittagong — DeE

Al 'Abbasiya — العباسیه
N. Africa — *Ab*, Ag

'Achar — عثار عثر
unc. loc. — Ab

'Aden — عدن
on Red Sea — Ya, Ay, *Ya (Sulay. Zuray)*

'Arabia Al Sa'audia — عرابیا السعودیه
Saudia Arabia — *Kingdom fr. 1930*

Al 'Iraq — العراق
Irak — Ab

Al 'Araish — العرایش
Larache, Morocco, nw. of Fez : Fi

'Asqalan — عسقلان
Ascalon, sw. of Jerusalem — *Um, Fa*

Al 'Askar — العسکر
prefix to var. mints — Sa, Bw, Sg

'Askar min Al Ahwaz — عسکر من الاهواز
Ahwaz, S. Irak — Bw

'Askar Panjhir — عسکر پنجهیر
Panjhir in Hindu Kush — Sa

'Askar Mukram — عسکر مکرم
probably Ahwaz — Ab, Bw

'Azamnagar Gokak — عظم‌نگر گوکاک
Gokak — DeE

'Azimabad — عظیم‌اباد اظیم‌اباد اعظیم‌اباد
Patna — *DeE, Alm, Maratha*

'Akka — عکه عکا
Acre, Palestine — Um, Fa, Ay, *Crusader*, Ot

'Ukbara — عکبرا
on Tigris, nr. Bagdad — Uq

'Alaiyya — علایه
Alaya in Cilicia — Ip, Mt, *Local Beys*

Al 'Aliyya — العلیه
Fas al Aliyya in Morocco — Id

'Imadiyya — عمادیه
Fd. by Imad al din Zengi n. of Mosul : Ip, Dj

'Uman — عمان
Oman in SE. Arabia — Ab, Re, Sf, Wa, Bw, Re, *Ao*

'Amman — عمان
in Jordan — Arab-byz, Um

'Isagarh — عیسی‌گره
Gwalior — Sindhia

'Aintab — عینطاب
N. Syria — Arab-byz

Gh — غ

Gharjistan : Kura Gharjistan — غرشستان غرجستان الغرجستان کوره غارجستان
N. Central-Afghanistan — Ab, *Sa, Gh*

Gharnatah — غرناطه اغرناطه
Grenada, Spain — Hm, *Za, Am*, Ml, *Na*

Al Ghurfah — الغرفه
Hadramut — *Ao*

Ghazna — غزنه
Ghazni, se. Afghanistan — Gh, *Kh*, Mo, *Yildiz, DeK, Dg,*
(vide also Kur Ghazna) — Bar, Sind

Ghazza — غزه
Gaza in Palestine — Um, Ab

Al Ghur — الغور
Ghor, ec. Afghanistan — Kh

Ghur — غور
Gaur in Bengal — DeK

Ghiyaspur — غیاثپور
nr. Gaur in Bengal — DeK, Bengal

F : in Malay 'P' — ف

Fars — فارس
Persis: Shiraz district — *Ab*, Ta, Dl, *Sf*, Sa, Re, Bw, Ip

Fas — فاس
Fez in Morocco — Id, Us, Hm, *Am, Ah, Mr, Hs Fi*, Ot

Al Fasher — الفاشر
W. Sudan — *Darfur sultans*

Farukinagar — فاروقی نگر
Bednore in Mysore — Mys

Pahang — فاهڠ فهڠ
Malaya — *Local sultans*

Pahang Kumpany — فاحڠ کوم‌فانی
Pahang Company — *Local*

Fathabad — فتح‌اباد فتحاباد
Faridpur in Bengal — DeK, *Bengal*, DeE

Fathabad Dharur — فتح‌اباد دحارور
NW. Deccan — DeE

Fathpur — فتح‌پور
Fathpur Sikri nr. Agra — *DeE*

Fakhrabad — فخراباد
Farrukhabad prob. — DeK

Perlis — فرلس
Malaya — Local

Al Perlis Kedah — الفرلس قده
ibid. — Local

Farama — فرما
Egypt — Ab

Farwan — فروان
N. of Kabul — *Sa-Gh, Gh, Kh*, Ti

Firim — فریم
Tabaristan, s. of Amul — Ab, Tb, Sa, Bw, Ip

Fasa — فسا
Fars, se. of Shiraz — Um, Ab, Sf, Bw, Gh

Al Fustat (+/- Misr) — الفسطاط مصر
Egypt — Um, Ab

Patani (+/- Belad) — فتانی فطانی بلاد الفطانیه
Malaya — *Local*

Filibe — فلبه
Roumelia — Ot

Filistin — فلسطیت
Palestine, cap. Ludd-Lydda — *Arab-byz*, Um, Ab, Tu, Ha, *Ik*, Ka, Bw, Fa

Fara فرا فره
Seistan Ab, Sa

Farab فراب فاراب
Middle Oxus Dg

Al Furat الفرات
Furat Al Basra, S. Irak *Arab-byz,* Um

Farawa فراوه
Jurjan Kh

Farrukhabad فرخ اباد
nr. Agra *DeE,* Dur, *Alm, Eng.*

Farkhab Hissar فرخاب حصار
Chitaldurg in Mysore Mys

Farrukhabab Hissar فرخباب حصار
ibid. Mys

Farakhnagar فرخ نگر
nr. Delhi DeE, Alm

Farkhanda Bunyad فرخنده بنیاد
= Hyderabad (Deccan) DeE

Farukhi فرخی
Calicut in Malabar *Mys*

Ferghana (+/- Malik) فرغانه
in Pamirs Ab, Sa, *Il,*, Ip, Kh

Q (alt. K) ق

Q for Qishm ق
Kism in Badakhshan *Sa (multiple dirhems)*
(vide also Barj Qishm, Suradiq Qishm)

Qadis قادس
Cadiz Ml

Qars قارس قارص
Georgia Ot

Al Qahira القاهره
Cap. Egypt Fa, Za, *Ay, Ba, Bu*

Quba قبا
Ferghana Sa

Qoban قبت قبان
Gobon at head Persian Gulf : Bini Kab

Kedah قده قدح
Malaya *Local*

Qara Ordu قراوردو قرارد
Transoxiana Il

Qaradagh قراطاغ
Montenegro Ot

Qaratowa قراطوه قرطوه
Serbian silver mines *Ot*

Qaraghatch قراغاج
NW. of Shiraz Ip

Qyrshehir قرشهر قیرشهر
District se.of Ankara Ip, Mt

Qarshi قرشی
Sogdiana, sw. of Samarkand : Ti, Sh

Qurtuba قرطبه
Cordoba Mt, Ac, Du, Am, Ah, *Ml*

Qyrq Yer قرقایر
Krim, nr. Bagchi Serai Qr

Qarqisia قرقیسیه قرقیسیا
On Euphrates (Circesium) Ab, Uq

Qaraman قرمان
Karaman, S. Turkey, cap. Larenda : Ti, Mt

Qarmisin قرمیسین
Kermanshahan in Kurdistan : Bw

Palembang فلمبغ
Sumatra *Local*

Pontianak dan Mampawuh فنتیانق دات ممفاوه
Borneo Local

Fuman (+/- Al Mubarak) فومن المبارک
Dailam, nr. Resht *Aq,* Qd

Firozabad فیروزاباد
Panduah in Bengal *Bengal*

Firuzan فیروزان
SW. of Isfahan Ip

Firozpur فیروزپور
Punjab DeE

Firozgarh فیروزگره
Yadgir in Kulbarga DeE, Alm

Firoznagar فیروزنگر
unc. loc. Alm

Feiz Hissar فیض حصار
Gooty, Bellary dist. Mysore *Mys*

Fil فیل
Khwarezm Um

Al Fayum الفیوم
C. Egypt Um, Ab

Qasr al Tin قصر الطیت
Bagdad Ab

Kutbabad قطباباد
Old Delhi DeK

Al Qa'iti القعیطی
Quaiti in Hadramut *Ya*

Qafsa قفصه
Capsa in Numidia Ot

Qilat قلات
Kelat in Baluchistan *Local*

Qal'at Ayyub قلعه ایوب
SW. of Saragossa Bb

Qal'a Tanda قلع تانده
Tanda Fort DeK

Qal'at Ja'bor قلعه جعبر
on Euphrates Ay

Qal'at Deogir قلعه دیوگیر
Deogir Fort *DeK*

Qal'a Rasin قلع راسیت
Raisin Fort DeK

Qala't Qutbabad قلعه قطباباد
Qutbabad Fort DeK

Qum قم
Jibal, n. of Kashan Ab, Sa, Bw, Sk, Ti, Aq, Sw, Qd, Ps

Qamarnagar قمرنگر
Karnuul in S. India DeE

Qunduz قندز شرمرد قندز
N. Afghanistan, nr. Balkh *Kh,* Suleiman Mirza, *Sh*

Kandahar قندهار
S. Afghanistan Ti, *DeE,* Zp, *Bar*

Kandahar قندهار
Hyderabad DeE (late)

Qinnasrin قنسرین
S. of Aleppo *Arab-byz, Um, Ab*

Qanauj قنوج شیرکره قنوج شاهاباد قنوج
N. India DeK, *DeE*

Qara Hisar قره حصار قرا حصار
Two Anatolian towns of this name : Ot

Karauli قرولی
Rajputana Local

Krim : Krim Al Jadid قریم قریم الجدید
N. of Black Sea, sw. of Kaffa : *Ho*, Nu, Qr, Ot

Qazwin قزوین
Jibal Ab, Sa, Bw, Kh, *Ip*,, Dj, Mu, *Ti, Qq*, Aq, *Sw*, Ap, Ef, Zp, *Qd*, Ps

Qastamuni قسطمونی قسطمونیه
Paphlagonia Sr, Ip, *Mt*, Ot

Qostantiniyya قسطنطینیه
Constantinople-Istanbul *Ot*

Qostantinia قسنطینیه قسطنطینه
Algeria Hf, Ot

Al Qasr القصر
S. of Ceuta, Morocco prob. Id

Qasr ibn Hubaira قصر ابن هبیره
on Euphrates Ab

Qasr al Salam قصر السلام
1. nr. Raqqa 2. nr. Bagdad : Ab

Qutshania قوچانیه
Serbia, se. of Qaratowa Ot

Qurus قورس
N. of Aleppo (Cyrrhus) Arab-byz

Qus قوس
Kos, n. of Luxor Fa

Colar قولار
Mysore Maratha

Qumis قومس
province w. cap. Damighan Um, Ab, Zi

Qunka قونکه
Cuenca am Jucar betw. Madrid & Valencia : Du, Am

Qunia قونیه
Konya in Anatolia *Sr*,, Ip, *Mt*, Ot

Qairawan قیروات
South of Tunis Ag, Fa, *Zg*

Qaisariyya قیصریه قیسریه قیصری
Kayseri in Cappodocia *Sr, Ip*, Mt *Qadi Burhan*

Qaisariyya قیسریه
S. of Haifa Arab-byz

P ق

Palambang ڤلمبغ فلمبغ
Sumatra *Local Sultans*

Pulupercha ڤولو ڤرچ فینچ
Sumatra Local Eng

Perak (+/- Negri) ڤیرق فیرق
Malaya Local Eng

K ک

Kabishan کابشات
Azerbaijan *Ip*

Kabul کابل
E. Afghanistan *DeE*, Ef, *Dur, Bar, Ps*

Kach کاث
Cap. Khwarezm, s. of Aral Sea : Ip, Ho

Karin کارین
unc. loc. Ip

Kazerun کازرون
Fars Bw, Ip, *In, Mu*, Ti

Kashan کاشان
Jibal, nr. Isfahan Sg, *Ip*, Dg, Mu, Dj, *Ti*, Qq, Aq, Sw, Ef, Ap, Zp, *Qd*, Ps

Kashgar کاشغر
Chinese Turkestan Dg, If, *Ks*

Kalpi کالپی
NW. Provinces *DeK, DeE*, Alm, *Maratha*

Kanan کانان
unc. loc. DeE, Alm

Kalinjar کالنجر
NW. Provinces DeE

Kandi کاندی
Bengal DeE

Kankurti کانکرتی
Malkhad dist. Hyderabad DeE

Kain کاین
Kohistan Ip

Kebir Shaikh کبیر شیخ
= Shiraz *Ip*

Al Katawa Al Ketoua الکتاوه الکتاوا
Morocco *Hs*, Fi, Re

Kish کش
S. of Samarkand Il, Ip, Dg, Sh

Koshania : Al Kushani کشانیه الکشانی
NW. of Samarkand Il

Kishm کشم قشم قشم
Badakhshan *Sa*, Kh

Kashmir کشمیر
NW India *Kashmir , DeE, Dur, Sikh, Dogra*

Kishangarh کشنگڑه
Rajputana Alm, *Local Raja*

Koghunia کغونیه
Anatolia, e. of Tuqat Mt

Kaffa : Kaffa Jadida کفه کفه جدیده
Theodosia in Krim Ho, Qr, *Genoese colonial*

Kilat کلات
Baluchistan *Local sultan*

Kolapur کلاپور
S. of Bombay DcE

Kalanur کلانور
Punjab DcE

Kalawanur کلاونور
Cannanore in Malabar Local

Kal'at کلعات
= Kilat, ne. of Nishapur Ip

Kalkata کلکته
Calcutta *DeE*, Alm

Kelantan کلنتن
Malaya *Local Sultans*

Kilwa کلوه
E. Africa *Local sultanate but not named on its coins*

Katak — کتک
Cuttack in Berar — DeE, Alm

Katak Banares — کتک بنارس
Early name for Cuttack — DeE

Kuchawan — کچاوت
NE. Jodhpur — *Local Takhurs*

Kachrauli — کچرولی
Panipat, NW. Provinces — DeE

Kuch Bhujnagar — کچھبھوج نگر
Bhuj in Kutch — Local Rao

Kararabad — کرارابا د
unc. loc. — DeE

Karpa — کرپا
Cuddapah (Kadapha), S. India : DeE

Karaj — کرج
Dulafid cap., Kurdistan — Dl, Sa

Al Karkh — الکرخ
Nr. Bagdad — Ab

Kurdistan — کردستان
Province — Ot

Kard Fanna Khusru — کرد فنا خسرو
S. of Shiraz — Bw

Kurzuwan — کرزوان
Juzjan, nr. Taliqan — Kh

Kursi al Dailam — کرسی الدیلم
in Dailam — As

Karkin — کرکیت
nr. Bagdad — Ip

Kirman — کرمان
SE. Iran : Carmania — Um, Ab, Gm, Kr, Ip, Mu, Ti, *Anon,* Aq, Sw, Ef, *Qd,* Ps

Kurraman — کرمان
W. Pakistan, Kurram valley : *Gm,* Kurraman Shahs

Kirmanshahan — کرمانشاهان
Qarmisin, Persian Kurdistan : *Qd, Ps*

Karminia — کرمینیه کرمینه
betw. Bokhara & Samarkand : Gh, Il

Karnin — کرنین کارتیت
Seistan — Ti

Karwan : Akarwan — کروان اکروان
Gadwal in Hyderabad — Alm

Karauli — کرولی
Rajputana — Local Raja

Kerimabad — کریم ابا د
NW. Provinces — *DeE, Alm*

Kaskar — کسکر
by lower Tigris — Um

Kermian — کرمیان
Anatolia — *Kermian*

G — گ

Gadraula — گدراوله
unc. loc. — DeE

Gargaon — گرگاو
Assam — *Ahom kings*

Gushtaspi — گشتسپی
dist. in Shirwan, Caucasus — Ip, Dj, *Ca*

Gulbarga — گلبرگه
Deccan: Kulbarga: Ahsanabad : DeE

Gulistan : Gulistan al Jadid — گلستان گلسان گلستان الجدیده
Serai on Volga — *Ho*

Kalian — کلیان
Kalayani in W. Deccan — *Local Rajas*

Kalikut (+/- Bandar) — کلیکوت
Calicut in Mysore — *Mys*

Kemasin — کماست
in Kelantan, Malaya — *Local*

Kamnazar — کمنزار
unc. loc. — Ip, Sw

Kambayat — کنبایت
Cambay in Gujarat — *DeE,* Alm, Local

Kanthambhor — کنتهبهور
Ranthambhor in Rajputana prob. : DeK

Kanji — کنجی
Conjeeveram in Madras — DeE

Kand — کند
Ferghana by Khujanda — Il

Kinkiwar — کنکور کنکوار
Jibal, nr. Hamadan — Ab, Ha

Kucha — کوچه کوچا
Kulja in E. Turkestan — *Ks*

Kura — کورا
Kora in NW. Provinces — *DeE,* Alm, EIC

Kur Ghazna — کور غزنه
Ghazni — *Gh*

Kura Badakhshan — کوره بدخشان
NE. Afghanistan — *Sa, Sa-Gh, Gh*

Kotah — کوطه کوطاه
Rajputana — Alm, *Local*

Kufan : Kufin — کوفت کوفیت کوفات
Khorasan, sw. of Abiward — Aq, Sh

Al Kufa — الکوفه
on Euphrates, s. of Babylon — *Um,* Re, *Ab,* Re, Ha, Bw, Uq

Kaukaban — کوکبات
Yemen, nw. of San'a — Ya

Kuantan — کونتت
Mining dist. in Pahang — Local

Kunch — کونچ
unc. loc. — Alm

Al Kuwait — الکویت
Persian Gulf — Local

Kiz — کیز
Makran — Ip

Kighi — کیغی
E. Turkey prob. — Ip, Ot

Kaifa Keyfa — کیفه کیفا
Keyfa in Diarbakr on Tigris — *Ur*

Koilkunda — کویلکنده
Mahbubnagar dist. Hyderabad : DeE

Gulistan — گلستان
cited by Russian principality : *Suzdal-Nizhny-Novgorod*

Ganja — گنجه
Transcaucasia — Gm, Dg, Ip, *Sw,* Ef, *Ca,* Zp, Qd, Ps

Ganjakot — گنجی کوت
Fort Gandikot in Cuddapah dist. Madras : DeE

Gangpur — گنگپور
in Chottah Nagpur — DeE

Gwalior — گوالیار
C. India — *DeK, DeE,* Alm, Sindhia

Gobindpur — گوبندپور
Bengal — *DeE*

Gulistan Serai گلستان سرای گلستان السرای
Serai on Volga *Ho*

Gulistuwan : Gulshehir گلستوان گلشهر
Anatolia Ip

Gulshanabad گلشناباد
Nasik: wc. India DeE

Golkondah گلکنده
Deccan *DeE*, Qutb

Gelibolu گلیبولی
Thracian Chersonese Ot

Gamron گمرون
Port at mouth of Persian Gulf : *Larins*

Gumush Bazar گمش بازار
Amasia dist. Turkey *Sr*, Ip, Mt

Gumushkhane گمشخانه
W. of Baibirt, s. of Trabson : Ot

Guti گوتی
Gooty in S. India DeE

Gorakpur گورکپور
NW. Provinces *DeE*

Gozlu : Shahr Gozlu گوزلو
Eupatoria in Krim Qr

Gokak گوکاک
Belgaum DeE

Gokulgarh گوکل گره
S. India DeE, Alm

Gohad گوهد
in Dholpur, Rajputana DeE, Alm, Local Rana

Gaur گور
Bengal DeK

Gilan گیلات
below Caspian, cap. Resht : Ip, Ps

L ل

Ladiq لادیق
Anatolia, n. of Konya Ip

Al Ladiqiyya الاذقیه
Syria, sw. of Qinnasrin Ab

Lar لار
Fars *Mu*, Ti, Sw, Local sultans

Larida لاردہ
Ilerda betw, Saragossa & Barcelona : Ih

Larenda لارندہ
Qaraman, se. of Konya Mt, Ot

Lahijan لاهیجات لاهجات
below Caspian, e. of Resht Ip, *Dj, Ti*, Qq, *Aq*, Sw, Qd, Ps

Lahor لاهور لوهور
Punjab Gh, DeK, *DeE*, Ef, Dur, *Sikh* Local

Lahej لحج
hinterland of Aden Ya

Ludd لد
Lydda in Palestine *Um*

Ladakh لداخ
E. of Kashmir Kashmir, *Local Gov.*

Lashteminshah لشتمنشاه
NE. Iran prob. *Sw*

Langkat (+/- Negri) لنگت نگری
Ligeh in Patani Local

Lucknow لکهنو
Oudh *DeK, DeE, Nawab*

Lakhnauti لکهنوتی لکنوتی
Gaur in Bengal *DeK, Bengal*

Ligor شهر لگور
Ligeh in Patani, Malaya *Local*

Lampang لمفونغ
Sumatra Local

Lamu لمو
Kenya Ao

Lankuriyya لنکوریه لنکریه
Lenkoran, Transcaucasia Dj

Lahri Bander لهری بندر
Sind DeE

Ludhiana لودهیانه
Punjab DeK

Lurdijan لوردجان
Fars, nr. Ramhormuz Sg, Mu

Lur Kuchik لور کوچیک
W. Iran or Irak prob. *Ip*

Lulu : Lulua لولو لولوه
Cilician Taurus, n. of Tarsus : *Sr*, Ip

M م

Majir ماجر ماجر الجدید
Caucasia Ho

Maheshwar ماحشور
Indore Alm, Holkar

Martula مارتله
Marbella in S. Portugal Ml

Mardin ماردیت
Diar Rabi'a, nw. of Nissibin Ab, *Ur, Crusader imit., Ip*, Qq, *Aq*, Ot

Mazandaran مازندرات
= Tabaristan Ip, *Sw*, Ef, *Zp*, Qd, Ps

Malpur مالپور
Gujarat *DeE*

Malaqa مالقه
Malaga, Andalusia Hm, Am, Zg, Hu, Ah, Na

Malkiriyan مالکیریات
nr. Multan in Pakistan Sikh

Manurqa مانرقه
Minorca, Balearic Is. Ah

Manikpur مانک پور
Oudh DeE

Mah al Basra ماه البصره
= Nehavend in Jibal Um, Ab, Dl, Sa, Bw

Mah al Kufa ماه الکوفه
= Dinawar in Irak Ajami Um, Ab, *Bw*, Kk

Mahi ماهی
Media Um, Re, Ab

Manghir ماوگهیر
Bengal DeE
Ramkot in Jammu Alm

Main مایت
Fars, n. of Shiraz Ip

Mubarakabad مبارک باد
Sari prob. *Aq*

Al Mubaraka المبارکه
Ifriquia prob. Um, Ab

Al Mubarakiyya المبارکیه
Jibal, nr. Qazvin Ip

Al Matghara المتغره
Banu Matghara betw. Aghmat & Fas, Morocco : Id

Mattuch متوت
Betw, Ahwaz & Wasit Ip

Mathura متهره متهره اسلاماباد
Muttra, NW. Provinces DeE, *Alm, Local*

Mujahidabad مجاحدآباد
unc. loc. DeE

Machhlipatan مچهلیپٹٹ
Mazulipatan, Coromandel : *DeE,* Alm, *French*

Mahallat محلات
Jibal, sw. of Qumm Ip, Dj

Mahal : Mahlé: Al Mahlé محل محلی
Maldive islands *Local*

Mohammadabad محمدآباد عرف ادیپور مفتوحه
Udaipur DeE

Mohammadabad محمدآباد شهر مکرم عرف چانپانیر
Champanir *Gujarat*

Mohammadabad محمدآباد کالپی
Kalpi DeE

Mohammadabad محمدآباد
Bidar in Deccan Bahmani

Mohammadabad محمدآباد
Firozabad in Bengal *Bengal*

Mohammadabad Banares محمدآباد بنارس
Banares *DeE, Nawab (Awadh), EIC*
= Lucknow *Nawab (Awadh) - after 1775-1190*

Mohammadnagar محمد نگر
Golconda in Deccan DeE, Alm

Al Mohammadiyya المحمدیه
= Rayy in Jibal by Tehran *Ab,* Re, Sf, Sq, Sd, Sa, Bw, Kk

Al Mohammadiyya المحمدیه
Al Masila near Fez *Hs*

Mahmudabad محمودآباد
in Karabagh by Caspian Ho

Mahmudabad محمودآباد
Bengal Bengal

Mahmud Bander محمود بندر
Porto Novo on Coromandel DeE

Mahmudpur محمود پور
Lahore *Gh*

Mukha : Mukha Bander مخا مخابندر
Mokka on Red Sea, Yemen Ya

Mukhshi مخشی
Mokshang in Pensa, Russia prob. : Ho

Mukhsasabad مخصوصاباد
Murshidabad in Bengal DeE

Midilli مدالو
SW. of Lesbos Is. *Local c/s on Ottoman*

Mudawa مداوه موداوه
New Moldova on Donau, Roumania : Ot

Madhopur : Sawai Madhopur سوای مدهوپور
Jaipur state *Local of Jaipur*

Madinat al Zahra مدینه الزهرا
nr. Cordoba, Spain *Us*

Madinat Al Salam مدینه السلام
official name of the Abbasid residence: Bagdad:
Ab, Au, *Ha, Bw,* Sg, Fa, *Sg,*
Si, *Ab,* Ip, Dj, Qq

Madinat Al 'Atiqa مدینه العتیقه
r. bank of Tigris, nr. Bagdad : Um

Madinat Al Mutawakiliya مدینه المتوکلیه
nr. Samarra Ab, Au

Madinat al Mukhtara مدینه المختاره
rebel stronghold nr. Basra Re

Muradabad مرادآباد
NW. Provinces DeE, Dur

Murshidabad مرشدآباد
Bengal DeE, *Alm, French, EIC*

Maragha مراغه
Azerbaijan, s. of Tabriz Ab, Sd, Sl, *Ip,* Mu, Dj, Qq, Aq, Qd

Marrakesh مراکش
Morocco, fd. Almoravids *Am,* Ah, *Mr, Hs, Fi*

Mursiya مرسیه
Murcia in Spain Ac, Am, Ml, Ah, Hu

Mar'ash مرعش
E. Turkey *Ip,* Ot

Marghinan : Marghilan مرغنات مرغینات مرغلات
Ferghana, se. of Akhsikat Sa, Il, Dg

Marlahu مرلحو
Fars, nr. Shiraz Mu

Marmari مرمری
Lydia, e. of Magnesia Mt

Marand مرند
Azerbaijan, n. of Tabriz

Marw مرو
Merv in Khorasan Um, Re, Sf, Ab, *Tu,* Re, Sa,
Sm, Sg, Ip, Dg, Ho, Ti, Sh, Sw

Marw Al Rud مرو الروذ
Lesser Merv on Murghab, ne. of Herat : Sp, Ip, Ti

Al Mariyya المریه
Grenada Am, Ml, Ah, Na

Mastaqar al Mulk: Mastaqar al Khalifat مستقر الملک
'Azimabad et al. *DeE*

Masqat مسقط
Muscat cap. of Oman *Ao*

Masini Masana مسینی مسانا
Messina in Sicily *No*

Al Mashriq المشرق
'The Eastern Provinces' *Ab*

Meshad (+/- Muqaddas) مشهد مقدس
Khorasan Ti, Sh, Sw, *Ef,* Zp, *Qd, Ps*

Misr مصر
Egypt, Old Cairo Um, *Ab, Tu, Ik, Fa,* Ay, Ba, *Ot*

Mustafabad مصطفاباد
Junagadh in Kathiawar *Gujarat,* Alm

Mustafiabad مصطفی اباد
Punjab DeE

Al Masisa المصیصه
Cilicia *Ab, Ha,*

Muzaffarabad مظفراباد
Bengal, nr. Panduah Bengal

Muzaffargarh مظفرگڑه
Punjab DeE, Alm

Al Ma'dan المعدن معدن
'The Mine': used esp. of Panjhir & Jarbaya during the Samanid period — Ab, *Sa*, *Sa-Gh*, Gh, Sr, Ip, Mt

Ma'dan Bajunais معدن باجنيس
Armenia — Ab

Ma'dan Baibirt معدن بايبرت
vide Baibirt — Ip

Ma'dan Panjhir معدن پنجهير
vide Panjhir — Sa

Ma'dan Jar المعدن جر
Ma'dan Jarbaya nr. Panjhir — *Sa*

Ma'dan Sughd معدن سغد
Silver mines in Sogdiana — Sa

Ma'dan Al Shash معدن الشاش
vide Al Shash (Tashkent) — Ab, Ip

Ma'dan Shahr معدن شهر
Qaraman, nr. Konya — Sr, Ip

Ma'dan Samasur معدن صماسور
Bitlis dist. E. Turkey — Sr

Ma'dan Lulu معدن لولو معدن لولوه
vide Lulu — *Sr*

Ma'dan Mash Bazar معدن ماش بازار
= M. Gumushbazar — Sr, Ip

Ma'arrat Masrin معرة مصرين
W. of Qinnasrin, sw. of Aleppo : Arab-byz, Um

Al Mu'izziyya Al Qahira المعزيه القاهره
Upper Egypt — Fa

Mu'askar Al Shash معسكر الشاش
Citadel of Tashkent — Ab

Mu'azimabad معظماباد
Sonargaon in Bengal prob. — *Bengal*, DeE

Mu'azimabad معظماباد
Gorakhpur — DeE

Mu'lachaya معلثايا
by Tigris ne. of Nisibin — Ha

Al Maghreb المغرب
'Western Provinces' — Ab

Makalla مكلا
Hadramut — Ya

Miknasa مكناسه
Madinat Bani Miknasa, Fez prov. : Ah, *Mr*, *Hs*, *Fi*

Mekka مكه
Mecca — Ab, Fa, Za, *Wh*, *Saudi*

Malazgad ملازگرد
by Euphrates in Armenia — Qd

Milas ملاس ملاسه
Mylasa in Smyrna dist. — Sr, Mt

Mali Mahldib مالي محلديب
Male in the Maldives — Local sultan

Multan ملتان
Pakistan — DeK, *DeE*, Dur

Malatya ملطيه
Armenia — Sr, Ip

Mulk i Tilang ملک تلنگ
unc. loc. — DeK

Mulk M'abar ملک معبر
Malabar, S. India — DeK

Malut ملوت
Punjab — *DeK*

Maluka ملوک
Indonesia — Local

Mulharnagar ملهارنگر
Indore, C. India — DeE, *Alm*, *Holkar*

Miliana ملیانه
Algeria, sw. of Algiers — Id

Mombasa ممباسه
East Africa — *Ao*

Mumbai : Mumbai Surat ممبی منبی ممبی سورت
Bombay — *(DeE) EIC*

Manadir منادر
Khuzistan, n. of Ahwaz — Um, Ab

Manbij منبج
ne. of Aleppo — Arab-byz

Mandpur منڈپور
Dig in Bhartpur — Local

Mandu منڈو
Mandogarh, C. India — DeK, DeE

Mandisor منڈیسور
Malwa — Alm

Monastir منسطر
Tunisia, nr. Qairawan — Fe

Al Mansuriya المنصوريه
Ifriquia, nr. Qairawan — *Fa*, Ba

Manangkabu منڤکابو
Sumatra — Local Eng

Mailapur میلاپور
Madras — DeE

Al Mahjan المهجم
Arabia, nr. Zabid — *Ya*

Al Mahdiya المهديه
N. Africa, nr. Qairawan — Ab, *Fa*

Mah Indrapur مهه اندرپور
Bhartpur — DeK, *DeE*, *Alm*, *Bhartpur Jat*

Mahisur مهيسور
Mysore — DeE, Alm, *Mys*

Muradabad موراداباد
unc. loc. — DeE, Alm

Al Mosil الموصل
Diar Rabi'a by Tigris — *Um*, Ab, Au, Ha, Bw, Uq, Ma, Sg, *Zm*, *Ip*, Dj, Qq, Ot

Muminabad مومين اباد مومين اباد بندربن
nr. Mathura: Bindraban — *DeE*, *Alm*, *Local*

Mayafariqin ميافارقيت
Diarbakr, ne. of Amid — Ha, Bw, *Ma*, *Ay*

Mirath ميرٹه
Meerut in NW. Provinces — DeE

Maisan ميسات
Messene, n. of Basra — Um, Ab

Mayurqa ميورقه
Majorca, Balearic Is. — Di, *Ml*, Bb

N

ن

Nabha — نابها نابهه
Punjab state — Sikh, Local raja

Nadirabad — نادراباد
Kandahar — Ef

Narnul — نارنول
Rajputana — *DeK, DeE*

Nasrullanagar — نصرالله نگر
unc. loc. — Alm

Nasirabad — ناصيراباد
Khandesh — DeE

Nakur — ناكور نكور
Spanish Morocco — Us

Nagpur — ناگپور
C. India — DeE, *Alm, Maratha*

Nagor — ناگور ناگره
Jodhpur — DeE

Nahan — ناهن
Sirmoor, Punjab — Local raja

Nejd — نجد
S. Arabia — *Kindom of Nejd c/s*

Nejd + Hejaz — نجد الحجاز
S. Arabia — *Kingdom of Nejd & Hejaz*
In 1924 the Kingdom of Nejd became the Kingdom of Nejd & Hejaz. In 1930 this became Saudi Arabia

Najafgarh — نجفگره
NW. Provinces — DeE, Alm

Najibabad — **نجيب اباد**
NW. Provinces — *DeE, Alm, Nawab (Awadh),* Sikh

Nakhjawan — نخجوان
Ildegezid residence in Azerbaijan : *Ip,* Dj, Mu, Aq, *Sw,* Ef, Zp, Ps

Nukhui — نخوى
Nukha in Sheki Khanate — Ca

Narwar — نرور
Gwalior — DeK , DeE, *Alm, Sindhia*

Nisa — نسا
Nyssa n. of Nishapur — Kh, Ip, Sw

Nasrabad — نصراباد
Akhsikat dist. Ferghana — Sa

Nasrabad — نصرباد
perhaps Amul — *Aq*

Nasratabad — نصرتاباد
Bengal — DeE, *Bengal*

Nusratgarh. — نصرت گڈھ نصرت گره
Jinji in S. Arcot — DeE

Nisibin — نصيبين
Diar Rabi'a, se. of Mardin — Um, *Ab,* Dl, Au, Ha, Uq, Ma, *Zs, Zm,* Ay, Qq

Nazarbor — نظربار
Mysore — Mys

Nagor — نگر
Naggor nr. Bannu, Pakistan — Alm

Nagor — نگر
Ahmadnagar — DeE

Nagor — نگر
Bednore in S. India — *Mys*

Namak — نمک
Pind Daran Khan, Punjab — Sikh

Nehavend — نهاوند
Jibal nr. Hamadan: = Mah al Basra : Ab, *Atabeg,* Ps

Nahtarnagar — نهترنگر
in Trichinopoly, S. India — *Nawab (Arcot),* Mys

Nahr Tira — نهرتيره
Khuzistan, n. of Ahwaz — Um, Ab

Nu — نو
Nuh in Punjab — DeK

Nowabarda — نوابرده
Serbia — Ot

Nowar — نوار
Nowabarda — *Ot*

Nawanagar — نوانگر
Kathiawar, W. India — Local Jam

Naubanja — نوبنجات نوبندجات
Fars, n. of Sabur — Ip

Nukha — نوخه
Sheki, Caucasus — Ru

Nul — نول
S. Morocco, Sus prov. — Am

Nul Lamta — نول لمطه
cap. Nul dist. — *Am,* Ah

Nishapur : Naisabur — نيسابور نيشاپور
Khorasan — *Ab,* Ta, Sf, *Re, Sa, Sm, Sa-Gh, Gh,* Il, *Sg,* An, Kh, *Ip,* Ti, Sw

Niksor — نيكسار نكيسار
Siwas dist. ne. of Toqat — Ip

Nimruz — نيمروز
= Seistan, cap. Zaranj — Gm, *Ni, Sw*

Ha

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Hathras — هاتهرسا
Nr. Mathura & Delhi — DeE, Alm

Hapur — هاپور
NW. Provinces — DeE

Harunabad : Al Haruniyya — هارونا باد
= Armenia — Ab

Al Hashimiyya — الهاشميه
= Qasr ibn Hubaira — Ab

Hejaz — هجاز
S. Arabia — Ot, Local Kingdom until 1924

Herat — هراه
W. Afghanistan — Um, Ab, Ta, Re, Sa, Sm, Gh, Sp, *Kh,* Gm, Ip, *Ke,* Dg, *Ti,* Qq, Sh, *Sw,* Ef, Zp, *Qd,* Ps, *Bar*

Al Harar — الهرر الهرار الهره
SE. Ethiopia — *Local Sultanate*

Hurmuz — هرمز
Kirman — Ab, Local Sultans

Huzu — هزو
Fars, nr. Ardeshir Khurra — Wa, Ip

Haftdih — هفتده هفده
Dist. in Ferghana — Il

Hamadan — همدان
Cap. of Media — Um, Re, *Ab,* Dl, Ab, Sa, *Bw,* Kk, Gh, Sp, Sk, Bs, Si, *Ip,* Mu, Dj, Ti, Qq, Sw, Ef, Qd, *Ps*

Hansi Sahibabad — هنسى ساحباباد
Punjab — Alm

Harran		حران	
vide Harran : -			
Hardwar		هردوار	
NW. Provinces	DeE, Alm		
Al Hausan		الهوسم	
Gilan	Re, Bw, Al, Zi, Ip		

W — و

Wasit		واسط	
W. bank of Tigris, nr. Kufa & Basra : *Um, Ab,* Au, Ha, Bw, *Ip,* Dj			
Watil		واطل	
Oran dist. Algeria	Be		
Wan		وان	
Van, E. Turkey	Ip, In, Dj, Ti, Aq, Sw, Ot		
Wabaa		وباه	
E. Arabia	Um		
Wajita : Wajda		وجته وجده	
W. of Tlemcen	Id		
Udaipur		وديپور اديپور	
W. Central India	DeE, Local rana		
Warzigha		ورزيغه	
Betw. Aghmat & Fez	Be		
Wargha		ورغه	
Betw. Ceuta & Fez	Be		
Wazaqur		وزقور	
Morocco	*Id,* Be		
Warangul		ورنگول	
Deccan	DeK		
Warna		ورنه	
Roumelia, on Black Sea	Ot		
Wastan		وسطان وسطام	
Armenia, s. of Lake Van	Dj, Mu, Aq		
Walastajird		ولاستجرد	
Hamadan dist.	Ip		
Walwaliz		ويلوايليز ولوايليت ولوايليز	
Badakhshan, NE. Afghan	*Sa,* Gh		
Al Wilandi		الويلندي	
Holland	*Dutch in Java, in Ceylon,* local Java		
Walilah		وليله	
Ulili, s. of Tangier	*Id*		
Al Wahta		الوهطه	
betw. Madrid & Cuenca	Ml		

Y — ي

Yarqand		يارقند	
Yarkand, Chinese Turkestan	Il, Ks		
Yezd		يزد	
Fars	Ab, Ye, *Ip, Mu, Ti,* Aq, Qq, Sw, *Zp, Qd,* Ps		
Al Yamama		اليمامه	
C. Arabia	Um, Ab		
Yamish Bazar		يمشبازار	
= Gumushbazar	Sr		
Yumgan		يمگان	
Badakhshan (prob. reading)	*Sa*		
Al Yaman		اليمن	
S. Arabia, cap. San'a	Ab		
Yangi Hissar		ينگي حصار	
Chinese Turkestan betw. Kashgar & Yarkand : Ks			
Yangi Shahr		ينگي شهر	
Khwarezm	Ho		
Yunda		يونده	
Is. by Lesbos	*Local c/s on Ottoman*		
Yanki Shahr		ينگي شهر	
Larissa in Thessaly	Ot		

Abbreviations

The names of the various dynasties that struck coins in Western Mints have nearly all been abbreviated in accordance with Zambaur's (1968) proposals. Fewer abbreviations are needed for more easterly mints and some of these are influenced by Codrington's (1904) terminology, particularly 'DeK' (Delhi Kings) and 'DeE' (Delhi Emperors) for the Sultans of Delhi and for the Moghul Emperors respectively.

Ab	Abbasids	132 - 656
Ac	Abbadids of Seville	414 - 484
Ae	Abd al Qadir of Algeria	1248 - 1264
	Atabegs	Azerbaijan (vide Ildegezids)
		Damascus (vide Burids)
		Fars (vide Salgharids)
		Luristan (vide Hazaraspids)
		Mosul (vide Zangids)
		Yezd (vide Yezd)
Ag	Aghlabids of N. Africa	184 - 292
Ah	Almohades (Muwahhids) of Morocco & Spain	515 - 667
Al	Alids of Tabaristan	250 - 424
Alm	Moghul Shah Alam II	some coins bearing his name were genuine Moghul issues but many were imitative coins struck in Maratha and other local states
Am	Almoravids of Morocco & Spain	448 - 543
An	Amirs of Nishapur in Khorasan	548 - 595
Ao	East African dynasties: Harar, Mombasa, Zanzibar etc.:	modern
Md	Midrarites of Sijilmasa	155 - 366
Mg	Mangits of Bokhara	1170 - 1329
Mh	Mahdites of the Sudan	1298 - 1316
Mi	Mirdasids of Aleppo	415 - 472
Ml	Muluk al Tuwaif in Spain	538 - 566
Mu	Mangutshi of Armenia	464 - 650
Mr	Marinids of Fez	592 - 957
Mt	Muluk al Tuwaif in Anatolia: Isfendiarids, Saruhan, Aydin, Kermian, Menteshe, Denizli, Ashraf, Eretna, Karaman	
Mu	Muzaffarids of SW Iran	713 - 795
Mys	Sultans of Mysore	
Mz	Mazdiyadids of Irak	403 - 545
Na	Nasrids of Grenada	629 - 897
Nawab	: Nawabs of Oudh; of Broach; of Arcot	
Ni	Amirs of Nimruz (Seistan)	650 on
Nizam	: Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar; Nizams of Hyderabad	
No	Normans in Sicily	464 - 590
Nu	Nogai Mongols of Krim	

Ap	Afghan dynasty in Persia	1135 - 1169
Aq	Aq Qoyunu (Ak Koyunlu) of Irak-Iran-Turkey	780 - 908
Ar	Amirids of Valencia in Spain	412 - 495
Au	Amir al Umara of Bagdad	317 - 334
Ay	Ayyubids Egypt & Syria	559 - 658
	Hisn Keyfa	ad 930
Ba	Bahri Mamlukes of Egypt & Syria	648 - 784
Bah	Bahmanis of the Deccan	748 - 934
Bar	Barakzai of Afghanistan	from 1234
Bb	Aftasids of Badajoz in Spain	413 - 487
Bd	Amirs of Bitlis in E. Turkey	530 - 806
Be	Berber dynasties of N. Africa	140 - 350
Bengal	: Sultans of Bengal	737 - 984
Bg	Bagratids of Georgia	1176 - 1214
Bk	Begtiginids of Irbil	539 - 630
Bl	Volga Bulghurs	313 - 366
Bn	Banijurids (Abu Daudids) of Tokharestan	c. 233 - 351
Br	Burids of Damascus	497 - 549
Bt	Beys of Tunis	from 1117
Bu	Burji Mamlukes of Egypt & Syria	784 - 922
Bw	Buyids (Buweyhids) of Irak & Persia	320 - 447
Ca	Local Caucasian dynasties : Ahar, Ganja, Qarabagh, Sheki: fr. 300	
Chand	: Rajas of Almora	post Moghul
Da	Danishmendids of Asia Minor	455 - 569
DeE	Moghul Emperors prior to Shah Alam II	932 - 1173
DeK	Sultans of Delhi	602 - 962
Dg	Jagatai Mongols of Transoxiana	624 - 771
Dh	Jahwarids of Cordoba	422 - 469
Di	Amirs and Banu Ghania of Denia in Spain	408 - 485
Dj	Jalairids of Irak & Persia	736 - 827
Dl	Dulafids of Kurdistan & Fars	210 - 285
Dn	Janids of Astrakhan	1009 - 1200
Du	Dhu al Nunids of Toledo	400 - 478
Dur	Durranis of Afghanistan	1160 - 1258
Dutch	: Dutch colonies	
Ef	Efshahrids and Bakhtiarids of Persia	1148 - 1210
EIC	English East India Company	
Eng	English colonies	
Fa	Fatimids of N. Africa, Egypt & Syria	288 - 567
Fi	Filali Sharifs of Morocco	from 1075
French	: French colonies	
Gh	Ghaznavids of Afghanistan & Pakistan	351 - 582
Gm	Mongol Great Khans	603 - 732
Gu	Ghorids of Afghanistan	493 - 647
Guj	Sultans of Gujarat	793 - 991
Ha	Hamdanids of Irak & Syria	317 - 406
Hf	Hafsids of Tunisia	625 - 982
Hm	Hammudids of Cordoba	407 - 547
Ho	Golden Horde Mongols of Central Asia	621 - 965
Hs	Hasani Sharifs of Morocco	916 - 1064
Hu	Hudids of Cordoba & Murcia	620 - 668
Mw	Hasanwayhids of Jibal	348 - 406
Hz	Hazaraspids of Luristan	543 - 827
Ia	Ildegezids of Azerbaijan	531 - 622
Id	Idrisids of N. Africa	172 - 364
Ik	Ikhshidids of Egypt & Syria	330 - 358
Il	Ilak Khans of Transoxiana	315 - 607
In	Injuids of Fars	703 - 758
Ip	Ilkhan Mongols of Persia	654 - 754
Ka	Qarmatids of Arabia & Syria	286 - 366
Ke	Kerts of Herat	643 - 791
Kh	Khwarezm Shahs	268 - 628
Kk	Kakweyhids of Jibal	398 - 513
Kr	Atabegs of Kirman & Yezd	590 - 715
Ks	Ataliq Ghazi of Kashgar & Yarkand	from 1282
Ku	Shahrukhid Khans of Khokand	1112 - 1293
Kuraman	: Kurraman Shahs of Sind	602 - 658
Kw	Inalid Khans of Khiva	1219 - 1290
Local	1. Indian Native States	18 - 20 th. century AD
	2. Malay-Indonesian local states	15 - 20 th. century AD
	3. Villages countermarking Ottoman coins	c. 1880 - 1920
Ma	Marwanids of Mesopotamia	380 - 478
Mar	Marathas of Southern and Central India	from AD 1657
Ot	Othmanlis (Ottoman Turks)	699 - 1341
Ph	Pahlevis of Iran	from 1344
Ps	Iranian local civic copper coinage	from c. 920
Qd	Kajars of Persia	1163 - 1342
Qq	Kara Koyunlu of Irak & Persia	780 - 873
Qr	Giray Khans of Krim	823 - 1197
Qt	Qutlugh Khans of Kerman	619 - 741
Qutb	Qutb Shahis of Golconda	918 - 1098
Ru	Russian states in the Caucasus	from c. 1225
Sa	Samanids of Khorasan & Transoxiana	204 - 395
Sb	Sarbedarids of Khorasan	737 - 783
Sc	Saldukids of Erzurum	496 - 590
Sd	Sajites of Azerbaijan	276 - 318
Se	Kings of Egypt	from 1335
Sf	Saffarids of Seistan & Fars	254 - 885
Sg	Great Seljuqs of Irak & Persia	429 - 552
Sh	Sheybanids of Transoxiana	832 - 1007
Si	Seljuks of Bagdad	511 - 573
Sikh	Punjab and Kashmir	
Sindhia	: Gwalior	post Moghul
Sk	Seljuks of Kirman	433 - 582
Sl	Sallarids of Azerbaijan	330 - 420
Sm	Simjurids of Khorasan	333 - 383
	(Catalogued here with their Samanid masters)	
Sn	Salgharids of Fars	543 - 686
So	Shahs of Armenia	493 - 604
Sq	Salukids of Jibal	301 - 316
Sr	Seljuks of Rum in Asia Minor	470 - 707
Ss	Seljuks of Syria	471 - 511
St	Sherifs of Mecca	modern
Su	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	modern
Sw	Sefavids of Persia	907 - 1200
Ta	Tahirids of Khorasan & Jibal	205 - 261
Talpur	: Talpur Mirs of Sind	post-Afghan
Tb	Dynasties of Tabaristan	25 - 900
Tg	Toghatimurids of Jurjan	737 - 812
Th	Tujibids & Hudids of Saragossa	410 - 536
Ti	Timurids of Transoxiana and Iran-Afghanistan	771 - 912
Tk	Modern Turkey	
Trk	Chinese Turkestan	19 th. century
Ts	Husseinids of Tunisia	1117 on
Tu	Tulunids of Egypt & Syria	254 - 292
Uk	Urtukids of Keyfa & Amid	495 - 629
Um	Omayyads	41 - 132
Uq	Okaylids of Irak	380 - 489
Ur	Urtukids of Mardin	500 - 811
Us	Omayyads of Spain	138 - 422
Ut	Urtukids of Khartpirt	581 - 660
Wa	Wajihids and successors of Oman	from 135
Wh	Wahabis of Arabia	from 1220
Ya	Dynasties of Yemen : Sulayhids, Rasulids, Zurayids, Ziadids, Imams of San'a et al.	from 280
Ye	Atabegs of Yezd	580 - 715
Za	Zangids of Aleppo	541 - 579
Zd	Zangids of Mesopotamia	576 - 648
Zg	Ziarids of Grenada & Tunis	403 - 483
Zi	Ziarids of Tabaristan	305 - 426
Zm	Zangids of Mosul	516 - 660
Zn	Zianids of Tlemcen	633 - 962
Zp	Zands of Persia	1163 - 1211
Zs	Zangids of Sinjar	566 - 677
Re	Various rebels (see Zambaur's list)	

NB Dates of dynasties from various sources do not always correlate:-
1. because a ruler's induction into office, his initiation of coinage and his assumption of independance often all occurred in different years. (eg. Samanids).
2. because some dynasties, powerful at their apogee, had obscure beginnings or an obscure end whose dates remain debateable.

For more detailed discussion of mints, their locations and the dynasts who struck coins there see references cited and, in relevant instances, the catalogue that follows.

Titles associated with some Islamic mint names

Most Holy ground	ارض اقدس
Most noble of Cities	اشرف البلاد
District	اقليم
Mother of Cities	ام البلاد
Pleasing road	امام رضا
(the tomb of Imam Ali er Reza is at Meshad where this epithet was sometimes used to qualify the mint name)	
Fortress	برج
Fortress of Glory	برج انور برج انورپور
City	بلد بلده البلده بلدت
Good City	بلده طيبه
Excellent City	بلده فاخره البلده الفاخره
Fortified City	بلده المحروسه
Port	بندر
Port of Peace	بندر السلام
Blessed Port	بندر مبارک
Throne place	تخت گله
Pilgrimage	تيرت
Plain	جرک
New	الجديده
Great Island	جزيره الكبير
Happy Protection	حجور سعد
Fort	حصت
Presence (of the King)	حضره حضرت
Presence of Majesty	حضرت جلال
~~White~~ Красный	الحمرا
Happy Foundation	خجسته بنياد
Treasury	خزانه خزنه
City : Territory	خطه
Blessed City	خطه منبرک
Seat of Rectitude	دار الارشد
Seat of Islam	دار الاسلام
Seat of Safety	دار الامان
Seat of Prosperity	دار البركات
Formed Place	دار التصور
Seat of War	دار الجهاد
Seat of the Caliphate	دار الخلافه
Seat of Weal	دار الخير
Seat of Empire	دار الدوله
Seat of the Sovereign	دار السرور
Seat of Happiness	دار السعاده
Seat of Peace	دار السلام
Seat of the Sultanate	دار السلطنه
Seat of Pleasure	دار الصفا
Seat of Victory	دار الظفر
Abode of the Pious	دار العباده
Seat of Justice	دار العدل
Seat of Learning	دار العلم
Seat of Victory	دار الفتح
Blessed Place	دار المبارک
Glorious Place	دار المجيد
Seat of the District	دار المرز
Sculptured Place	دار المصور
Seat of the King	دار الملک
Beautiful Place	دار المنصور
Abode of the Faithful	دار المومنيت
Seat of Victory	دار النصر دار النصره
The Pleasing	الرضما
Beauty of Towns	زينت البلاد
Fortress	سرادق سردک
Town of Peace	سلمكڈه
Noble	شريف
District	شق
City	شهر
Great City	شهر اعظم
City; asylum of Royalty	شهر خسروپناه
City of the Age	شهر الزمان
Blessed City	شهر متبرک
Eminent City	شهر معظم
Noble City	شهر مكرم
City of Great Light	شهر مهانور
Province	صوبه
Tract of Land	عرصه
Known as Udaipur conquered	عرف اديپور مفتوحه
Known as Champanir	عرف چانپانير
Known as Delhi	عرف دهلی
Known as Qanauj	عرف قنوج
Known as Mohammadabad	عرف محمداباد
Known as Tirhut	عرفه ترهت
West	غرب
Choosing Place	غز السلام
Conquest of	فتغ
Of Happy Foundation	فرخنده بنياد
Prosperous	فيروزه
Metropolis of Islam	قبه الاسلام
Town	قصبه
Citadel	قصر
Passing	قطع
Fort	قلع قلعه
District	الكای
Province, district or town	كوره كور
Throne	كرسی
Beautiful	لطيف
Blessed	المبارک
Garrisoned City	محروسه
City	مدينه
City of Men	مدينه الرجال
Guarded City	مدينه محفوظه
Resting Place of the Caliphate	مستقر الخلافه
Resting Place of the Kingdom	مستقر الملک
Shining	المشرف
The Mine	معدن
Place of Learned Men	معدن فضلا
Eminent	المعظم
Flourishing	المعموره
Captured	مفتوحه
Holy	مقدس
Country	ملک
Country	نگری

Dates and Eras

The great majority of Islamic coins are dated according to the Hijra (Hegira), an era dating from Mohammed's flight from Mecca to Medina on the 15 th. July AD 622. The Hijra has a lunar year composed of 12 months with 28 days each plus one intercalated day in eleven years per cycle of thirty years. Thus the Hijra year of 354 (sometimes + 1) days is 3 % shorter than the Christian year of 365 (sometimes + 1) days. A short, but fairly accurate, conversion of Christian to Hijra dates is thus achieved by subtracting 622 from the Christian date and then adding 3 % to the resulting figure. Thus : -

AD 1976 - 622 = 1354. Add 1354 x 0.03 = AH 1395

Conversely : AH 1395 - 3 % = 1354. Add 622 = AD 1976.

A more accurate equivalence between Hijra and Christian dates is given in the following table : -

AH	AD	Start													
1	622	Jy 16	21	641	D 10	41	661	My 7	61	680	O 1	81	700	F 26
2	623	Jy 5	22	642	N 30	42	662	Ap 26	62	681	S 20	82	701	F 15
3	624	Jn 24	23	643	N 19	43	663	Ap 15	63	682	S 10	83	702	F 4
4	625	Jn 13	24	644	N 7	44	664	Ap 4	64	683	Ag 30	84	703	Ja 24
5	626	Jn 2	25	645	O 28	45	665	Mr 24	65	684	Ag 18	85	704	Ja 14
6	627	My 23	26	646	O 17	46	666	Mr 13	66	685	Ag 8	86	705	Ja 2
7	628	My 11	27	647	O 7	47	667	Mr 3	67	686	Jy 28	87	705	D 23
8	629	My 1	28	648	S 25	48	668	F 20	68	687	Jy 18	88	706	D 12
9	630	Ap 20	29	649	S 14	49	669	F 9	69	688	Jy 6	89	707	D 1
10	631	Ap 9	30	650	S 4	50	670	Ja 29	70	689	Jn 25	90	708	N 20
11	632	Mr 29	31	651	Ag 24	51	671	Ja 18	71	690	Jn 15	91	709	N 9
12	633	Mr 18	32	652	Ag 12	52	672	Ja 8	72	691	Jn 4	92	710	O 29
13	634	Mr 7	33	653	Ag 2	53	672	D 27	73	692	My 23	93	711	O 19
14	635	F 25	34	654	Jy 27	54	673	D 16	74	693	My 13	94	712	O 7
15	636	F 14	35	655	Jy 11	55	674	D 6	75	694	My 2	95	713	S 26
16	637	F 2	36	656	Jn 30	56	675	N 25	76	695	Ap 21	96	714	S 16
17	638	Ja 23	37	657	Jn 19	57	676	N 14	77	696	Ap 10	97	715	S 5
18	639	Ja 12	38	658	Jn 9	58	677	N 3	78	697	Mr 30	98	716	Ag 25
19	640	Ja 2	39	659	My 29	59	678	O 23	79	698	Mr 20	99	717	Ag 14
20	640	D 21	40	660	My 17	60	679	O 13	80	699	Mr 9	100	718	Ag 3
101	719	Jy 24	121	738	D 18	141	758	My 14	161	777	O 9	181	797	Mr 5
102	720	Jy 12	122	739	D 7	142	759	My 4	162	778	S 28	182	798	F 22
103	721	Jy 1	123	740	N 26	143	760	Ap 22	163	779	S 17	183	799	F 12
104	722	Jn 21	124	741	N 15	144	761	Ap 11	164	780	S 6	184	800	F 1
105	723	Jn 10	125	742	N 4	145	762	Ap 1	165	781	Ag 26	185	801	Ja 20
106	724	My 29	126	743	O 25	146	763	Mr 21	166	782	Ag 15	186	802	Ja 10
107	725	My 19	127	744	O 13	147	764	Mr 10	167	783	Ag 5	187	802	D 30
108	726	My 8	128	745	O 3	148	765	F 27	168	784	Jy 24	188	803	D 20
109	727	Ap 28	129	746	S 22	149	766	F 16	169	785	Jy 14	189	804	D 8
110	728	Ap 16	130	747	S 11	150	767	F 6	170	786	Jy 3	190	805	N 27
111	729	Ap 5	131	748	Ag 31	151	768	Ja 26	171	787	Jn 22	191	806	N 17
112	730	Mr 26	132	749	Ag 20	152	769	Ja 14	172	788	Jn 11	192	807	N 6
113	731	Mr 15	133	750	Ag 9	153	770	Ja 4	173	789	My 31	193	808	O 25
114	732	Mr 3	134	751	Jy 30	154	770	D 24	174	790	My 20	194	809	O 15
115	733	F 21	135	752	Jy 18	155	771	D 13	175	791	My 10	195	810	O 4
116	734	F 10	136	753	Jy 7	156	772	D 2	176	792	Ap 28	196	811	S 23
117	735	Ja 31	137	754	Jn 27	157	773	N 21	177	793	Ap 18	197	812	S 12
118	736	Ja 20	138	755	Jn 16	158	774	N 11	178	794	Ap 7	198	813	S 1
119	737	Ja 8	139	756	Jn 5	159	775	O 31	179	795	Mr 27	199	814	Ag 22
120	737	D 29	140	757	My 25	160	776	O 19	180	796	Mr 16	200	815	Ag 11
201	816	Jy 30	221	835	D 26	241	855	My 22	261	874	O 16	281	894	Mr 13
202	817	Jy 20	222	836	D 14	242	856	My 10	262	875	O 6	282	895	Mr 2
203	818	Jy 9	223	837	D 3	243	857	Ap 30	263	876	S 24	283	896	F 19
204	819	Jn 28	224	838	N 23	244	858	Ap 19	264	877	S 13	284	897	F 8
205	820	Jn 17	225	839	N 12	245	859	Ap 8	265	878	S 3	285	898	Ja 28
206	821	Jn 6	226	840	O 31	246	860	Mr 28	266	879	Ag 23	286	899	Ja 17
207	822	My 27	227	841	O 21	247	861	Mr 17	267	880	Ag 12	287	900	Ja 7
208	823	My 16	228	842	O 10	248	862	Mr 7	268	881	Ag 1	288	900	D 26
209	824	My 4	229	843	S 30	249	863	F 24	269	882	Jy 21	289	901	D 16
210	825	Ap 24	230	844	S 18	250	864	F 13	270	883	Jy 11	290	902	D 5
211	826	Ap 13	231	845	S 7	251	865	F 2	271	884	Jn 29	291	903	N 24
212	827	Ap 2	232	846	Ag 28	252	866	Ja 22	272	885	Jn 18	292	904	N 13
213	828	Mr 22	233	847	Ag 17	253	867	Ja 11	273	886	Jn 8	293	905	N 2
214	829	Mr 11	234	848	Ag 5	254	868	Ja 1	274	887	My 28	294	906	O 22
215	830	F 28	235	849	Jy 26	255	868	D 20	275	888	My 16	295	907	O 12

216	831	F 18	236	850	Jy 15	256	869	D 9	276	889	My 6	296	908	S 30
217	832	F 7	237	851	Jy 5	257	870	N 29	277	890	Ap 25	297	909	S 20
218	833	Ja 27	238	852	Jn 23	258	871	N 18	278	891	Ap 15	298	910	S 9
219	834	Ja 16	239	853	Jn 12	259	872	N 7	279	892	Ap 3	299	911	Ag 29
220	835	Ja 5	240	854	Jn 2	260	873	O 7	280	893	Mr 23	300	912	Ag 18
301	913	Ag 7	321	933	Ja 1	341	952	My 29	361	971	O 24	381	991	Mr 20
302	914	Jy 27	322	933	D 22	342	953	My 18	362	972	O 12	382	992	Mr 9
303	915	Jy 17	323	934	D 11	343	954	My 7	363	973	O 2	383	993	F 26
304	916	Jy 5	324	935	N 30	344	955	Ap 27	364	974	S 21	384	994	F 15
305	917	Jn 24	325	936	N 19	345	956	Ap 15	365	975	S 10	385	995	F 5
306	918	Jn 14	326	937	N 8	346	957	Ap 4	366	976	Ag 30	386	996	Ja 25
307	919	Jn 3	327	938	O 29	347	958	Mr 25	367	977	Ag 19	387	997	Ja 14
308	920	My 23	328	939	O 18	348	959	Mr 14	368	978	Ag 9	388	998	Ja 3
309	921	My 12	329	940	O 6	349	960	Mr 3	369	979	Jy 29	389	998	D 23
310	922	My 1	330	941	S 26	350	961	F 20	370	980	Jy 17	390	999	D 13
311	923	Ap 21	331	942	S 15	351	962	F 9	371	981	Jy 7	391	1000	D 1
312	924	Ap 9	332	943	S 4	352	963	Ja 30	372	982	Jn 26	392	1001	N 20
313	925	Mr 29	333	944	Ag 24	353	964	Ja 19	373	983	Jn 15	393	1002	N 10
314	926	Mr 19	334	945	Ag 13	354	965	Ja 7	374	984	Jn 4	394	1003	O 30
315	927	Mr 8	335	946	Ag 2	355	965	D 28	375	985	My 24	395	1004	O 18
316	928	F 25	336	947	Jy 23	356	966	D 17	376	986	My 13	396	1005	O 8
317	929	F 14	337	948	Jy 11	357	967	D 7	377	987	My 3	397	1006	S 27
318	930	F 3	338	949	Jy 1	358	968	N 25	378	988	Ap 21	398	1007	S 17
319	931	Ja 24	339	950	Jn 20	359	969	N 14	379	989	Ap 11	399	1008	S 5
320	932	Ja 13	340	951	Jn 9	360	970	N 4	380	990	Mr 31	400	1009	Ag 25
401	1010	Ag 15	421	1030	Ja 9	441	1049	Jn 5	461	1068	O 31	481	1088	Mr 27
402	1011	Ag 4	422	1030	D 29	442	1050	My 26	462	1069	O 20	482	1089	Mr 16
403	1012	Jy 23	423	1031	D 19	443	1051	My 15	463	1070	O 9	483	1090	Mr 6
404	1013	Jy 13	424	1032	D 7	444	1052	My 3	464	1071	S 29	484	1091	F 23
405	1014	Jy 2	425	1033	N 26	445	1053	Ap 23	465	1072	S 17	485	1092	F 12
406	1015	Jn 21	426	1034	N 16	446	1054	Ap 12	466	1073	S 6	486	1093	F 1
407	1016	Jn 10	427	1035	N 5	447	1055	Ap 2	467	1074	Ag 27	487	1094	Ja 21
408	1017	My 30	428	1036	O 25	448	1056	Mr 21	468	1075	Ag 16	488	1095	Ja 11
409	1018	My 20	429	1037	O 14	449	1057	Mr 10	469	1076	Ag 5	489	1095	D 31
410	1019	My 9	430	1038	O 3	450	1058	F 28	470	1077	Jy 25	490	1096	D 19
411	1020	Ap 27	431	1039	S 23	451	1059	F 17	471	1078	Jy 14	491	1097	D 9
412	1021	Ap 17	432	1040	S 11	452	1060	F 6	472	1079	Jy 4	492	1098	N 28
413	1022	Ap 6	433	1041	Ag 31	453	1061	Ja 26	473	1080	Jn 22	493	1099	N 17
414	1023	Mr 26	434	1042	Ag 21	454	1062	Ja 15	474	1081	Jn 11	494	1100	N 6
415	1024	Mr 15	435	1043	Ag 10	455	1063	Ja 4	475	1082	Jn 1	495	1101	O 26
416	1025	Mr 4	436	1044	Jy 29	456	1063	D 25	476	1083	My 21	496	1102	O 15
417	1026	F 22	437	1045	Jy 19	457	1064	D 13	477	1084	My 10	497	1103	O 5
418	1027	F 11	438	1046	Jy 8	458	1065	D 3	478	1085	Ap 29	498	1104	S 23
419	1028	Ja 31	439	1047	Jn 28	459	1066	N 22	479	1086	Ap 18	499	1105	S 13
420	1029	Ja 20	440	1048	Jn 16	460	1067	N 11	480	1087	Ap 8	500	1106	S 2
501	1107	Ag 22	521	1127	Ja 17	541	1146	Jn 13	561	1165	N 7	581	1185	Ap 4
502	1108	Ag 11	522	1128	Ja 6	542	1147	Jn 2	562	1166	O 28	582	1186	Mr 24
503	1109	Jy 31	523	1128	D 25	543	1148	My 22	563	1167	O 17	583	1187	Mr 13
504	1110	Jy 20	524	1129	D 15	544	1149	My 11	564	1168	O 5	584	1188	Mr 2
505	1111	Jy 10	525	1130	D 4	545	1150	Ap 30	565	1169	S 25	585	1189	F 19
506	1112	Jn 28	526	1131	N 23	546	1151	Ap 20	566	1170	S 14	586	1190	F 8
507	1113	Jn 18	527	1132	N 12	547	1152	Ap 8	567	1171	S 4	587	1191	Ja 29
508	1114	Jn 7	528	1133	N 1	548	1153	Mr 29	568	1172	Ag 23	588	1192	Ja 18
509	1115	My 27	529	1134	O 22	549	1154	Mr 18	569	1173	Ag 12	589	1193	Ja 7
510	1116	My 16	530	1135	O 11	550	1155	Mr 7	570	1174	Ag 2	590	1193	D 27
511	1117	My 5	531	1136	S 29	551	1156	F 25	571	1175	Jy 22	591	1194	D 16
512	1118	Ap 24	532	1137	S 19	552	1157	F 13	572	1176	Jy 10	592	1195	D 6
513	1119	Ap 14	533	1138	S 8	553	1158	F 2	573	1177	Jn 30	593	1196	N 24
514	1120	Ap 2	534	1139	Ag 28	554	1159	Ja 23	574	1178	Jn 19	594	1197	N 13
515	1121	Mr 22	535	1140	Ag 17	555	1160	Ja 12	575	1179	Jn 8	595	1198	N 3
516	1122	Mr 12	536	1141	Ag 6	556	1160	D 31	576	1180	My 28	596	1199	O 23
517	1123	Mr 1	537	1142	Jy 27	557	1161	D 21	577	1181	My 17	597	1200	O 12
518	1124	F 19	538	1143	Jy 16	558	1162	D 10	578	1182	My 7	598	1201	O 1
519	1125	F 7	539	1144	Jy 4	559	1163	N 30	579	1183	Ap 26	599	1202	S 20
520	1126	Ja 27	540	1145	Jn 24	560	1164	N 18	580	1184	Ap 14	600	1203	S 10

601	1204	Ag 29	621	1224	Ja 24	641	1243	Jn 21	661	1262	N 15	681	1282	Ap 11
602	1205	Ag 18	622	1225	Ja 13	642	1244	Jn 9	662	1263	N 4	682	1283	Ap 1
603	1206	Ag 8	623	1226	Ja 2	643	1245	My 29	663	1264	O 24	683	1284	Mr 20
604	1207	Jy 28	624	1226	D 22	644	1246	My 19	664	1265	O 13	684	1285	Mr 9
605	1208	Jy 16	625	1227	D 12	645	1247	My 8	665	1266	O 2	685	1286	F 27
606	1209	Jy 6	626	1228	N 30	646	1248	Ap 26	666	1267	S 22	686	1287	F 16
607	1210	Jn 25	627	1229	N 20	647	1249	Ap 16	667	1268	S 10	687	1288	F 6
608	1211	Jn 15	628	1230	N 9	648	1250	Ap 5	668	1269	Ag 31	688	1289	Ja 25
609	1212	Jn 3	629	1231	O 29	649	1251	Mr 26	669	1270	Ag 20	689	1290	Ja 14
610	1213	My 23	630	1232	O 18	650	1252	Mr 14	670	1271	Ag 9	690	1291	Ja 4
611	1214	My 13	631	1233	O 7	651	1253	Mr 3	671	1272	Jy 29	691	1291	D 24
612	1215	My 2	632	1234	S 26	652	1254	F 21	672	1273	Jy 18	692	1292	D 12
613	1216	Ap 20	633	1235	S 16	653	1255	F 10	673	1274	Jy 7	693	1293	D 2
614	1217	Ap 10	634	1236	S 4	654	1256	Ja 30	674	1275	Jn 27	694	1294	N 21
615	1218	Mr 30	635	1237	Ag 24	655	1257	Ja 19	675	1276	Jn 15	695	1295	N 10
616	1219	Mr 19	636	1238	Ag 14	656	1258	Ja 8	676	1277	Jn 4	696	1296	O 30
617	1220	Mr 8	637	1239	Ag 3	657	1258	D 29	677	1278	My 25	697	1297	O 19
618	1221	F 25	638	1240	Jy 23	658	1259	D 18	678	1279	My 14	698	1298	O 9
619	1222	F 15	639	1241	Jy 12	659	1260	D 6	679	1280	My 3	699	1299	S 28
620	1223	F 4	640	1242	Jy 1	660	1261	N 26	680	1281	Ap 22	700	1300	S 16
701	1301	S 6	721	1321	Ja 31	741	1340	Jn 27	761	1359	N 23	781	1379	Ap 19
702	1302	Ag 26	722	1322	Ja 20	742	1341	Jn 17	762	1360	N 11	782	1380	Ap 7
703	1303	Ag 15	723	1323	Ja 10	743	1342	Jn 6	763	1361	O 31	783	1381	Mr 28
704	1304	Ag 4	724	1323	D 30	744	1343	My 26	764	1362	O 21	784	1382	Mr 17
705	1305	Jy 24	725	1324	D 18	745	1344	My 15	765	1363	O 10	785	1383	Mr 6
706	1306	Jy 13	726	1325	D 8	746	1345	My 4	766	1364	S 28	786	1384	F 24
707	1307	Jy 3	727	1326	N 27	747	1346	Ap 24	767	1365	S 18	787	1385	F 12
708	1308	Jn 21	728	1327	N 17	748	1347	Ap 13	768	1366	S 7	788	1386	F 2
709	1309	Jn 11	729	1328	N 5	749	1348	Ap 1	769	1367	Ag 28	789	1387	Ja 22
710	1310	My 31	730	1329	O 25	750	1349	Mr 22	770	1368	Ag 16	790	1388	Ja 11
711	1311	My 20	731	1330	O 15	751	1350	Mr 11	771	1369	Ag 5	791	1388	D 31
712	1312	My 9	732	1331	O 4	752	1351	F 28	772	1370	Jy 26	792	1389	D 20
713	1313	Ap 28	733	1332	S 22	753	1352	F 18	773	1371	Jy 15	793	1390	D 9
714	1314	Ap 17	734	1333	S 12	754	1353	F 6	774	1372	Jy 3	794	1391	N 29
715	1315	Ap 7	735	1334	S 1	755	1354	Ja 26	775	1373	Jn 23	795	1392	N 17
716	1316	Mr 26	736	1335	Ag 21	756	1355	Ja 16	776	1374	Jn 12	796	1393	N 6
717	1317	Mr 16	737	1336	Ag 10	757	1356	Ja 5	777	1375	Jn 2	797	1394	O 27
718	1318	Mr 5	738	1337	Jy 30	758	1356	D 25	778	1376	My 21	798	1395	O 16
719	1319	F 22	739	1338	Jy 20	759	1357	D 14	779	1377	My 10	799	1396	O 5
720	1320	F 12	740	1339	Jy 9	760	1358	D 3	780	1378	Ap 30	800	1397	S 24
801	1398	S 13	821	1418	F 8	841	1437	Jy 5	861	1456	N 29	881	1476	Ap 26
802	1399	S 3	822	1419	Ja 28	842	1438	Jn 24	862	1457	N 19	882	1477	Ap 15
803	1400	Ag 22	823	1420	Ja 17	843	1439	Jn 14	863	1458	N 8	883	1478	Ap 4
804	1401	Ag 11	824	1421	Ja 6	844	1440	Jn 2	864	1459	O 28	884	1479	Mr 25
805	1402	Ag 1	825	1421	D 26	845	1441	My 22	865	1460	O 17	885	1480	Mr 13
806	1403	Jy 21	826	1422	D 15	846	1442	My 12	866	1461	O 6	886	1481	Mr 2
807	1404	Jy 10	827	1423	D 5	847	1443	My 1	867	1462	S 26	887	1482	F 20
808	1405	Jn 29	828	1424	N 23	848	1444	Ap 20	868	1463	S 15	888	1483	F 9
809	1406	Jn 18	829	1425	N 13	849	1445	Ap 9	869	1464	S 3	889	1484	Ja 30
810	1407	Jn 8	830	1426	N 2	850	1446	Mr 29	870	1465	Ag 24	890	1485	Ja 18
811	1408	My 27	831	1427	O 22	851	1447	Mr 19	871	1466	Ag 13	891	1486	Ja 7
812	1409	My 16	832	1428	O 11	852	1448	Mr 7	872	1467	Ag 2	892	1486	D 28
813	1410	My 6	833	1429	S 30	853	1449	F 24	873	1468	Jy 22	893	1487	D 17
814	1411	Ap 25	834	1430	S 19	854	1450	F 14	874	1469	Jy 11	894	1488	D 5
815	1412	Ap 13	835	1431	S 9	855	1451	F 3	875	1470	Jn 30	895	1489	N 25
816	1413	Ap 3	836	1432	Ag 28	856	1452	Ja 23	876	1471	Jn 20	896	1490	N 14
817	1414	Mr 23	837	1433	Ag 18	857	1453	Ja 12	877	1472	Jn 8	897	1491	N 4
818	1415	Mr 13	838	1434	Ag 7	858	1454	Ja 1	878	1473	My 29	898	1492	O 23
819	1416	Mr 1	839	1435	Jy 27	859	1454	D 22	879	1474	My 18	899	1493	O 12
820	1417	F 18	840	1436	Jy 16	860	1455	D 11	880	1475	My 7	900	1494	O 2

901	1495	S 21	921	1515	F 15	941	1534	Jy 13	961	1553	D 7	981	1573	My 3
902	1496	S 9	922	1516	F 5	942	1535	Jy 2	962	1554	N 26	982	1574	Ap 23
903	1497	Ag 30	923	1517	Ja 24	943	1536	Jn 20	963	1555	N 16	983	1575	Ap 12
904	1498	Ag 19	924	1518	Ja 13	944	1537	Jn 10	964	1556	N 4	984	1576	Mr 31
905	1499	Ag 8	925	1519	Ja 3	945	1538	My 30	965	1557	O 24	985	1577	Mr 21
906	1500	Jy 28	926	1519	D 23	946	1539	My 19	966	1558	O 14	986	1578	Mr 10
907	1501	Jy 17	927	1520	D 12	947	1540	My 8	967	1559	O 3	987	1579	F 28
908	1502	Jy 7	928	1521	D 1	948	1541	Ap 27	968	1560	S 22	988	1580	F 17
909	1503	Jn 26	929	1522	N 20	949	1542	Ap 17	969	1561	S 11	989	1581	F 5
910	1504	Jn 14	930	1523	N 10	950	1543	Ap 6	970	1562	Ag 31	990	1582	Ja 26
911	1505	Jn 4	931	1524	O 29	951	1544	Mr 25	971	1563	Ag 21	991	1583	Ja25*
912	1506	My 24	932	1525	O 18	952	1545	Mr 15	972	1564	Ag 9	992	1584	Ja 14
913	1507	My 13	933	1526	O 8	953	1546	Mr 4	973	1565	Jy 29	993	1585	Ja 3
914	1508	My 2	934	1527	S 27	954	1547	F 21	974	1566	Jy 19	994	1585	D 23
915	1509	Ap 21	935	1528	S 15	955	1548	F 11	975	1567	Jy 8	995	1586	D 12
916	1510	Ap 10	936	1529	S 5	956	1549	Ja 30	976	1568	Jn 26	996	1587	D 2
917	1511	Mr 31	937	1530	Ag 25	957	1550	Ja 20	977	1569	Jn 16	997	1588	N 20
918	1512	Mr 19	938	1531	Ag 15	958	1551	Ja 9	978	1570	Jn 5	998	1589	N 10
919	1513	Mr 9	939	1532	Ag 3	959	1551	D 29	979	1571	My 26	999	1590	O 30
920	1514	F 26	940	1533	Jy 23	960	1552	D 18	980	1572	My 14	1000	1591	O 19
1001	1592	O 8	1021	1612	Mr 4	1041	1631	Jy 30	1061	1650	D 25	1081	1670	My 21
1002	1593	S 27	1022	1613	F 21	1042	1632	Jy 19	1062	1651	D 14	1082	1671	My 10
1003	1594	S 16	1023	1614	F 11	1043	1633	Jy 8	1063	1652	D 2	1083	1672	Ap 29
1004	1595	S 6	1024	1615	Ja 31	1044	1634	Jn 27	1064	1653	N 22	1084	1673	Ap 18
1005	1596	Ag 25	1025	1616	Ja 20	1045	1635	Jn 17	1065	1654	N 11	1085	1674	Ap 7
1006	1597	Ag 14	1026	1617	Ja 9	1046	1636	Jn 5	1066	1655	O 31	1086	1675	Mr 28
1007	1598	Ag 4	1027	1617	D 29	1047	1637	My 26	1067	1656	O 20	1087	1676	Mr 16
1008	1599	Jy 24	1028	1618	D 19	1048	1638	My 15	1068	1657	O 9	1088	1677	Mr 6
1009	1600	Jy 13	1029	1619	D 8	1049	1639	My 4	1069	1658	S 29	1089	1678	F 23
1010	1601	Jy 2	1030	1620	N 26	1050	1640	Ap 23	1070	1659	S 18	1090	1679	F 12
1011	1602	Jn 21	1031	1621	N 16	1051	1641	Ap 12	1071	1660	S 6	1091	1680	F 2
1012	1603	Jn 11	1032	1622	N 5	1052	1642	Ap 1	1072	1661	Ag 27	1092	1681	Ja 21
1013	1604	My 30	1033	1623	O 25	1053	1643	Mr 22	1073	1662	Ag 16	1093	1682	Ja 10
1014	1605	My 19	1034	1624	O 14	1054	1644	Mr 10	1074	1663	Ag 5	1094	1682	D 31
1015	1606	My 9	1035	1625	O 3	1055	1645	F 27	1075	1664	Jy 25	1095	1683	D 20
1016	1607	Ap 28	1036	1626	S 22	1056	1646	F 17	1076	1665	Jy 14	1096	1684	D 8
1017	1608	Ap 17	1037	1627	S 12	1057	1647	F 6	1077	1666	Jy 4	1097	1685	N 28
1018	1609	Ap 6	1038	1628	Ag 31	1058	1648	Ja 27	1078	1667	Jn 23	1098	1686	N 17
1019	1610	Mr 26	1039	1629	Ag 21	1059	1649	Ja 15	1079	1668	Jn 11	1099	1687	N 7
1020	1611	Mr 16	1040	1630	Ag 10	1060	1650	Ja 4	1080	1669	Jn 1	1100	1688	O 26
1101	1689	O 15	1121	1709	Mr 13	1141	1728	Ag 7	1161	1748	Ja 2	1181	1767	My 30
1102	1690	O 5	1122	1710	Mr 2	1142	1729	Jy 27	1162	1748	D 22	1182	1768	My 18
1103	1691	S 24	1123	1711	F 19	1143	1730	Jy 17	1163	1749	D 11	1183	1769	My 7
1104	1692	S 12	1124	1712	F 9	1144	1731	Jy 6	1164	1750	N 30	1184	1770	Ap 27
1105	1693	S 2	1125	1713	Ja 28	1145	1732	Jn 24	1165	1751	N 20	1185	1771	Ap 16
1106	1694	Ag 22	1126	1714	Ja 17	1146	1733	Jn 14	1166	1752	N 8	1186	1772	Ap 4
1107	1695	Ag 12	1127	1715	Ja 7	1147	1734	Jn 3	1167	1753	O 29	1187	1773	Mr 25
1108	1696	Jy 31	1128	1715	D 27	1148	1735	My 24	1168	1754	O 18	1188	1774	Mr 14
1109	1697	Jy 20	1129	1716	D 16	1149	1736	My 12	1169	1755	O 7	1189	1775	Mr 4
1110	1698	Jy 10	1130	1717	D 5	1150	1737	My 1	1170	1756	S 26	1190	1776	F 21
1111	1699	Jn 29	1131	1718	N 24	1151	1738	Ap 21	1171	1757	S 15	1191	1777	F 9
1112	1700	Jn 18	1132	1719	N 14	1152	1739	Ap 10	1172	1758	S 4	1192	1778	Ja 30
1113	1701	Jn 8	1133	1720	N 2	1153	1740	Mr 29	1173	1759	Ag 25	1193	1779	Ja 19
1114	1702	My 28	1134	1721	O 22	1154	1741	Mr 19	1174	1760	Ag 13	1194	1780	Ja 8
1115	1703	My 17	1135	1722	O 12	1155	1742	Mr 8	1175	1761	Ag 2	1195	1780	D 28
1116	1704	My 6	1136	1723	O 1	1156	1743	F 25	1176	1762	Jy 23	1196	1781	D 17
1117	1705	Ap 25	1137	1724	S 20	1157	1744	F 15	1177	1763	Jy 12	1197	1782	D 7
1118	1706	Ap 15	1138	1725	S 9	1158	1745	F 3	1178	1764	Jy 1	1198	1783	N 26
1119	1707	Ap 4	1139	1726	Ag 29	1159	1746	Ja 24	1179	1765	Jn 20	1199	1784	N 14
1120	1708	Mr 23	1140	1727	Ag 19	1160	1747	Ja 13	1180	1766	Jn 9	1200	1785	N 4

* Reform of the Christian calendar

1201	1786	O 24	1221	1806	Mr 21	1241	1825	Ag 16	1261	1845	Ja 10	1281	1864	Jn 6
1202	1787	O 13	1222	1807	Mr 11	1242	1826	Ag 5	1262	1845	D 30	1282	1865	My 27
1203	1788	O 2	1223	1808	F 28	1243	1827	Jy 25	1263	1846	D 20	1283	1866	My 16
1204	1789	S 21	1224	1809	F 16	1244	1828	Jy 14	1264	1847	D 9	1284	1867	My 5
1205	1790	S 10	1225	1810	F 6	1245	1829	Jy 3	1265	1848	N 27	1285	1868	Ap 24
1206	1791	Ag 31	1226	1811	Ja 26	1246	1830	Jn 22	1266	1849	N 17	1286	1869	Ap 13
1207	1792	Ag 19	1227	1812	Ja 16	1247	1831	Jn 12	1267	1850	N 6	1287	1870	Ap 3
1208	1793	Ag 9	1228	1813	Ja 4	1248	1832	My 31	1268	1851	O 27	1288	1871	Mr 23
1209	1794	Jy 29	1229	1813	D 24	1249	1833	My 21	1269	1852	O 15	1289	1872	Mr 11
1210	1795	Jy 18	1230	1814	D 14	1250	1834	My 10	1270	1853	O 4	1290	1873	Mr 1
1211	1796	Jy 7	1231	1815	D 3	1251	1835	Ap 29	1271	1854	S 24	1291	1874	F 18
1212	1797	Jn 26	1232	1816	N 21	1252	1836	Ap 18	1272	1855	S 13	1292	1875	F 7
1213	1798	Jn 15	1233	1817	N 11	1253	1837	Ap 7	1273	1856	S 1	1293	1876	Ja 28
1214	1799	Jn 5	1234	1818	O 31	1254	1838	Mr 27	1274	1857	Ag 22	1294	1877	Ja 16
1215	1800	My 25	1235	1819	O 20	1255	1839	Mr 17	1275	1858	Ag 11	1295	1878	Ja 5
1216	1801	My 14	1236	1820	O 9	1256	1840	Mr 5	1276	1859	Jy 31	1296	1878	D 26
1217	1802	My 4	1237	1821	S 28	1257	1841	F 23	1277	1860	Jy 20	1297	1879	D 15
1218	1803	Ap 23	1238	1822	S 18	1258	1842	F 12	1278	1861	Jy 9	1298	1880	D 4
1219	1804	Ap 12	1239	1823	S 7	1259	1843	F 1	1279	1862	Jn 29	1299	1881	N 23
1220	1805	Ap 1	1240	1824	Ag 26	1260	1844	Ja 22	1280	1863	Jn 18	1300	1882	N 12
1301	1883	N 2	1321	1903	Mr 30	1341	1922	Ag 24	1361	1942	Ja 19	1381	1961	Jn 14
1302	1884	O 21	1322	1904	Mr 18	1342	1923	Ag 14	1362	1943	Ja 8	1382	1962	Jn 4
1303	1885	O 10	1323	1905	Mr 8	1343	1924	Ag 2	1363	1943	D 28	1383	1963	My 25
1304	1886	S 30	1324	1906	F 25	1344	1925	Jy 22	1364	1944	D 17	1384	1964	My 13
1305	1887	S 19	1325	1907	F 14	1345	1926	Jy 12	1365	1945	D 6	1385	1965	My 2
1306	1888	S 7	1326	1908	F 4	1346	1927	Jy 1	1366	1946	N 25	1386	1966	Ap 22
1307	1889	Ag 28	1327	1909	Ja 23	1347	1928	Jn 20	1367	1947	N 15	1387	1967	Ap 11
1308	1890	Ag 17	1328	1910	Ja 13	1348	1929	Jn 9	1368	1948	N 3	1388	1968	Mr 31
1309	1891	Ag 7	1329	1911	Ja 2	1349	1930	My 29	1369	1949	O 24	1389	1969	Mr 20
1310	1892	Jy 26	1330	1911	D 22	1350	1931	My 19	1370	1950	O 13	1390	1970	Mr 9
1311	1893	Jy 15	1331	1912	D 11	1351	1932	My 7	1371	1951	O 2	1391	1971	F 27
1312	1894	Jy 5	1332	1913	N 30	1352	1933	Ap 26	1372	1952	S 21	1392	1972	F 16
1313	1895	Jn 24	1333	1914	N 19	1353	1934	Ap 16	1373	1953	S 10	1393	1973	F 4
1314	1896	Jn 12	1334	1915	N 9	1354	1935	Ap 5	1374	1954	Ag 30	1394	1974	Ja 25
1315	1897	Jn 2	1335	1916	O 28	1355	1936	Mr 24	1375	1955	Ag 20	1395	1975	Ja 14
1316	1898	My 22	1336	1917	O 17	1356	1937	Mr 14	1376	1956	Ag 8	1396	1976	Ja 3
1317	1899	My 12	1337	1918	O 7	1357	1938	Mr 3	1377	1957	Jy 29	1397	1976	D 23
1318	1900	My 1	1338	1919	S 26	1358	1939	F 21	1378	1958	Jy 18	1398	1977	D 12
1319	1901	Ap 20	1339	1920	S 15	1359	1940	F 10	1379	1959	Jy 7	1399	1978	D 2
1320	1902	Ap 10	1340	1921	S 4	1360	1941	Ja 29	1380	1960	Jn 25	1400	1979	N 21

Other eras used on Islamic coins include : –

The Yezdigird and the Post-Yezdigird Eras.

A number of Arab-Sassanian coins were dated according to the reign of the last Sassanian Emperor, Yezdigird III (AD 632-651). Dating according to the regnal year of the Emperor was the normal system used in the Sassanian Empire and was retained in some instances by their Arab conquerors. Islamic coins dated according to the Yezdigird Era range from year 20, the year of Yezdigird's reign in which he was finally defeated by the Arabs, until year 60.

YE (ie regnal year) 20 = AH 31 = AD 651 YE 60 = AH 72 = AD 692

The Ispahbads founded their Kingdom in Tabaristan, south of the Caspian, by assuming autonomy from their erstwhile Sassanian sovereigns shortly after the death of Yezdigird III. Their era, the Post-Yezdigird Era, dates from the foundation of their kingdom in the year of Yezdigird's death. Use of this era was continued on Islamic coins of the Abbasid period struck in Tabaristan until year 143.

PYE 1 = AH 31 = AD 652 PYE 143 = AH 178 = AD 794

The Khanian Era الخانيه

This was a transient Persian era founded by the Ilkhan Ghazan Mahmud on 1st. Rajab AH 701. It was used on certain coins of the Ilkhan Abu Sa'id (rarely later) struck in Georgian and Anatolian mints.

Al Khania year 1 = AH 701 = AD 1301

The Ilahi Era الهی

The Moghul Emperor Akbar established the Ilahi in his 30th. regnal year (AH 992) and made the era commence from his accession on 5th. Rabi al Sani AH 963 (19th. Feb. AD 1556). The Persian names of months were retained and often appear on coins. The Ilahi year being solar, whereas the Hijra is lunar, the Ilahi New Year commenced at different times in the Hijra year, as shown in the following table.

Ilahi and Hijra dates during Akbar's reign

Ilahi	Hijra		Christian				
29	992	8 Rabi I	1584	40	1003	9 Rajab	1595
30	993	19 Rabi I	1585	41	1004	20 Rajab	1596
31	994	29 Rabi I	1586	42	1005	2 Sha'ban	1597
32	995	11 Rabi II	1587	43	1006	13 Sha'ban	1598
33	996	22 Rabi II	1588	44	1007	23 Sha'ban	1599
34	997	4 Jumada I	1589	45	1008	4 Ramazan	1600
35	998	14 Jumada I	1590	46	1009	15 Ramazan	1601
36	999	24 Jumada I	1591	47	1010	26 Ramazan	1602
37	1000	5 Jumada II	1592	48	1011	6 Shawwal	1603
38	1001	17 Jumada II	1593	49	1012	17 Shawwal	1604
39	1002	28 Jumada II	1594	50	1013	28 Shawwal	1605

The Solar Hijra

During the present century the inconvenience of a lunar calendar has been rectified in both Afghanistan and Iran by adoption of the solar Hijra. This era, like the normal (lunar) Hijra, dates from AD 622 but it has a solar length year of 365 (var.) days.

Thus: AD 1925 = AH (Lunar Hijra) 1344 = SH (Solar Hijra) 1304

The Mulaudi era and the Fasli era

These were two other forms of Islamic solar era adopted in 19 th. century India. Tipu Sultan of Mysore introduced the Mulaudi era dating from Mohammed's birth in AD 571. This was first used in AD 1787 = AM (Mulaudi) 1215. The Fasli era was used by the Maratha Peshwas in South-western India and dated from Mohammed's conversion in AD 591 (AD 1831 = Fasli 1240).

The Spanish Era

This era used by medieval Christian kings in Spain was reckoned from the Roman conquest of Spain in 38 BC. It was used on Arabic style coins of the Christian kings in gold and copper, as well as on occasional Christian type issues.

The Era of the (British) Raj

Coins of some Indian Native States were dated from the suppression of the Indian mutiny. Year 1 of the Raj was AD 1857 - 8.

Other Eras

Some Islamic coins were dated according to the Christian era and others to the Vikrama Samvat (سمبت) of 57 BC.

Samvat date minus 57 = AD date

The Abjad Chronogram تاريخ ابجد

Letters in the Arabic alphabet are each given a numerical value for the chronogram. The date is expressed in terms of these letters, of which the first four are 'Abjad'. Thus : –

1	ا	10	ي	100	ق
2	ب	20	ك	200	ر
3	ج	30	ل	300	ش
4	د	40	م	400	ت
5	ه	50	ن	500	ث
6	و	60	س	600	خ
7	ز	70	ع	700	ذ
8	ح	80	ف	800	ض
9	ط	90	ص	900	ظ
				1000	غ

A Persian issue of Nadir Shah represented in this catalogue is dated – بتاريخ الخير فيما وقع

(By the Tarikh 'whatever happens is best')

ع ق و ا م ي ف ر ي خ ل ا

70 + 100 + 6 + 1 + 40 + 10 + 80 + 200 + 10 + 600 + 30 + 1 = AH 1148

An analougous system, the Abtas, was introduced by Tipu Sultan of Mysore. He gave ascending values to successive letters of the alphabet : A B T S = 1 2 3 4 ..... etc.

Months of the Year

Persian					Arabic
Farwandin		فروردیت	1	محرم	Mihram
Ardibihisht		اردی بهشت	2	صفر	Safar
Khurdad	خرداد	خورداد	3	ربیع الاول	Rabi I
Tir		تیر	4	ربیع الاخر	Rabi II
Mardad		مرداد	5	جمادی الاول	Jamada I
Shahrir : Shahrewar	شهریور	شهریر	6	جمادی الاخر	Jamada II
Mihr		مهر	7	رجب	Rajab
Aban		ابان	8	شعبان	Sha'ban
Azer		اذر	9	شوال	Shawwal
Di		دی	10	رمضان	Ramadan
Bahman		بهمت	11	ذو القعده	Dhu al Qada
Asfandarmuz		اسفندارمذ	12	ذو الحجه	Dhu al Hijah

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Abbreviations for the names of Journals cited above

BNJ	British Numismatic Journal
JASB	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal
JNSI	Journal of the Numismatic Society of India
JRAS	Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society
NC	Numismatic Chronicle
RN	Revue Numismatique
Seaby's C & M Bull.	: Coin and Medal Bulletin: B. A. Seaby
Spink's NC	: Numismatic Circular: Spink and Sons

other journals containing articles on Islamic coinage include : –
Journal Asiatique
Nordisk Numismatisk Arsshrift
Numismatice e Epigraphica
Numismatische Zeitschrift
Zeitschrift fur Numismatik

Notes on the Catalogue

All coins cited in the Catalogue are illustrated and all photographs are natural size.
Coin weights (in grammes) are listed in an appendix.
Descriptions of coins have been reduced to citation of the information that appears most important for identification of the issue. Other details of the coin design can be gleaned from inspection of the photographs.
Coinage has been catalogued in a general "early to late" and "west to east" order. The rise of such dynasties as the Seljuqs, the Ayyubids, the Mongols and the Ottomans provides chronological watersheds for substantial tracts of the Islamic world while North Africa, the Fertile Crescent, the Iranian-Afghan plateau and India provide major geographical and often cultural divisions.
Apart from a very small number of issues, the coinages struck in Islamic countries during recent centuries by the various European colonising powers have been excluded from this study
In order to keep the length of the text as concise as possible discussion has been kept to a minimum and references have been reduced, for the most part, to the general listing in the Introduction.
For the great majority of dynasties the descriptions of the coins have been prefaced by a brief historical introduction and a list of rulers. In the case of some lesser known dynasties where conflicting dynastic lists exist a choice has normally been made to use the list that conforms most closely with the numismatic evidence: with occasional modifications introduced by coins published here.
In the case of a few issues the coin legends are capable of more than one reading. In such instances the interpretation that appears most probable to the author has been adopted
The Catalogue that follows is a representative cross - section of Islamic coinage illustrated by over 8,000 photographs.

The Creation of the Islamic Caliphate : AH 1 - 132 : AD 622 - 750

Mohammed was born in Mecca about AD 570, then an important religious and commercial centre. He began preaching about AD 610 and was obliged to leave Mecca and seek refuge at Medina in AD 622. This "flight" on 15th. July 622 provided the episode from which the Mohammedan era, the Hijra (Hegira) commenced. From this time Mohammed became established as the leader of a religious and political movement. When he died in 632 (AH 11) his influence was still restricted to Arabia and his father - in - law Abu Bakr (11 - 13: 632 - 634) had to re-establish Moslem allegiance in the penninsula by force of arms. But, having done this, Abu Bakr led the tide of Islam out of the penninsula and established Islam in Iraq (AH 12) and Syria (AH 13). He was followed by another father - in - law of the prophet named 'Umar (13 - 23: 633 - 644) under whose leadership the remainder of Syria and Mesopotamia were subdued during AH 14 - 17 and the cities of Basra and Kufa founded. In AH 20 Egypt was conquered and in the following year the defeat of the Sassanians at Nehavend (AH 21 : AD 642) gave 'Umar control of their possessions in Iran and Afghanistan, though pacification of the eastern provinces was to take some years. 'Umar adopted the title "Commander of the Faithful" (Amir Al Muminin) which was to be used by many later Caliphs. His elected successor, 'Othman (23 - 35 : 644 - 650), son - in - law of Mohammed, was in turn followed by another son - in - law of the prophet named 'Ali (35 - 40 : 656 - 661) who was also Mohammed's foster brother and cousin. These first four rulers, known as the Orthodox Caliphs, were succeeded by the first Islamic dynasty, the Omayyad Caliphate with its seat at Damascus. The transition occurred in 41 (661) when Mo'awiya, governor of Syria, took power after 'Ali had been murdered while trying to subdue him. Meanwhile the conquests of Islam were proceeding apace. In the east the River Oxus had been crossed by AH 54 (674: Bokhara) and the occupation of Transoxiana consolidated by 93, while in the west Carthage had been approached by 26 (647), though control of the region was not consolidated until 74 (693), after which the remainder of North Africa fell rapidly and Spain was overrun during 91 - 93 (710 - 712). At its greatest extent the Omayyad Caliphate embraced Southern France, Spain, North Africa, Egypt, Arabia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Eastern Turkey and the Caucasus, Iran, much of Afghanistan and the most distant provinces of Transoxiana and Sind. The Omayyads adopted and adapted the Byzantine and Sassanian administrations of the provinces they conquered but were unable to overcome internal dissension produced by the followers of 'Ali (the Shia) though they were eventually overthrown in 132 by the revolt of another Arabian party, the descendant of Al 'Abbas, uncle of Mohammed.

Orthodox Caliphs					
Abu Bakr	11	632	'Othman ibn 'Affan	23	644
'Umar ibn Al Khattab	13	634	'Ali ibn Abi Talib	35 - 40	656 - 661
Omayyad Caliphs					
Mo'awiya ibn Abi Sufyan	41	661	'Umar ibn 'abd al 'Aziz	99	717
Yazid I	60	680	Yazid II	101	720
Mo'awiya II	64	683	Hisham	105	724
Marwan ibn Al Hakim	64	684	Al Walid II	125	743
'Abd al Malik	65	685	Yazid III	126	744
Al Walid I	86	705	Ibrahim	126	744
Suleiman	96	715	Marwan II	127 - 132	744 - 750

Coinage

Until the currency reforms of AH 77 - 9 (697 - 9) distinctive eastern and western coinages were struck in continuance of the pre-existing currencies of the conquered provinces. In provinces conquered from the Byzantine Empire, Syria and Mesopotamia westwards, the circulating Byzantine coinage was supplemented by Islamic issues of "Arab-Byzantine" type while in provinces conquered from the Sassanians, Iran eastwards, the currency of Sassanian silver drachms was supplemented by comparable "Arab-Sassanian" issues. During the years AH 77 - 79 a new and distinctively Islamic coinage was created for use throughout the Caliphate. Adoption of the 'Reformed currency' was not, however, instantaneous in all mints; coins of Byzantine and of Sassanian inspiration still being issued from some mints and occasionally alternating with the new issues (eg. Seistan, Bokhara).

A) Arab - Byzantine coinage

The Arab-Byzantine copper coinage with Emperor designs appears to have preceeded that with Caliph types and the latter include issues of the Caliph 'Abd al Malik (65 - 86), though the design was probably inaugurated by Mo'awiya (41-60 cfr. BMC). Dates cited below are approximate. The coins listed are from the Syria-Palestine-Mesopotamia region where copper emissions exceeded gold. By contrast North African gold output (not represented here) exceeded copper.

AE Fals

Emperor series : circa AH 14 - 50 (AD 635 - 670)

1 Standing Emperor : angular 'M' on rev.
Damascus ضرب دمشق حاد

2 Sim.
Emesa (Hims) ЄMHCIC

3 - 8 Standing Emperor : rounded 'M' on rev. M
No mint name : 'Honesty to God' الوفا لله
A number of minor varieties

9-14 Bust of Emperor : rounded 'M' on rev. M
Emesa ضرب بحمص EMICHC
minor varieties الحمص

Caliph series : circa AH 50 - 80 (AD 670 - 700)

15 Standing Caliph : rounded 'M' on rev. M
Iliya Filistin ايليا فلسطين

16 Standing Caliph / modified cross on steps
Caliph 'Abd al Malik (65 - 86) عبد الملک
Aleppo حلب

17 Sim. : Kinnasrin بقنسرين

18 Sim. : Al Furat (nr. Basra) الفرات

B) Arab - Sassanian coinage struck before the currency reform of AH 77/79.

The earliest Arab-Sassanian coins were struck in AD 651, the year of Yezdegird III's final defeat. These Arab drachms were close imitations of Yezdegird's issues and were appropriately dated as his 20th. regnal year, only adding that they were struck "in the name of Allah". The Arabs then reverted to imitating the predominant current coin, the plentiful issues of Khusru II; these they dated from year 21 to year 60 of Yezdegird's hypothetical reign. This chronological system, the 'Yezdegird era (YE)', commences from the accession of that monarch in AD 632. Meanwhile coins with the same designs were issued in the names of various local governors in provinces of the Iranian-Afghan plateau until AH 83 when the last issues gave way to reformed dirhems of the type introduced in 79. Some Arab-Sassanian drachms issued by provincial governors were dated according to the Yezdegird era of AD 632 but most, particularly the later issues, were dated according to the Hijra.

Prototype AR drachms (c. 4 gm)

19 Sassanian drachm of Khusru II (AD 590 - 627)
Personal bust with winged headress : –
Right : Husrui
Left : Gdh Afzut (May kingship increase)

/ Fire altar and attendants
Right : Mint : RYW (Rev Ardeshir)
Left : Date : 37 (= AD 626)

20 Sim. : NB (Noubenjan)
year 32 (AD 621)

21 Sim. : DA (Darabjird)
year 36 (AD 625)

Anonymous Islamic drachms (c. 4 gm)

22-3 Type & legends of Yezdegird III
SK (Sakastan = Seistan)
year 20 (YE : = AD 651, AH 31)

24 Type & legends of Khusru II
MR (Merv)
year 32 (YE : = AD 664, AH 43)

25 Sim. SK (Sakastan)
year 60 (YE : = AD 692, AH 72)

Islamic drachms with governor's names (c. 4 gm)
Ziyad ibn Abi Sufyan
Governor of Basra AH 45 - 53: of Kufa AH 49 - 53

26-7 DA (Darabjird in Fars)
year 41 (YE : = AH 52)

'Ubaidallah ibn Ziyad
Governor from Basra to Balkh AH 56 - 64 (died 67)

28 BJRA (Basra) كرد
year 61 (AH)

29 RD (Rayy) ﺩ
year 60 (AH)

30-1 RD (Rayy)
year 61 (AH)

Salm ibn Ziyad
Governor of Khorasan AH 61 - 64 but coins dated until AH 70. Died AH 73.

32 MRW (Merv) مرو
year 64 (AH)

'Umar ibn 'Ubaidallah
Governor of Fars AH 67 - 70

33 BISH (Bishapur) يد يد
year 67 (AH)

34 BISH
year 70

'Atiya ibn Al Aswad
Rebel in Kirman AH 72 - 76

35 KRMANAN (Kirman) كرمسير
year 72 (AH) بسم الله ولى الامر

'Ubaidallah ibn Abu Bakra
Governor of Seistan AH 78 - 79

36-7 SK (Sakastan) سج
year 79 (AH)
Common obverse die with the BMC (Thorburn) coin but all three speciemens from different reverse dies.

Islamic drachms : Caliph type

Bishr ibn Marwan
Governor of Kufa and Basra AH 71 - 74

38 Azerbaijan (ATRA) بشر كتب
year 73 (AH)
Caliph standing facing with raised arms, attendant on either side S. Erel 1970, 1

C) Reformed Omayyad coinage : circa AH 79 - 132

The new currency consisted of gold Dinars and silver Dirhems bearing standard inscriptional designs, together with a varied series of copper Fals.
Omayyad dirhems are broad, thin coins after the fashion of Sassanian predecessors and they weigh 2.9 / 3.0 grammes following early issues at 2.6 gm. Their design is constant with the obverse and reverse fields occupied by the Kalima; the Islamic invocation of Faith. The mint-date formula (Bismillah) is the obverse marginal legend and a Koranic quotation appears around the reverse margin.

Obv. field : لا اله الا الله و حده لا شريك له
"There is no god except Allah alone. He has no partner"
Rev. field : الله احد الله الصمد لم يلد و لم يولد
"Allah is One, Allah is the Eternal. He begets not neither is He begotten"
Obv. margin : بسم الله ضرب هذا الدرهم بـ MINT سنه DATE
"In the name of Allah this dirhem was struck at (mint) , year (date)"
Rev. margin : محمد رسول الله ارسله بالهدى و دين الحق ليظهره على الدين كله
"Mohammed is the Prophet of Allah whom He sent with guidance and the Religion of Truth that he may make it victorious over every other religion"

Gold dinars, modelled metrologically on Byzantine solidi, are somewhat thicker than dirhems, with a smaller diameter but a slightly heavier weight of 4.3 grammes. Inscriptions in the obverse and reverse fields are the same as on dirhems but the margins are transposed with the Bismillah placed on the reverse and shortened to give date but not mint. In the western provinces of North Africa and Spain dinars, or more often their fractions, bore slightly different inscriptions until AH 114 when they were brought into line with the standard issues of the Central Provinces.

AV Dinars (4.3 gm)

39-40 AH 114 (no mint name)
بسم الله ضرب هذا الدينار سنه اربع عشر و مئه

41 AH 118

AV Third Dinars (1.4 gm)

42 AH 96 (no mint name)

43 AH 100

AR Dirhems (2.6 gm. soon raised to 2.9 gm)

44 Al Basra AH 81
بسم الله ضرب هذا الدرهم بالبصره سنه احدى و ثمنين

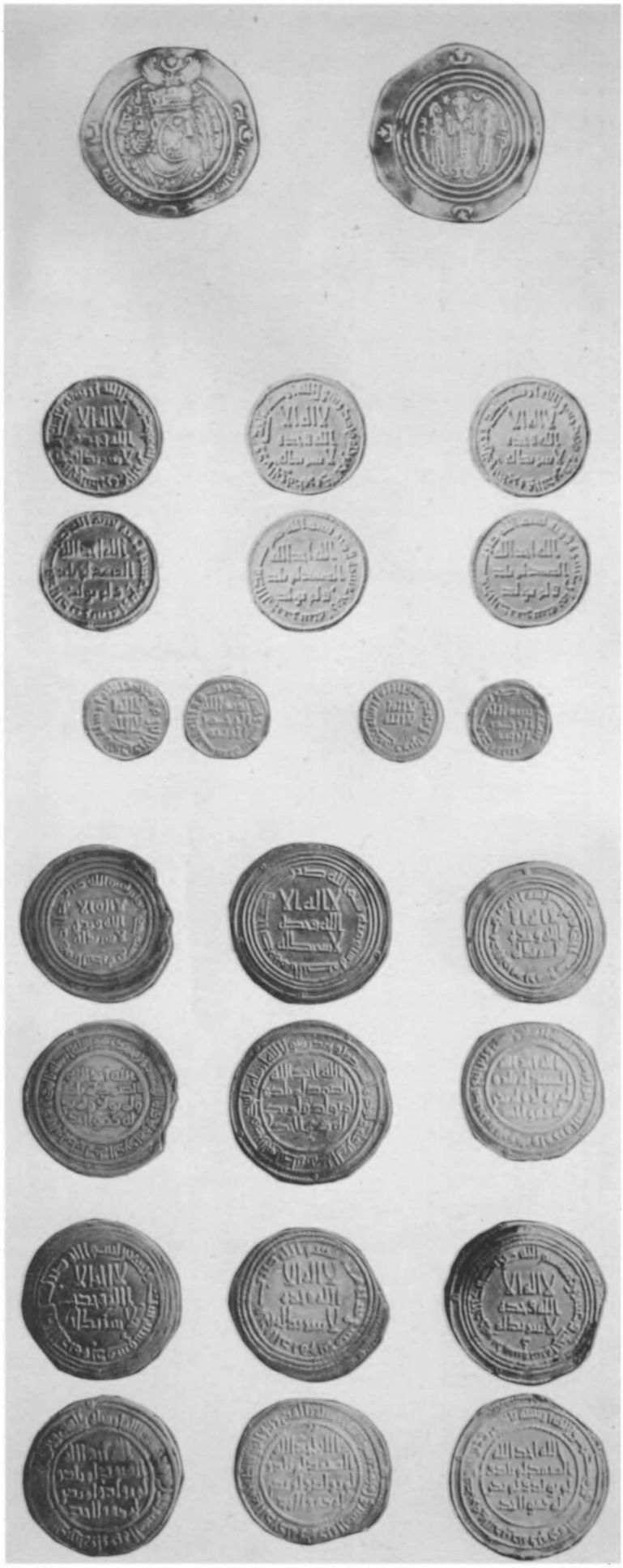
45 Al Basra 100 البصره

46 Damascus 81 دمشق

47 Damascus 96

48 Damascus 100

49 Damascus 121



50 Kirman 103 كرمان

51 Al Kufa 101 الكوفه

52 Al Taimura (nr. Isfahan) 92 التيمره

53 Sabur 98 سابور

54 Wasit 93 واسط

55 Wasit 94

56 Wasit 99

57 Wasit 108

58 Wasit 111

59 Wasit 117

60 Wasit 122

61 Wasit 123

AE *Fals : without mint names*

62 - 3 Kalima only
Obv. There is no God but Allah, the single
لا اله الا الله و حده
Rev. Mohammed is the Prophet of Allah
محمد رسول الله

64 sim. Half Fals

65 - 6 added Stars

67 with Scorpion

68 with Eagle

69 alternative religious legend including : –
Allah ordered honesty and equity
امر الله بالوفا و العدل

70 AH 90 : no mint name بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلس سنه تسعين

71 AH 116 : no mint name : double obverse ست عشر و مئه

72 AH 117 or 119 سبع عشر و مئه

AE *Fals : with mint names*

73 Damascus, no date : Kalima type < مشق

74 Damascus 90: Kalima type with margins

75 Hims, no date : Kalima, mint below rev. legend حمص

76 Hims, no date : Elephant type, mint below rev. Kalima

77 Hims : Jerboah type
Governor Marwan ibn Bashir بامر مروت بن بشير

78 Kinnasrin, no date : Kalima بسم الله من ضرب قنسرين

79 Ludd, no date : Kalima بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلس بلد

80 (Misr) : note dumpy Egyptian fabric
Al Kasim ibn 'Obaidallah, finance director of Egypt, AH 116 - 124 امر القاسم بن عبيد الله

81 (Al Mosul) : rev. Allah ordered honesty and equity
امر الله بالوفا و العدل
'Abd al 'Ala ibn Ayyad, governor of Mosul
بسم الله امر الامير عبد لاعلا بن عياد

82 - 3 Al Mosul : *Al Walid ibn Talid, governor of Mosul, AH 114 - 121.* بسم الله امر الامير الوليد بن تليد بالموصل
patronymic absent from one coin

84 - 5 Al Mosul : *Al Dahhak ibn Akamah, rebel governor of Mosul, AH 128* بسم الله الامير الضحاك بن اكمه بالموصل

86 Al Mosul : *Al Dahhak ibn Akamah*
Palm tree type

87 Al Ramla, no date : Palm tree and crescent
ضرب هذا الفلس بالرمله

88 Al Ramla, no date : Kalima ضرب بالرمله

89 Al Rayy, 120 : mint and date in rev. field : Kalima obv
بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلس بالرى سنه عشرين و مئه

90 Al Ruha (Edessa), AH 11x : Kalima الرها

91 Tabariya, no date بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلس بطبريه

92 - 3 Tabariya, no date : palm tree

94 Wasit, 120 واسط

Contemporaries of the Omayyads in Afghanistan

The advance of Islam was arrested in Afghanistan by the resistence of the Turco - Hephthalite tribesmen who inhabited Tokharistan (NE. Afghanistan), the Central Afghan massif and Zabulistan (SE. Afghanistan). The resistance of these peoples, the Hephthalites who had controlled the region for some centuries, and recent immigrant Turkish tribes, was organised during much of the late 7 th. century AD by one Tarkhan Nizak. He can probably be identified with Shahi Tigin who struck coins in AD 696.

The Turco - Hephthalites

Anonymous

95 Turco-Hephthalite tamgha countermarked on a Sassanian drachm of Khusru II (AHM yr 37)

Anonymous silver drachm : circa AD 610

96 In the name 'Sri Shaho'
(Mitchiner 1974 : Gobl type 243)

Sri Bahmana Vasu Deva

97 Date 65 (AH 65 : AD 685)
Mint ZAM
Obv. Bust modified from Khusru II
brahmi *Sri Vajara Vakhadevah*
Rev. Fire altar and attendants
pehlvi mint (ZAM) and date (65)
(Gobl type 244)

Shahi Tigin (? = Tarkhan Nizak)

98 - 9 Date 77 (AH 77 = AD 696)
Mint Hwrasan : Khorasan
legends: *1 : Sri Shaho*
2 : Sri Hiti Vira Kharalava Paramesvara Sri Vahi Tigina Devakari Tam
3 : Tgyna Hwrasan Malka 77
(Mitchiner 1974 : Gobl type 208)

100 Prince and Sun-god type copper issue of Shahi Tigin
Obv : Sri Shaho
Rev : Hwrasan
(Mitchiner 1974 : Gobl type 210)

Kingdom of Zabul

Anonymous silver drachm : circa 8 th. century AD

101 Horseman right : cursive Greek legend around
(prototype for the "Bull & Horseman" coinage struck by the Shahis and later dynasties : Gobl types 105 - 7)

Contemporaries of the Omayyads in the West

Definitive separation of the Roman Empire into Eastern and Western Kingdoms followed the death of Theodosius in 395. The Western Empire of Honorius retained the two large Prefectures of Italy (Italy, Rome, Illyria, Africa) and Gaul (Spain, Gaul, Britain) while the Eastern Kingdom of Arcadius comprised the Prefectures of Eastern Illyria (Dacia, Macedonia) and the Orient (Egypt, the East, the Turkish provinces). During the ensuing century the Western Kingdom fragmented as provinces fell one by one to the Barbarians : Visigoths, Alans, Suevi, Vandals, Burgundians and Franks. In 476 Odovacer, chief of the Heruli, deposed the last Western Emperor, Romulus. The Eastern Kingdom became the Byzantine Empire which reached its greatest territorial extent during the reign of Justinian (AD 527 - 566) who occupied much of North Africa and Italy together with part of Spain. During the late 6 th. century large tracts in Italy passed to the newly immigrant Lombards and in 624 the Byzantines were expelled from their Spanish provinces when the Visigoths consolidated their Kingdom in that country. When the Arabs burst on to the scene Byzantine authority in the West was already on the wane.

Coinage in the various progeny of the Roman Empire evolved from Roman prototypes. In the Byzantine world the gold Solidus and its third, the Tremissis, were struck in large numbers. The small silver Siliqua was less often struck, subsidiary denominations being provided, for the most part, by the large copper follis of 40 nummia and its fractions. The Western Kingdoms produced their own interpretations of late Roman and Byzantine prototypes. The Ostrogoths favoured the silver Siliqua and the Merovingians the gold tremissis while the Lombards and Visigoths based their coinage on the gold Solidus. Alongside such issues many Western Kingdoms issued small copper coins bearing the King's monogram on the reverse.

Byzantium : Early period

Gold Solidus (4.39 gm)

102 Heraclius (610 - 641)
Busts of Heraclius and his son Heraclius Constantine / Cross on steps (Sear 738)

The common late Roman 'Nike' reverse type gave way to the 'Cross on Steps' temporarily under Tiberius II (578 - 82) and more permanently under Heraclius. Solidi of Heraclius were occasionally imitated (3 emperors type) in the Central Provinces of the Caliphate but much more commonly copied (2 busts type) in the Western Provinces where both Byzantine and Islamic coins had a typically dumpy fabric.

Gold Tremissis (1.46 gm)

103 Focas (602 - 610)
The tremissis normally has a profile bust in contrast to the facing busts used on solidi

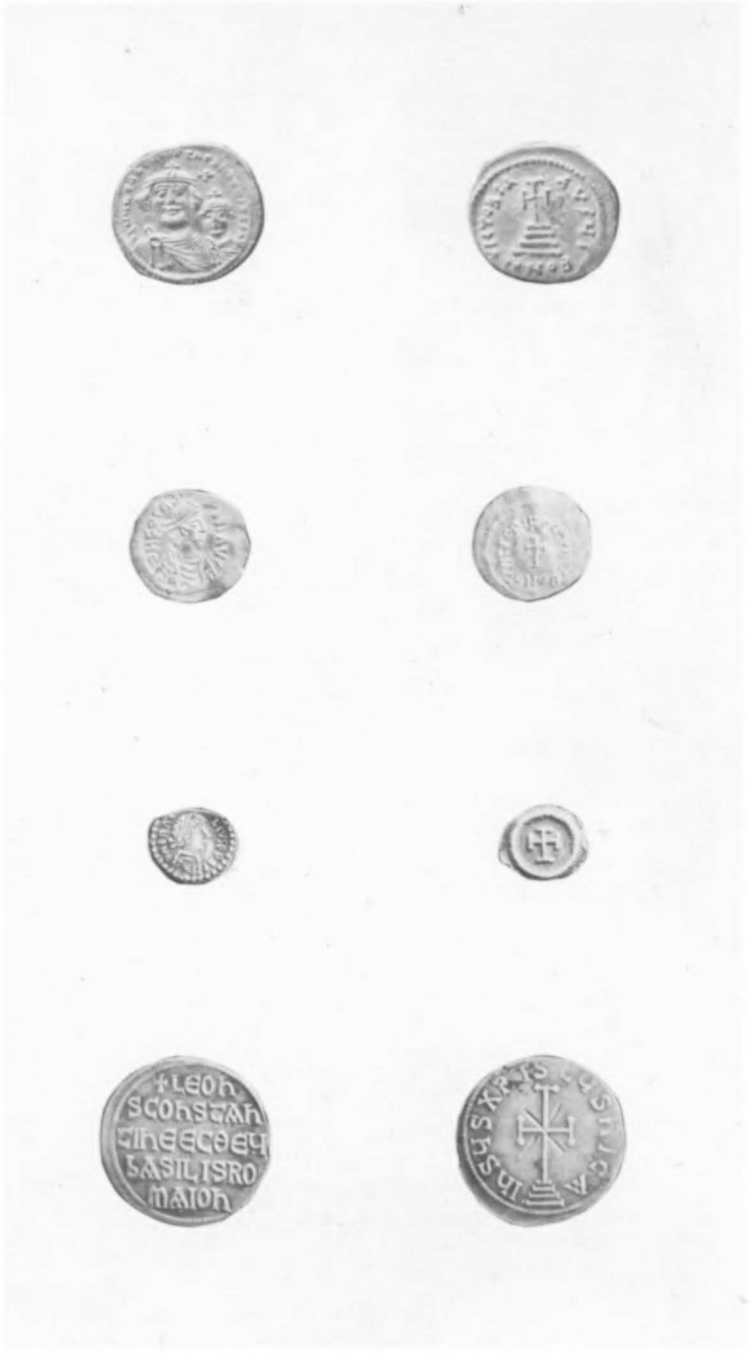
Silver Quarter Siliqua (0.4 gm)

104 Heraclius (610 - 641)
Ravenna mint
The siliqua and fractions were Roman denominations

Silver Miliaresion (2.2 gm. reducing)

105 Leo V with Constanitne (813 - 820)
Constantinople mint

The large silver denomination (Hexagram) introduced by Heraclius fell into disuse but its broad flan successor, the silver Miliaresion introduced by Leo III (717-41) was destined to endure until the reform of Alexius I (1081-1118).



Copper Follis of 40 Nummia : 'M' on the coins

The denomination was introduced by Anastasius (491-518)

106 Justinian I (527 - 565) : Constantinople yr. 13
Facing bust

107 Justinian I : Antioch (Theoupolis) no date
Enthroned Emperor (Sear 214)

108 Justin II (656 - 578) with Sophia : Nikomedia yr. 3

109 Justin and Sophia : Carthage yr. 8

110 Maurice Tiberius (582 - 602) : Antioch (Theoupolis)
year 13 (Sear 533)

111 Maurice Tiberius : Antioch yr. 14

112 Focas (602 - 610) : Constantinople yr. 5
overstruck on Maurice (Const. yr. 7) (Sear 640)

113 Focas with Leontia : Antioch yr. 2 (Sear 671)

114 Heraclius (610 - 641) : Cyzicus yr. 3 (Sear 839)

115 Heraclius with Heraclius Constantine
Constantinople yr 3 (Sear 805)

116 Sim. Constantinople yr. 5
overstruck on Justin with Sophia (Cyzicus)

117 Sim. Constantinople yr. 5
overstruck on Focas

118 as 117

119 Sim. Unc. mint, yr. 5
overstruck on Focas (Nicomedia)

120 Heraclius with Heraclius Constantine
Constantinople yr. 20 (Sear 809)
Note weight reduction

121 Constans II (641 - 668) : Constantinople yr. 2
AD 642 (Sear 1001)
Compare with early Arab-Byzantine AE

122 Constans II with Constantine IV, Heraclius & Tiberius
(after 659) : Constantinople (Sear 1011)

123 Nikephorus I (802 - 811) : Syracuse (Sear 1612)

124 Michael II (820 - 829) and Theophilus
Syracuse (Sear 1652)
Note progressive deterioration of the copper coinage

The Ostrogoths
Representing Western Post - Roman coinage

Silver Half Siliquae

125 Athalaric (526 - 634)
Bust r. : DN IVSTINIAN AVG
Rev. in wreath DN ATHALARICVS AVG

126 Erraric (AD 541)
Bust r. : DN IVSTINIAN AVG
Rev. Erraric's monogram in wreath
Erraric used the same monogram as Thoedoric but Theodoric (493 - 523) died before the accession of Justinian who was acknowledged as suzerain by Erraric.

Copper : Byzantine type

127 Theodoric (493 0 523)
5 nummia : imitating Justin I

Copper : Post - Roman type

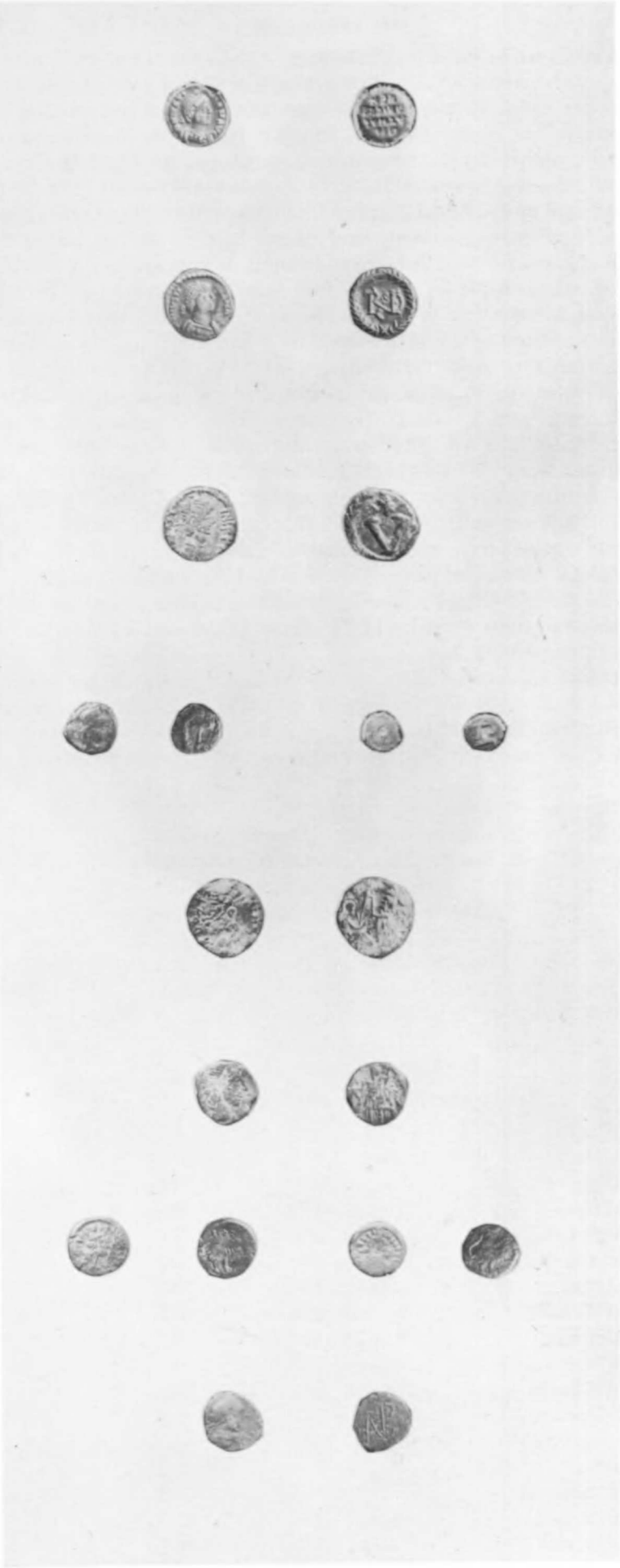
128 Baduila (541 - 552) : also known as Totila
-129 Bust r. / Baduila's monogram

130 Baduila
Bust + legend ΒΑΔΟΛΤΛ /King and soldier

131 Anonymous circa AD 550
Bust / Soldier

132 Anonymous circa AD 550
-133 Bust / Lion right

134 Uncertain
Perhaps Gondabaud the Burgundian (473-516)
Bust r. / monogram



The Abbasid Caliphs of Bagdad
AH 132 to 334 and later till 656 : AD 749 to 946 and later till 1258

A revolt led by the descendants of Al 'Abbas, an uncle of the Prophet, unseated the Omayyads in 132 (749) and replaced them by a new, Abbasid, Caliphate with its seat at Bagdad. One member of the supressed Omayyad family, 'Abd al Rahman, grandson of the Caliph Hisham, escaped persecution and was welcomed in Spain where he and his successors continued to rule an independant Spanish Omayyad Caliphate (from 138). In other regions the frontiers of the early Abbasid Caliphate remained stable until 172 (788) when new unrest was provoked by followers of the murdered 'Ali. On this occasion Idris, grandson of 'Ali succeeded in establishing his independant Alid dynasty (172 - 310) in Morocco with its capital at Tudgha. The example was followed by the Aghlabid governor who assumed autonomy in his North African domain centred on Tunis during 184 (800). By this time Abbasid authority barely passed Egypt in the west. During the next century the Abbasid Caliphate was steadily eroded as province followed province in declaring its independance in all matters temporal. The religious authority of the Caliph was still acknowledged by most of these independant dynasts and his name still appeared on the majority of coins stuck outside Spain and Morocco. In the west Ahmad ibn Tulun, son of a Turkish slave, was appointed governor of Egypt in 254 (868) but soon assumed virtual independance in Egypt and Syria. Abbasid authority was restored there in 292 but the region regained independance under the Ikhshidids in 323 (935). A comparable situation developed in the eastern provinces where Tahir, appointed viceroy of the East in 204 (819), assumed autonomous status that was enjoyed by his family as vassal dynasts of Khorasan until 259 (872). The eastern provinces became fully autonomous under Saffarid and Samanid dynasts during the 250's and 260's AH. Other secessionist movements of the same century saw autonomous dynasties established in other pockets around Islam : the Dulafids in Kurdistan (AH c. 210 - 285), the Sajids in Azerbaijan (AH 216 - c. 318) and an Alid dynasty in Tabaristan (250 - 316). The death knell of temporal Abbasid authority was sounded by the rise of another Persian dynasty, the Buyids (Buweyhids: 320 - 447) who occupied Bagdad in 334 (945).

The coinage of the Abbasid Caliphate spans the period AH 132 to 334 together with a restoration during the resurgence of Caliphal temporal authority (AH 566 - 656) that preceeded execution of the last Abbasid Caliph by the Mongols in 656 (1258). The Abbasid Caliphs retained an inscriptional form of coinage that was slightly modified from the Omayyad coinage. The outlying eastern provinces of Tabaristan, Choresmia, Sogdiana and Seistan provided an exception where some Sassanian style drachms were still issued.

Normal Abbasid silver dirhems bear the Kalima in obverse and reverse fields, slightly modified from the Omayyad formula, and may additionally bear the name of the Caliph or Heir apparent below the Kalima: sometimes also the name of the provincial governor. The bismillah still appears as the obverse marginal legend, latterly often associated with a second, external, Koranic marginal inscription. The reverse marginal legend is also taken from the Koran : –

Obv. field : لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له

Rev. field 1 : Kalima only – محمد رسول الله

2 : Kalima + Caliph (eg. Harun Al Rashid) – محمد رسول الله محال امر به عبد الله هرون امير المومنين

3 : Kalima + Heir Apparent (eg. Al Mamun on a coin of Al Rashid) –

محمد رسول الله محال امر به الامير المامون عبد الله بن امير المومنين

(The Amir Al Mamun 'Abd Allah son of the Commander of the Faithful)

Script forms on dirhems develop curious attenuated features during the period circa 160 to 230 and the fabric of dirhems becomes more dumpy for a while during Al Rashid's Caliphate. Their weight remains stable at 2.9 grammes until about 280. After this the weight of dirhems tends to fluctuate between 3 and 4 grammes; rarely falling below 2.5 or rising above 4.5 grammes.

The Abbasid Caliphs

..... *Temporal and Spiritual Authority*			
Al Saffah	السفاح	132	749
Al Mansur	المنصور	136	754
Al Mahdi	المهدى	158	775
Al Hadi	الهادى	169	785
Al Rashid	الرشيد	170	786
Al Amin	الامين	193	809
Al Mamun	المامون	198	813
Al Mu'tasim	المعتصم	218	833
Al Wathiq	الواثق	227	842
Al Mutawakkil	المتوكل	232	847
Al Muntasir	المنتصر	247	861
Al Musta'in	المستعين	248	862
Al Mu'tazz	المعتز	252	866
Al Muhtadi	المهتدى	255	869
Al Mu'tamid	المعتمد	256	870
Al Mu'tadid	المعتضد	279	892
Al Muktafi	المكتفى	289	902
Al Muqtadir	المقتدر	295	908
Al Qahir	القاهر	320	932
Al Radi	الراضى	322	934
Al Muttaqi	المتقى	329	940
Al Mustakfi	المستكفى	333	944
..... *Sprirtual Authority only*			
Al Muti'	المطيع	334	946
Al Ta'i	الطايع	363	974
Al Qadir	القادر	381	991
Al Qa'im	القايم	422	1031
Al Muqtadi	المقتدى	467	1075
Al Mustazhir	المستظهر	487	1094
Al Mustarshid	المسترشد	512	1118
Al Rashid	الراشد	529	1135
Al Muqtafi	المقتفى	530	1136
Al Mustanjid	المستنجد	555	1160

. . . . *Spiritual plus limited temporal Authority* . . . .

Al Mustadi	المستضى	566	1170
Al Nasir	الناصر	575	1180
Al Zahir	الظاهر	622	1225
Al Mustansir	المستنصر	623	1226
Al Musta'sim	المستعصم	640 - 656	1242 - 1258

Bagdad was sacked by the Mongols and the last Caliph executed in 656

A new line of 'Egyptian Caliphs' was established at Cairo in 659. Although not members of the Abbasid dynasty these later Caliphs are best listed here.

Al Zahir	الظاهر	659	1261
Al Hakim I	الحاكم	660	1261
Al Mustakfi I	المستكفي	701	1302
Al Wathiq I	الواثق	740	1340
Al Hakim II	الحاكم	741	1341
Al Mu'tadid I	المعتضد	753	1352
Al Mutawakkil I	المتوكل	763	1362
Al Mu'tasim	المعتصم	779	1377
Al Mutawakkil I *(2nd time)*		779	1377
Al Wathiq II	الواثق	785	1383
Al Mu'tasim *(2nd time)*		788	1386
Al Mutawakkil I *(3rd time)*		791	1389
Al Musta'in	المستعين	808	1406
Al Mu'tadid II	المعتضد	816	1414
Al Mustakfi II	المستكفي	845	1441
Al Qa'im	القايم	855	1451
Al Mustanjid	المستنجد	859	1455
Al Mutawakkil II	المتوكل	884	1479
Al Mustamsik	المستمسك	903	1497
Al Mutawakkil III	المتوكل	914	1508
Al Mustamsik *(2nd time)*		922	1516
Al Mutawakkil III *(2nd time)*		923	1517

Selim I conquered Egypt in 923: thereafter the office of Caliph passed to the Ottoman Sultan.

Al Saffah **132 - 136**

AR *Dirhems (2.9 gm)*

135 Al Kufah 132 الكوفه سنه اثنين و ثلثين و مئه

AE *Fals*

136 No mint name 135
بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلس سنه خمس و ثلثين و مئه

137 (Misr) : *'Abd al Malik ibn Yazid, governor of Egypt, floruit 133* الامير عبد الملك بن يزيد

138 (Basra or Damascus) : *'Abd Allah ibn 'Ali, governor of Basra 137-9; of Damascus 132-6*
الامير عبد الله بن علي

Al Mansur **136 - 158**

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*

139 No mint name 139

AR *Dirhems (2.9 gm)*

140 Al Kufa 139 الكوفه

141 Madinat al Salam (Bagdad) 151 مدينه السلام

142 Madinat al Salam 152

143 Madinat al Salam 155

144 Madinat al Salam 156

145 Madinat al Salam 157

146 Madinat al Salam 158

147 Al Basra 144 البصره

148 Al Mohammadiya 153 المحمديه
citing Al Mahdi as heir apparent

AE *Fals*

149 Madinat al Salam 157 مدينه السلام

150 unc. mint 157 : Two governors cited :-
1 Ali علي يحي احمد
2 Musa الامير موسي مولي امير المومنين عز الله نصره

151 (Mosul or Basra) : *Ismail ibn Ali, governor of Mosul 137 and of Basra 143* اسمعيل بن علي امر الله

152 Al Jezirah, no date : *Governor Al 'Abbas ibn Mohammed (143 - 5)* امر الامير العباس بن محمد عز الله نصره

153 Bokhara 151 بخارا
Al Mahdi as Wali Ahd الامير المهدي ولي عهد

Al Mahdi **158 - 169**

AV Dinars (4.3 gm)

154 No mint name, 158

155 No mint name, 162

156 - 157 No mint name, 165

158 No mint name, 166

AR Dirhems (2.9 gm)

Some coins cite the Caliph Al Mahdi on the rev. الخليفه المهدى

159 Madinat al Salam 161 مدينه السلام

160 Al Basra 161 البصره

161 Al Basra 162

162 Madinat Jayy (Isfahan) 162 مدينه جى

163 Al Mohammadiya 169 المحمديه

164 Al Abbasiyah 156 العباسيه

Governor of Ifriqia, belonging to the Banu Mughallab : Abu Khalid Yazid (154 - 170)

165 - 166 Al Abbasiyah 166 العباسيه

note the striations caused by 'show-through' from the other side of the coin. These striations are characteristic of dirhems struck at North African mints during this period.

AE *Fals*

167 Al Kufah 163 الكوفه

168 - 169 Al Kufah 166

170 Al Kufah 167

Al Hadi 169

AR *Dirhem (2.9 gm)*

171 Madinat al Salam 169 مدينه السلام
Caliph Al Hadi cited on rev. الخليفه الهادى

Harun Al Rashid 170 - 193

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*

172 No mint name, 173 ثلث و تسعين و مئه

AR *Dirhems (2.9 gm)*

Below rev. Kalima citing alternatively : –

1) Harun Al Rashid محمد امير المومنين هرون عبدالله
2) Heir Al Mamun محمد امير المومنين عبدالله بن المامون الامير
3) Heir Al Amin محمد امير المومنين محمد بن الامين الامير

173 Madinat al Salam 180 مدينه السلام

174 Madinat al Salam 181

175 Madinat al Salam 187

176 Madinat al Salam 188

177 Madinat al Salam 190

178 Madinat al Salam 191

179 - 180 Madinat al Salam 192

181 Al 'Abbasiyah 172 العباسيه

182 Ifriqia 171 افريقيه
Banu Mughallabite governor : Ruh (171-4)
روح

183 Ifriqia 176
Banu Mughallabite governor : Nasr (174-7)
نصر

184 Ifriqia 180
Banu Mughallabite gov. : Harthama (179-81)
هرثماع

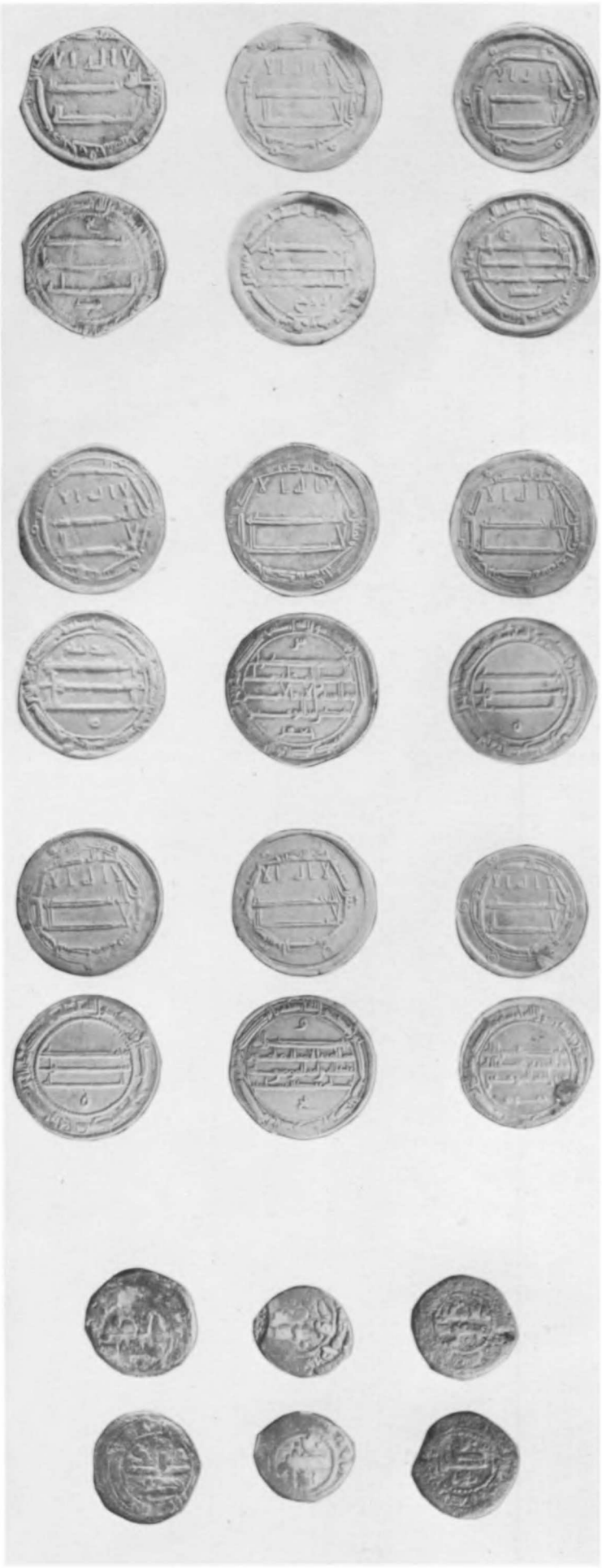
185 Al Mohammadiyah 183 المحمديه

186 Al Mohammadiyah 188

187 Al Mohammadiyah 189 المحمديه

188 Balkh 186 بلخ

189 Madinat Nishapur 193 مدينه نيشاپور



AE *Fals*

190 - 192 (Misr) : *Mahfuz, finance director of Egypt, 186 - 7*
الامير مهفوز

Al Amin 193 - 198

AR Dirhems (2.9 gm)

The Caliph (when cited) : –
ممامربه عبدالله الامين محمد امير المومنين

193 Madinat al Salam 194 مدينه السلام
on rev. ربي الله

194 Madinat al Salam 195 مدينه السلام

195 Madinat Isfahan 198 مدينه اصبهان

196 Bokhara 195 مدينه بخارا
Governor Hamawiyah حمويه

AE Fals

197 Dulaijan (near Kashan), 196 دليجان
Governor Tahir
ممامربه الامير طاهر علي احمد

Al Mamun 198 - 218

AV Dinar (4.3 gm)

The Caliph : – المامون

198 No mint name, 208
Governor of Misr 'Obaidallah ibn Sari
عبيد الله بن ساري

AR Dirhems (2.9 gm)

The Caliph : – ممامربه الامير المامون امير المومنين

199 Madinat al Salam 200 مدينه السلام

200 Madinat Isfahan 200 مدينه اصبهان

201 Madinat Samarkand 198 مدينه سمرقند

202 Madinat Samarkand 203

203 Al Mohammadiyah 200 المحمديه

A number of these coins cite : –
1) Al Mashriq (The East) المشرق
2) "Holder of two offices" ذو الرياستين

Al Moa'tasim **218 - 227**

The Caliph : – المعتصم بالله

AR *Dirhems (2.9 gm)*

204 - 205 Damascus 222 دمشق

206 Al Mohammadiya 223 المحمديه

Al Wathiq **227 - 232**

The Caliph : – الواثق بالله

AV *Dinars (4.3 gm)*

207 Misr 229 مصر

208 Misr 232

AR *Dirhems (2.9 gm)*

209 Madinat al Salam 230 مدينه السلام

210 Madinat al Salam 231

Al Mutawakkil **232 - 247**

The Caliph : – المتوكل على الله

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*

211 Misr 242 مصر

AR *Dirhems (2.9 gm)*

212 Surra min raa 235 سره من راى

213 Al Mohammadiya 246 المحمديه

Al Musta'in — 248 - 251

The Caliph : – المستعين بالله
Heir Al 'Abbas : – العباس بن امير المومنين

AR Dirhems (2.9 gm)

214 Al Mohammadiya 248 المحمديه

215 Isfahan 250 اصبهان

216 Isfahan 251 اصبهان

Al Mu'tazz — 251 - 255

The Caliph : – المعتز بالله ابو المومنين
Heir 'Abdallah : – عبد الله بن امير المومنين

AR Dirhem (2.9 gm)

217 Mad(inat Al) Kufa 254 مدينه الكوفه

Al Mu'tamid — 256 - 279

The Caliph : – المعتمد على الله الناصر لدين الله الموفق بالله
Heir Ahmad (Al Mu'tadid) : – احمد بن الموفق بالله

AV Dinar (4.3 gm)

218 Madinat al Salam 264 مدينه السلام

219 Al Mohammadiyah 258 المحمديه

AR Dirhems (2.9 gm)

220 Madinat al Salam 256 جعفر مدينه السلام

221 Al Kufah 272 الكوفه

222 Al Ahwaz 269 الاهواز

223 Fars 258 جعفر فارس

224 Fars 274 فارس

225 Isfahan 260 اصبهان
"of the two vizierates" ذو الوزارتين

Al Mu'tadid **279 - 289**

The Caliph : – المعتضد بالله

AR Dirhem (2.9 gm)

226 Madinat al Salam 283 مدينه السلام

Al Muktafi **289 - 295**

The Caliph : – المكتفى بالله

AR Dirhems (2½ / 4½ gm)

227 Madinat al Salam 289 مدينه السلام

228 Madinat al Salam 291

229 Madinat al Salam 292

230 Al Ahwaz 289 الاهواز

231 Hamadan 289 همدان

232 Nisibin 291 نصيبيت

Al Muqtadir **295 - 320**

The Caliph : – المقتدر بالله

Heir Abu Al 'Abbas (Al Radi) : – ابو العباس بن امير المومنين

AV Dinar (4.3 gm)

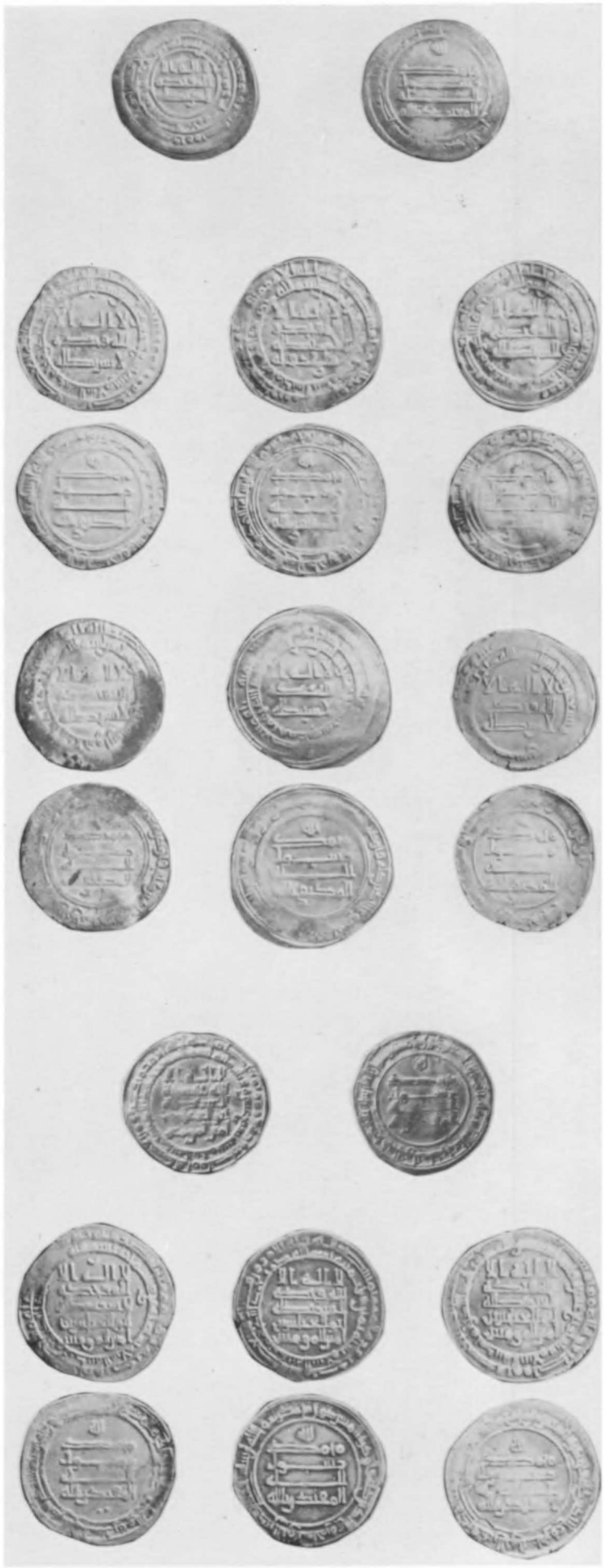
233 Madinat al Salam 317 مدينه السلام

AR Dirhems (2½ / 4½ gm)

234 Madinat al Salam 301 مدينه السلام

235 Madinat al Salam 308

236 Madinat al Salam 314



237 Madinat al Salam 317 مدينه السلام

238 Madinat al Salam 319

239 Tustar min Al Ahwaz 309 تستر من الاهواز

240 Suk Al Ahwaz 308 سوق الاهواز

241 Al Ahwaz 320 الاهواز

242 Isfahan 310 اصبهان

243 Al Basra 298 البصره

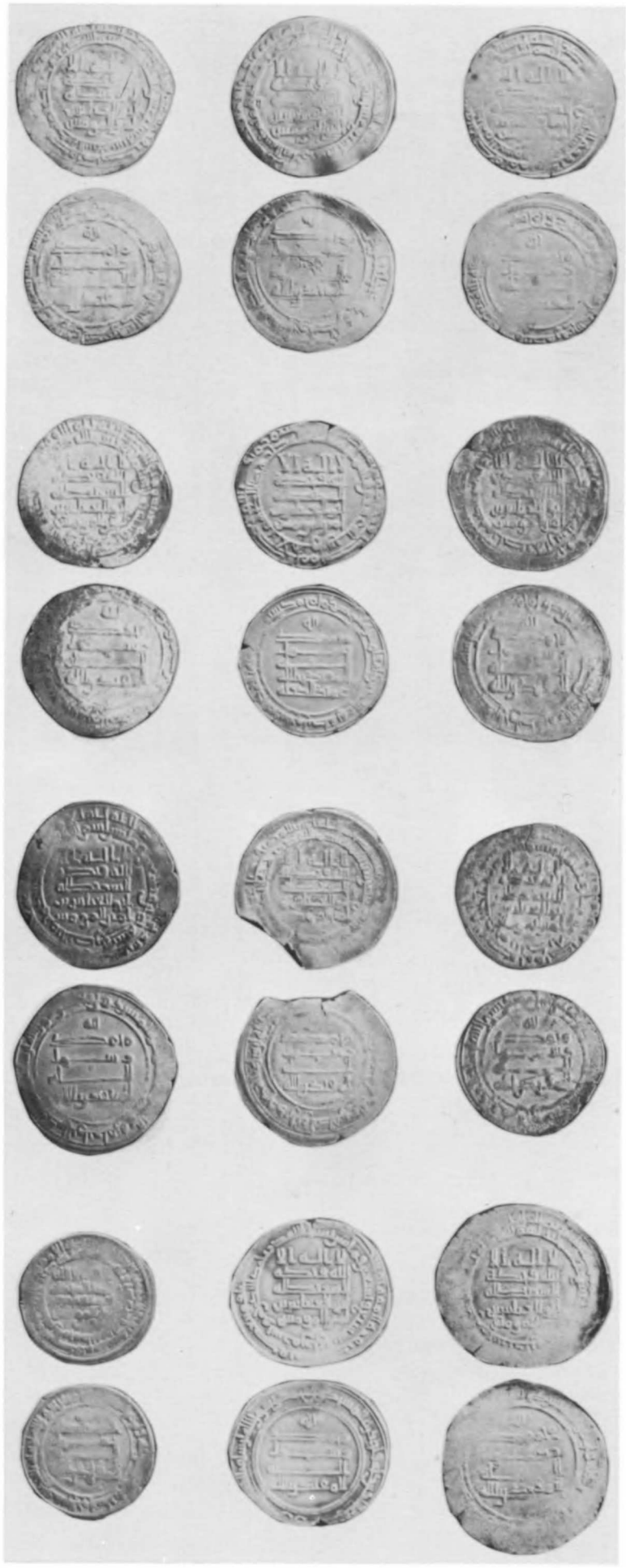
244 Al Basra 317

245 Al Kufa 306 الكوفه الكـه (ءاء)

246 Al Mohammadiya 312 المحمديه

247 Surra min raa 297 سره من راى

248 Shiraz 31x شيراز



Al Qahir 320 - 322

The Caliph : – القاهر بالله

Heir Abu Al Qasim : – ابو القاسم بن امير المومنيت

AR Dirhems (2½ / 4½ gm)

249 - 250 Madinat al Salam 321 مدينه السلام

Abu Al Qasim formed part of the names of both Al Mustakfi and Al Muti' but neither of these Caliphs were sons of Al Qahir

Al Radi 322 - 329

The Caliph : – الراضي بالله

AV Dinar (4.3 gm)

251 Misr 323 مصر

AR Dirhems (2½ / 4½ gm)

252 Madinat al Salam 322 مدينه السلام

253 Madinat al Salam 323

254 Madinat al Salam 324

255 Madinat al Salam 326

256 Wasit 323 واسط

Al Muttaki 329 - 333

The Caliph : – المتقي بالله

Heir Abu Al Mansur : – ابو المنصور بن امير المومنيت

AR Dirhems (2½ / 4½ gm)

257 Madinat al Salam 329 مدينه السلام

258 Madinat al Salam 330

259 Al Kufa 329 الكوفه

The Later Abbasids

The Caliphate enjoyed a transient return of restricted temporal authority during the decades preceeding Mongol occupation. Coins were struck at Bagdad by the Caliphs from Al Mustadi (566 - 575) to Al Musta'sim (640 - 656)

Al Nasir 575 - 622

The Caliph : – الامام الناصر لدين الله امير المومنين

AV Heavy Dinars (6½ - 9½ gm)

260 Madinat al Salam 600 مدينه السلام

261 Madinat al Salam 604

262 - 263 Madinat al Salam 606

264 Madinat al Salam 608

265 Madinat al Salam 614

Al Musta'sim 640 - 656

The Caliph : – المستعصم

AV Heavy Dinars (6½ - 9½ gm)

266 Madinat al Salam 647 مدينه السلام

267 Madinat al Salam, unc. date

AR Dirhems (3 gm)

268 Madinat al Salam 640 مدينه السلام

269 Irbil xx3 اربل

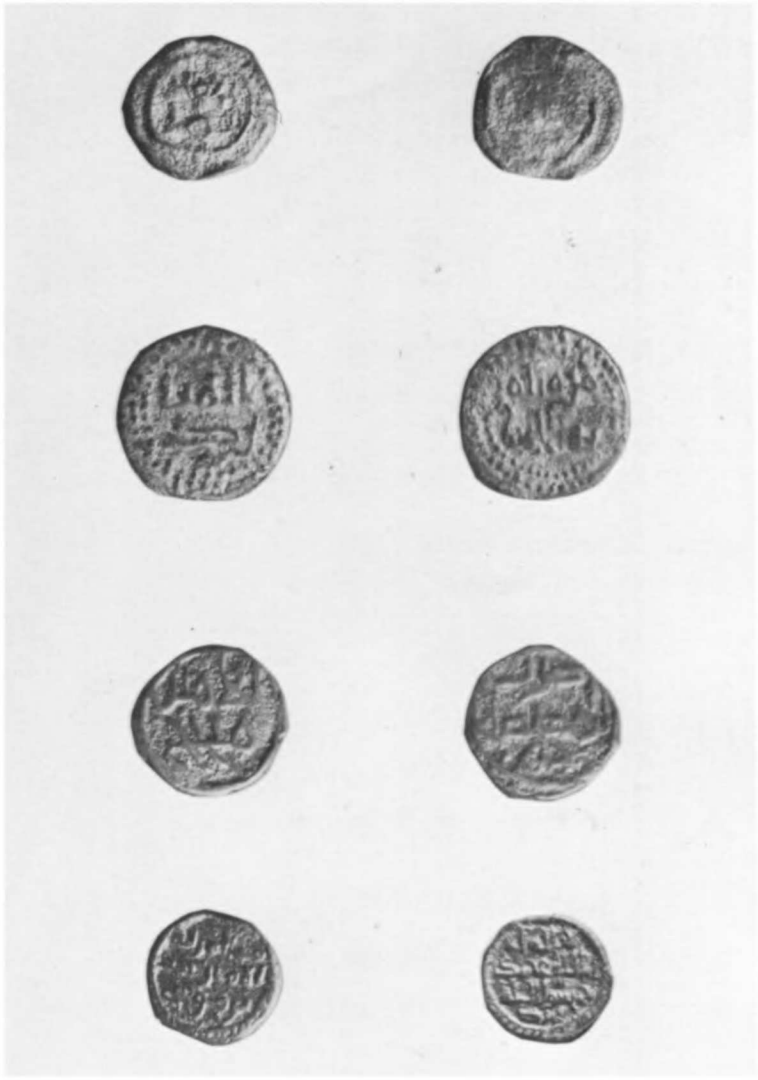
The Provincial coinage of Cilicia during the Abbasid - Hamdanid period

Thamal, Governor of Tarsus, circa 311 - 326
270 AE Fals الامير تمل

Nasr Al Thamali, Governor of Tarsus, circa 334 - 5
271 AE Fals الامير نصر
مولى الامير المومنين
(vide Stern, JAOS, LXXX, 1960)

Munajjah, Governor of Al Masisah, near Tarsus
272 AE Fals, circa early 4 th. century AH الامير منجه
ضرب المصيصه

Abbasid Provincial AE of uncertain location
Governor Mohammed ibn Musa, 4th. century AH
273 AE Fals: no mint or date الامير محمد بن موسى



Abbasid Provincial Coinage of Tabaristan

Tabaristan, on the south coast of the Caspian Sea, became an independant principality under the Ispahbads when the Sassanian sovereign Yezdegird III was assasinated in AD 651. The Ispahbad coinage of Sassanian type hemidrachms was issued during the last half-century of the dynasty, from year 60 to year 110 (PYE) when the Arabs conquered Tabaristan. For several years, until PYE 115, the Arabs continued issuing hemidrachms with the name and type of Khurshid. Thereafter a series of similar coins were either anonymous or bore the names of successive Arab governors who controlled the province until PYE 143 when this local coinage ended.

The following issued coins : –

Ispahbads

Farkhan	(= Farrox)	𐭯𐭫𐭮𐭫𐭠	60 - 70
	(= Farroxan)	𐭯𐭫𐭮𐭫𐭮𐭠𐭭	72 - 79
Datburzmihr		𐭣𐭯𐭲𐭥𐭫𐭦𐭥𐭣𐭫	79 - 88
Khurshid		𐭫𐭥𐭫𐭮𐭫𐭱𐭣	89 - 111

Arab Governors

Posthumous Khurshid coinage			111 - 115
Khalid		𐭩𐭠𐭤𐭠𐭣	116 - 120
'Omar	(Pehlvi name)	𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭠𐭤	120 - 127
	(Arabic name)	عمر	120 - 129
Sa'id		𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭠𐭤 𐭣𐭠𐭩𐭩	125
Sa'id		سعيد	121 - 129
Yahya		يحيى	129 - 130
Yahya ibn Daud Al Harashi		حريش	131
Muqatil		مقاتل	129 - 139
Sulaiman		سليمن	133 - 137
Jarir		جرير	135 - 135
Ma'ad		معد	136 - 138
Hani		هاني	137 - 138
'Abd Allah		عبد الله	139 - 141
Qadaid		قديد	140
Ibrahim		ابرهيم	140 - 143
Anonymous			129 - 143

Dates are according to the Post Yezdigird Era that commenced on the foundation of this realm in June 652 (AH 31), shortly after Yezdigird's death.
The mint name Tabaristan (Tpurstan) 𐭲𐭯𐭥𐭮𐭫𐭮𐭲𐭠𐭭 appears on the right reverse of all coins.

Prototype Ispahbad coinage

AR Hemidrachms (Sassanian standard: 2 gm)

Farroxan فرخزاد **PYE. 72 - 79**

274 Bust in style of Khusru II
Fire altar and attendants
Tabaristan year 77

Khurshid II خورشید دوم **PYE 89 - 111**
(AH 123 - 144 : AD 740 - 761)

275 Tabaristan year 90

Coinage of the Abbasid Governors (PYE 116 - 143)

AR Hemidrachms of 2 grammes

'Umar ibn Al 'Ala **PYE 120 - 129**

276 Year 122 عمر

277 Year 122 : sim. but name in pehlvi

Sa'id سعید **PYE 121 - 129**

278 Year 125

Jarir جریر **PYE 135 - 137**

279 Year 135 : name in margin

Suleiman سلیمن **PYE 133 - 137**

280 Year 137

Hani هانی **PYE 137 - 138**

281 Year 138

Muqatil مقاتل **PYE 129 - 139**

282 Year 137

283 - Year 139
284

'Abd Allah عبد الله **PYE 139 - 141**

285 Year 140

Anonymous

286 Year 130

287 Year 131

288 Year 132

289 - Year 136
290

291 Year 142

292 Year 142 : added decoration

In the penultimate year of their issue the weight of these Sassanian standard hemi-drachms was raised from a constant 2 grammes towards the weight of the dirhem. The two coins of year 142 catalogued here weigh 2.4 and 2.94 grammes.

Abbasid Provincial coinage in the East
Bokhara, Choresmia and Seistan

Traditional coinage forms remained in use for purposes of local commerce in the three eastern provinces, Seistan, Sogdiana and Choresmia, until the 8 th. century AD. In Seistan (SW. Afghanistan) crude Sassanian style coinage of the Abbasid period was issued alongside normal dirhems of the Omayyad - Abbasid period. An analogous situation existed in Sogdiana where Arab derivatives of Sassanian style drachms introduced by the Hephthalite 'Lords of Bokhara' were issued until some decades after the Bokhara mint had begun issuing normal Abbasid dirhems and fals. Issues of 'Bust / Horseman' silver drachms derived from those of the Choresmian kings were also continued by Abbasid governors in this province which straddled the lower reaches of the River Oxus.

Bokhara

Hephthalite prototype : circa AD 480 - 650

AR *Drachm (c. 3 gm)*

293 Sassanian style bust
Buh'ar Hub K'ay ܒܘܚܪ ܚܘܒ ܟܝܐ
= Great Lord of Bokhara"
Rev. Fire alter and attendants derived from types of Bahram V (420 - 438)
(vide Mitchiner, C. Asia type 65: Walker 162 ff)

Islamic issues

AR *Drachms (c. 3 gm : usually moderately debased)*

294 Omayyad Period
No Arabic legends

295 Caliph Al Mahdi (AH 158 - 169 : AD 770 - 785)
sim. + Al Mahdi behind bust المهدى

Seistan Sassanian style issues

AR *Drachms (c. 3 gm. : usually moderately debased)*

296 Anonymous : before c. AH 160
Crude types of Khusru II: mint SK (Sakastan) سق
Bismillah Rabi بسم الله ربى

297 *Governor Tamim ibn Sa'id : AH 169 (AD 785-6)*
margin تميم بن سعيد
(vide also Bivar 1968)

298 - Anonymous "Barbarous Seistan series"
299 margin بسم الله ربی ضرب

300 Sim. Mint Zaranj بسم الله ضرب بزرنج

Seistan — Islamic style issues

AE *Fals*

301 Sijistan (Seistan) 135 سجستان

AR *Dirhem (2.9 gm)*

302 *Governor Ali ibn Baraka* علی بن برکه
Madinat Zaranj 185 مدینه زرنج

The Tulunids and the Tahirids

In certain respects these two dynasties mark a transition between Abbasid and local rule in eastern and western provinces of the Caliphate. In political terms Tahir and his successors acknowledged their position as vassal Amirs of the Caliph and paid him annual tribute though they acted as autonomous sovereigns. In numismatic terms only a minority of coins issued under the authority of the Tahirids actually bore the name of the Tahirid dynast and most followed Abbasid patterns and bore only the Caliph's name. An analagous situation existed in the Tulunid domains. The numismatic position has produced some confusion in catalogues because coins struck by order of Tahirid and Tulunid Amirs tend to be attributed to the local Amir if they bear his name but to the Abbasid Caliph if only his name appears. Thus BMC lists Abbasid coins struck at Samarkand, Tashkent and Merv in AH 253 but Tahirid coins struck at Merv in 239 and at Bokhara in 253. In practice all these coins were struck for Tahirid Amirs who acknowledged their position as vassals of the Caliph. In the present instance coins struck under the authority of Tahirid or Tulunid Amirs are catalogued under these dynasts irrespective of whether or not the local Amir is named on the coins.

Tahir Dhu al Yaminayn was a successful general of the Caliph Al Mamun appointed viceroy of Khorasan (including Transoxiana) in 205 (820). The frontiers of the Tahirid Amirate remained stable until the rise of the Saffarids who, expanding from Seistan superseded the Tahirids in 259 though they were unable to occupy Transoxiana which was consolidated by the governor of Samarkand, Nasr ibn Ahmad Samani. Tulun was a Turk from Transoxiana and an erstwhile slave of the Caliph Al Mamun. He rose to high office in Bagdad. Tulun's son Ahmad was made governor of Egypt in 254 and included Syria in his domain during 264. These two provinces remained in the possession of virtually independant Tulunid Amirs until 292 when they reverted to the Abbasids.

Tahirids		
Tahir Dhu al Yaminayn	205	820
Talha ibn Tahir	207	822
'Abd Allah ibn Tahir	213	828
Tahir II ibn 'Abd Allah	230	844
Mohammed ibn Tahir II	248 - 259	862 - 872

Tulunids		
Ahmad ibn Tulun	254	868
Khumarawayh ibn Ahmad	270	883
Jaysh Abu al Asakir ibn K.	282	895
Harun ibn Khumarawayh	283	896
Shayban ibn Ahmad	292	904 - 5

The Tahirids

Talha ibn Tahir **207 - 213**

AR *Dirhem (2.9 gm)*

303 Madinat Zaranj 209 مدينه زرنج
Caliph Al Mamun المامون
Tahirid Amir Talha الامير طلحه
Tahirid Heir 'Abdallah عبد الله

'Abd Allah ibn Tahir **213 - 230**

AR *Dirhem (2.9 gm)*

304 Samarkand 217 سمرقند
Caliphate of Al Mamun (198 - 218) ٥
2nd. Koranic obv. marginal legend
Local Amir not cited

305 Samarkand 220
Caliphate of Al Moa'tasim (218 - 227)
Local Amir not cited

Tahir II ibn 'Abd Allah **230 - 248**

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*

306 Samarkand 247 سمرقند
Caliphate of Al Mutawakkil (232 - 247) المتوكل
citing heir Al Mu'tazz المعتز بالله
Local Amir not cited

AR *Dirhem (2.9 gm)*

307 Merv 248 مرو
Caliphate of Al Musta'in (248 - 251) المستعين بالله
Local Amir not cited

Mohammed ibn Tahir II **248 - 259**

AR *Dirhems (2.9 gm)*

308 Samarkand 251 سمرقند

309 Samarkand, unc date (251-5)

Both coins struck during the Caliphate of Al Mu'tazz (251-5)
Local Amir not cited المعتز بالله امير المومنين

The Tulunids

Ahmad ibn Tulun **254 - 270**

احمد بن طولون

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*

310 Misr 255 مصر
Caliphate of Al Mu'tazz المعتز بالله
citing heir 'Abd Allah عبد الله بن امير المومنين
Local Amir not cited

311 Misr 269
Caliphate of Al Mu'tamid المعتمد
Local Amir cited

312 Misr 270

Khumarawayh ibn Ahmad **270 - 282**

خمارويه بن احمد

AV *Dinars (4.3 gm)*

313 Misr 271 : sim. مصر
Caliphate of Al Mu'tamid (256-279)
Local Amir cited

314 Misr 273 : sim.

The Omayyads of Spain (Al Andalus : Çordoba)

Spain became part of the Omayyad Caliphate ruled from Damascus during the years AH 91 - 93 (AD 710 - 712) when North African Arabs were called upon to assist in the dynastic struggle of the Spanish Visigothic Kingdom. In April 711 an Arab army landed beside a hill which they re-named Tarik's Hill (Djebel Tarik : Gibralter). By 712 most of Spain was in Moslem hands though the last Visigothic resistance at Barcelona in the north-east and Galicia in the north-west was not overcome until 718. Further northern campaigns across the Pyrenees gave the Arabs Toulouse in 721, Carcassonne in 725 and Bordeaux during the same decade. The progress of Islam was arrested by Charles Martel, Mayor of Palace who held real authority in the Merovingian realm, when he defeated the Moslems at Poitiers in 732 and restricted them to south-eastern France. Charles Martel's son Pepin, proclaimed king in 751, completed expulsion of the Moslems from France during the years 752 - 759 and exchanged embassies with the Abbasid Caliph Al Mansur, who was equally opposed to the Omayyad Emirate in Spain. For the erstwhile Moslem province of Spain had recently (AH 138 : AD 756) become an independant Emirate. When the Abbasid revolution displaced the Omayyad Caliphate of Damascus in AH 132 (AD 750) 'Abd al Rahman, a grandson of the Caliph Hisham, had escaped persecution and been welcomed in Spain which was thenceforth (from AH 138 : AD 756) an independant Spanish Omayyad Emirate ruled from Cordoba. After the time of Pepin conflicts between Spanish Omayyads and Franks produced only relatively minor fluctuations in their mutual frontier. Charlemagne, Pepin's successor, campaigning against Saragossa, was defeated during his retreat (Roncevaux 778) though he later succeeded in moving the eastern part of the frontier southwards from the Pyrenees to Barcelona (795 - 803). Further to the west the northern coast of Spain retained a precarious independance under Christian rulers as the Kingdom of Asturias. During the 9th. and 10th. centuries AD (c. 184 - 390 AH) relationships between Moslems and Christians remained fairly stable. The Emirate of Cordoba flourished both commercially and as a cultural focus, particularly during the Caliphate of 'Abd al Rahman III (300 - 350 : 912 - 961). 'Abd al Rahman was the first self-proclaimed Caliph of the Spanish Omayyads. Catalonia had become the domain of the Counts of Barcelona when the Carolingians became decadent while Asturias had slowly enlarged as a focus of Christian resistance, bolstered by the foundation of the Shrine at Compostella, and had given birth to the principalities of Leon and Castille on its southern borders. In a final flourish of the Omayyads Catalonia (985), Castille, Leon and Compostella (997) were occupied for Hisham II (976 - 1013 : 366 - 403) by his general Al Mansur (Almanzor). Separatist movements by regional groups within the Spanish Omayyad Caliphate led to its fragmentation during the ensuing two decades (AH 400 - 420).

The Spanish Omayyads

'Abd al Rahman I	138	756
Hisham I	172	788
Al Hakim I	180	796
'Abd al Rahman II	206	822
Mohammed I	238	852
Al Mundhir	273	886
'Abdallah	275	888
'Abd al Rahman III	300	912
Al Hakim al Mustansir	350	961
Hisham II Al Mu'ayyad	366	976
Mohammed II Al Mahdi	399 - 400	1009

conflicts, including a 2nd. reign of Hisham (400-403) and Hammudid usurpations (407-8, 408-14, 416-18) until the end of the Caliphate in 422 (1031).

A) Coins bearing standard Omayyad formulae of Faith : without the Emir's name.

AR Dirhems (3 gm. or less)

'Abd al Rahman I **138 - 172**

315 Al Andalus 153 الاندلس

316 Al Andalus 154

Al Hakim I **180 - 206**

317 - 318 Al Andalus 186 الاندلس

'Abd Allah **275 - 300**

319 Al Andalus 280 الاندلس

B) Coins bearing a Caliphal inscription in place of the formula of Faith on the reverse.

The title Caliph and the ancillary title 'Commander of the Faithful' were adopted by 'Abd al Rahman III to counter the pretensions of his Fatimid enemies.

'Abd al Rahman III **300 - 350**

AV Dinar (4.3 gm) الامام الناصر لدين الله عبد الرحمن امير المومنين

320 Al Andalus 331 الاندلس

AR Dirhems (3 gm. or less)

321 Al Andalus 330

322 Al Andalus 331

323 Madinat al Zahra 343 مدينه الزهره

324 Madinat al Zahra 343 مدينه الزهره

Hisham II **366 - 399**

AR Dirhems (3 gm. or less) الامام حشام امير المومنين المويد بالله باهر

325 Al Andalus 381 الاندلس

326 Al Andalus 399

Hisham III **418 - 422**

AV Dinar (4.3 gm) الامام حشام امير المومنين المويد بالله باهر

327 Al Andalus 424 الاندلس
(probably struck posthumously by Omayyad partisans)

The Muluk al Tuwaif (Reyes Taifas) : 11 th. century AD

The name, "Kings of the Bands", describes the many fragments into which the Cordoba Caliphate was dismembered. The Hammudid dynasts, established at Malaga in 410 (1010), initiated the move towards regional autonomy and sometimes usurped the Caliphate during the period AH 407 to 418. The Hammudid example was soon followed at Grenada (Zirids 403), Saragossa (Tujibids 410; later the Hudids), Valencia ('Amirids 412), Badajoz (Aftasids 413), Majorca (Banu Mujahid 413), Seville ('Abbadids 414), Toledo (Dhu al Nunids circa 415) and at Cordoba itself (Jahwarids 422) as well as in less important places to a total number of some 23 dynasties. These dynasties ranged from major states controlling large tracts of land, such as most of those cited above, to petty and transient city states. Their rulers belonged to a variety of ethnic groups and were descended, for the most part, either from the original Arab conquerors or from African Berber mercenaries imported during previous decades. Internecine warfare was endemic but culture flourished. Weakened Moslem power gave advantage to the Christian Kingdoms of the north. The principality of Catalonia (Barcelona) flourished under the two Raymond Beranger (1018 - 76) but remained separated from the north-western kingdoms by the Moslem principality of Saragossa in the upper Ebro valley. In the north-west Sancho the Great of Navarre (1000 - 1035) extended his sway over Leon, Castille and Aragon, a realm that was to be split between his sons in 1035. Navarre then went to Garcia, Aragon to Ramirez and later to Sancho Ramirez (1064 - 94), while Castille with Leon went to Ferdinand (1036 - 64). Ferdinand's son, Alphonso VI (1072 - 1109) occupied Toledo and made Castille the foremost Christian kingdom in Spain. During the course of his long reign Alphonso elevated Lusitania to the rank of an independant Countship for his son-in-law Henry of Burgundy (1094): the origin of the Portuguese realm. This period of Christian expansion saw both the introduction of coinage struck in the Christian kingdoms and also the renowned exploits of El Cid who not only served Christian masters, for whom he occupied Seville (484 : 1091), but also acted as protector of Valencia and Saragossa at the bequest of their Moslem masters. The internecine warfare of petty Moslem states and the rising power of the Christian kingdoms led Al Mu'tamid of Seville (461 - 484) to call on the Almoravids of North Africa for aid. They duly came and then proceeded to occupy the rest of Moslem Spain (Majorca excepted) during the period 483 - 9 (1090 - 6).

Hammudids of Malaga		
'Ali al Nasir ibn Hammud	400	1010
Al Qasim Al Mamun ibn Hammud	407	1016
Yahia al Mu'tali ibn 'Ali	412	1021
Al Qasim (2 nd. reign)	413	1022
Yahia (2 nd. reign)	414	1023
Idris I Al Mutayyad ibn 'Ali	427	1035
Al Hasan Al Mustansir ibn Yahia	430	1039
Idris II Al 'Ali ibn Yahia	434	1042
Mohammed I Al Mahdi ibn Idris	438	1046
Al Qasim II Al Wathiq	440	1048
Mohammed I Al Mahdi (2 nd. reign)	442	1050
Idris III Al Muwaffaq ibn Yahia	446	1054
Mohammed II Al Musta'li ibn Idris	446	1054
Annexed by Zirids of Granada	449	1057

Hammudids of Algeciras		
Mohammed Al Mahdi ibn Al Qasim ibn Hammud	431	1039
Al Qasim Al Wathiq ibn Mohammed ibn Al Qasim	440	1048
conquered by the Abbadids of Seville	450	1058

Abbadids of Seville		
Abu al Qasim Mohammed I ibn Isma'il ibn Quaraish ibn 'Abbad	414	1023
Abu 'Amr 'Abbad Al Mu'tadid ibn Mohammed	434	1042
Abu al Qasim Mohammed II Al Mu'tamid ibn 'Abbad	461	1068
Almoravid conquest	484	1091

Zirids of Granada		
Zawi ibn Ziri	403	1012
Habbus Al Muzaffar ibn Maksin Al Sinhaji	410	1019
Badis ibn Habbus Al Muzaffar Al Nasir	430	1038
'Abdallah Saif al daulah Bulukkin ibn Habbus	466	1073
Tamin ibn Bulukkin	483	1090
Almoravid conquest	483	1090

Jahwarids of Cordoba		
Abu al Hazm Jahwar ibn Mohammed ibn Jauhar	422	1030
Abu al Walid Mohammed ibn Jahwar	435	1043
'Abd al Malik ibn Mohammed	450	1058
Abbadid conquest	461	1068
Yahia ibn Isma'il of Toledo	467	1074
2 nd. Abbadid conquest	469	1076

'Amirids of Valencia		
'Abd al 'Aziz Al Mansur ibn 'Abd al Rahman Al Nasir	412	1021
'Abd al Malik Al Muzaffar ibn 'Abd al 'Aziz	453	1061
Conquest by Al Mamun of Toledo	457	1064
then: Al Qadir of Toledo	467	1074
Abu Bakr ibn 'Abd al 'Aziz Al Mansur	468	1075
Al Qadi 'Uthman ibn Abi Bakr	478	1085
Conquest by Al Qadir of Toledo	478	1085
Al Qadi Ja'far ibn 'Abdallah ibn Shahhaf	483	1090
Conquest by El Cid	489	1095
Almoravid conquest	495	1101

Banu Sumadih of Almeria		
'Amid al daulah Abu al Qasim Zuhair	419	1057
Conquest by Valencia	429	1038
(Governor: Ma'an ibn Mohammed)		
Ma'an ibn Mohammed ibn Ahmad ibn Sumadih independant	433	1041
Abu Yahia Mohammed Al Mu'tasim ibn Ma'an	444	1052
Ahmad ibn Al Mu'tasim	480	1087
Almoravid conquest	484	1091

Tujibids and Hudids of Saragossa		
Mundhir I Al Mansur ibn Yahia Al Tujibi	410	1019
Yahia Al Muzaffar ibn Mundhir	414	1023
Mundhir II ibn Yahia	420	1029
Abu Ayyub Sulaiman Al Musta'in ibn Hud	431	1039
Ahmad I Saif al daulah Al Muqtadir ibn Sulaiman	438	1046
Yusuf Al Mutamin ibn Ahmad	474	1081
Ahmad II Al Musta'in ibn Yusuf	478	1085
'Abd al Malik 'Imad al daulah ibn Ahmad	503	1109
(henceforth Almoravid vassals)		
Ahmad III Saif al daulah Al Mustansir ibn 'Abd al Malik	513	1119
Christian conquest	536	1141

Kings of Denia and the Isles		
Mujahid ibn Yusuf ibn 'Ali Al 'Amiri	408	1017
Abu al Ahwas Ma'na (established by Valencia)	432	1040
'Ali Iqbal al daulah ibn Mijahid	436	1044
Al Muqtadir of Saragossa	468	1075
Al Hajib 'Imad al daulah Mundhir ibn Al Muqtadir	474	1081
Sulaiman Sayyid al daulah ibn Mundhir	480	1087
Almoravid conquest	485	1092

Aftasids of Badajoz

Abu Mohammed 'Abdallah Al Mansur ibn Mohammed Maslama al Tujibi ibn Al Aftas	413	1022
Al Muzaffar Abu Bakr Mohammed ibn 'Abdallah (tributary of Ferdinand I: 447)	437	1045
Al Mansur Yahia ibn Mohammed (continued as rival of his brother until death in 473)	456	1063
Al Mutawakkil Abu Hafs 'Umar ibn Mohammed	460	1067
Almoravid conquest	487	1094

Dhu al Nunids of Toledo

Ya'ish ibn Mohammed ibn Yayish	400	1009
Isma'il Al Zafir ibn 'Abd al Rahman ibn Sulaiman ibn Dhu al Nun	427	1035
Abu al Hasan Yahia Al Mamun ibn Isma'il	429	1037
Al Qadir Yahia ibn Isma'il ibn Al Mamun	467	1074
Conquest by Alphonso VI	478	1085

Kings of Majorca

Mujahid Al Muwaffaq of Denia	413	1022
Al Aghlab, governor for Mujahid	428	1036
Sulaiman ibn Mushiqan	436	1044
'Abdallah Al Murtada	468	1075
Mubashir Nasir al daulah ibn Sulaiman	485	1092
Abu Rabi' Sulaiman	508	1114
Christian conquest	508	1114
Almoravid conquest	509	1115
Mohammed ibn 'Ali ibn Ishaq ibn Ghania	525	1130
Abu Ibrahim Ishaq ibn Mohammed	546	1151
Talha ibn Mohammed	580	1184
Muwahhid conquest	581	1185
Christian conquest (definitive) by Aragon	627	1229

Hammudids of Malaga and Algeciras

AR Dirhems (3 gm : often slightly more, slightly debased)

Al Mu'tali Yahya ibn 'Ali **412 - 3: 414 - 27**

328 Madinat Sebteh 413 مدينه سبته
Imam Yahya and heir Idris
ولي العهد الامام يحيي امير بالله امير المومنين ادريس

329 Madinat Sebteh 421 مدينه سبته

Al Mahdi Mohammed I ibn Idris **438 - 40 : 442 - 46**

330 Al Andalus 440 الاندلس
Imam Mohammed and heir Yahya
الامير الامام محمد امير المومنين المهدي بالله يحيي

331 Al Andalus 442

332 Al Andalus 443

Mohammed II Al Musta'li ibn Idris **446 - 9**

333 Madinat Sebteh 446 مدينه سبته
Imam Al Must'ali and heir Yahya
ولي العهد الامام هشام امير المومنين المستعلي بالله يحيي

Zirids of Granada 403 - 483

Badis ibn Habbas ibn Malasin Al Sinhaji **430 - 66**

Coins issued in the name of Idris II Hammudi (434-8 & 446)
الامام ادريس العال بالله امير المومنين

AR Dirhem (circa 3 gm)

334 - 335 Gharnatah (Granada), undated مدينه غرناطه

AR Double Dirhem (circa 5 gm)

336 Gharnatah, undated

Dhu al Nunids of Toledo

Yahya Al Mamun Sharaf al daulah **435 - 467**

AV *Half Dinar (2.15 gm)*

337 No mint or date لا اله الا الله و حده
المامون

Hudids of Saragossa

AR *Dirhems (circa 3 gm. : often debased)*

Sayf al daulah Al Musta'in Ahmad ibn Yusuf **478 - 503**

عماد الدوله الامام هشام المويد بالله احمد

338 Saraqustah 480 سرقسطه

339 Saraqustah 487

Sayf al daulah Ahmad ibn 'Abd al Malik **513 - 536**

سيف الدوله احمد الامام

340 Saraqustah 520 سرقسطه

Slave kings of Denia 408 - 468

AR *Dirhems (circa 3 gm)*

Iqbal al daulah 'Ali ibn Mujahid **436 - 468**

اقبال الامام هشام امير المومنين الدوله

341 (Danyah) 45x دانيه

Bannu Samadih of Almeria c. 435 - 443

AR *Dirhems (circa 3 gm)*

342 Al Andalus, unc. date الاندلس
Anonymous with Kalima obv. and rev.

Bannu Mujahid & Bannu Ghaniya of Majorca

The Bannu Ghaniya were a branch of the Almoravids which occupied Majorca in 509 and was expelled by the Christians (Aragon) in 1228

AR *Dirhems (circa 3 gm)*

Nasir al daulah Mubashir ibn Sulayman **486 - 508**

مبشر بن لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله سليمن
ناصر الامام عبد الله امير المومنين الدوله

343 Madinat Mayurqah 488 مدينه ميورقه

344 Madinat Mayurqah 490

The Idrisids and the Aghlabids of North Africa

Large sections of North Africa split off from the Abbasid Caliphate soon after the Spanish had refused to accept the inception of that dynasty. Idris, grandson of 'Ali, established his own Alid dynasty in Morocco with its capital at Tudgha in 172 (789). This example was soon followed by the Aghlabid governor who assumed autonomy in his North African domain centred on Tunis (Ifriqiya) during 184 (800). By this time Abbasid influence hardly extended west of Egypt. The Aghlabids gained control of South Mediterranean sea trade; conquered Malta in 255 and occupied Sicily in a series of campaigns extending from 217 to 264 (827 - 878). During the years around 300 Aghlabid possessions passed to the Fatimids and within a few years the Idrisid Emirate in Morocco (314) had also been incorporated by the Fatimids. During the decades when sovereignty over north-western Africa was passing from the Idrisids to the Fatimids a number of Berber tribes (Miknasa, Zenata et al.) exercised transient independance (c. AH 300 - 360). Fatimid control over their western provinces, weakened after removal of the Fatimid capital to Egypt in 362, was exercised by a succession of Berber governors (362 - 440's) belonging to the Zirid family who had their seat at Al Mansuriya from 362. During the 440's the Zirids revolted and assumed independance which they exercised until conquered by the Normans of Sicily in 543 (1148).

Idrisids

Idris I	172	789
Idris II	177	793
Mohammed al Muntasir	213	828
'Ali I	221	836
Yahya I	234	849
Yahya II	?	?
'Ali II	?	?
Yahya III al Miqdam	?	?
Yahya IV	292	905
Al Hasan al Hajjam	310 - 314	922 - 926

Aghlabids

Ibrahim I Al Aghlab	184	800
'Abdallah I	197	812
Ziyadat Allah I	210	817
Abu 'Iqbal al Aghlab	223	838
Mohammed I	226	841
Ahmad	242	856
Ziyadat Allah II	249	863
Abu al Gharaniq Mohammed II	250	863
Ibrahim II	261	875
'Abdallah II	289	902
Ziyadat Allah II	290 - 296	903 - 909

Zirids

Yusuf Buluggin I ibn Ziri	361	972
Al Mansur ibn Buluggin	373	984
Nasir al daulah Badis	386	996
Sharaf al daulah Al Mu'izz	406	1016
Tamim	454	1062
Yahya	501	1108
'Ali	509	1116
Al Hasan	515 - 543	1121 - 48

Idrisids of Morocco

Idris I ibn 'Abd Allah **172 - 177**

(rev. margin) محمد رسول الله ادريس بن عبد الله

AR *Dirhems (2.9 gm)*

345 Walilah 173 وليله

346 - 347 Tudgha 174 تدغه

348 Tudgha 175 تدغه
Citing Kharajite governor Khalaf ibn Al Madai خلف

349 Tudgha 175
Citing 'Ali ibn Abi Talib علي

350 Tudgha 176
Citing Khalaf

Idris II **177 - 213**

AR *Dirhems (2.9 gm)*

351 Walilah 181 وليله
Citing 'Ali

352 Walilah 182 وليله

353 Wazzequr 198 وزقور

Ibrahim ibn Al Qasim ibn Idris II **254 - 287**

AR *Dirhem (less than 3 gm)*

354 Al Basrah, unc. date البصره

In name of 'Abd Allah ibn Idris **circa 270's - 280's**

AR *Dirhems (c. 2½ gm)*

355 Wazzequr, unc. date وزقور

356 Wazzequr, unc. date (anonymous) وزقور

Miknasa Berbers of Sijilmasa until AH 347

Mohammed ibn al Fath, Amir of the Banu Midrar **337 - 347**
محمد امير المومنيت

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*

357 345 (bismillah on rev.), no mint name

358 ? 345, no mint name

Zenata Berbers of Maghrawa

Ya'la ibn Mohammed, Amir of the Banu Ifren **circa 340's**
يعلى بت محمد

AR *Small dirhems*

359 (3)44 (on rev.), no mint name

360 Sim.

Khair ibn Mohammed, Amir of the Banu Khazer **circa 360**
خير الملك

AR *Small dirhem*

361 Unc. date, no mint name

? 'Abd Allah
عبد الله خالد

AR *Small dirhem*

362 Unc. date, no mint name

Aghlabids

'Abdallah I **197 - 210**

غلب عبد الله

AR Dirhem (2.9 gm)

363 Ifriqia 198 افريقيه

محمد رسول الله الغلب الامير عبد الله بن ابرهيم

Ziyadat Allah I **210 - 223**

(rev.) غلب زيادت الله

AV Dinar (4.3 gm)

364 211, no mint name

Mohammed I **226 - 242**

(rev.) غلب محمد

AV Dinar (4.3 gm)

365 226, no mint name

Ahmad **242 - 249**

(rev.) غلب احمد

AV Dinar (4.3 gm)

366 245, no mint name

Ibrahim II **261 - 289**

(rev.) غلب ابرهيم

AV Dinar (4.3 gm)

367 267, no mint name

AV Fractional dinar

368 267, no mint name

AR Dirhem (2.9 gm)

369 283, no mint name

'Abdallah II **289 - 290**

(rev) غلب عبد الله

AV Dinar (4.3 gm)

370 290, no mint name

Ziyadat Allah III **290 - 296**

(rev.) غلب زيادت الله

AV Dinar (4.3 gm)

371 293, no mint name

Zirids

Sharaf al daula Al Mu'izz ibn Badis **406 - 454**

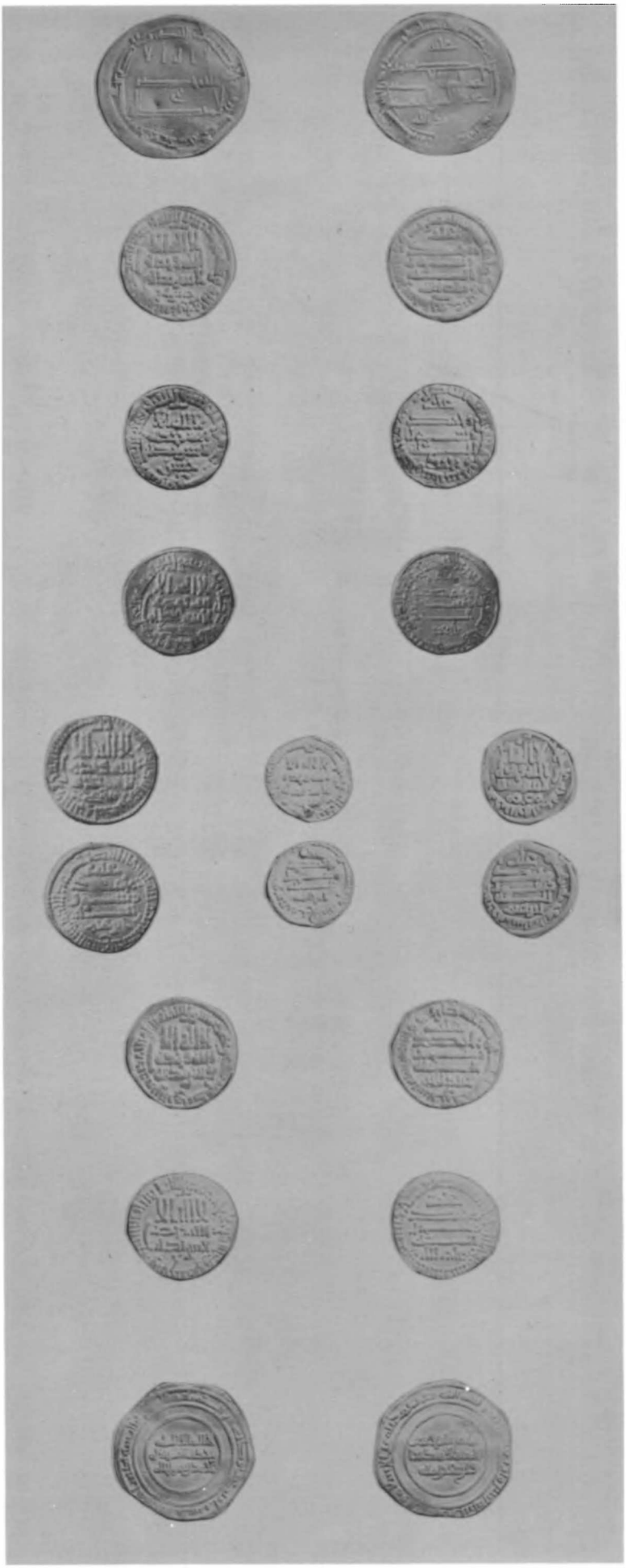
AV Dinar (4.3 gm)

372 Al Qairuwan 'Izz al Islam, 445

بسم الله ضرب بمدينه عز الاسلام و القيروان سنه ....

field inscr. و من يبتغ غير الاسلام دينا فلن يقبل منه

Anonymous Sunnite issue (AH 441 - 449) after Al Mu'izz had assumed independance from the Shi'ite Fatimids. (H.7-8v.)



The Almoravids of North Africa and Spain

The Murabits (Marebouts : Almoravids) were members of a religious movement among the Berbers of North Africa which overran Morocco. The Almoravids established their capital at Marrakesh in 454 (1062). In 479 (1086) Yusuf ibn Tashfin crossed over to Spain, answering a request for aid, and during the next decade overran most of the Muluk al Tuwaif, leaving only the Hudids of Saragossa as his vassals. Toledo remained within the Christian kingdom of Castille despite their defeat at Yusuf's hands. Some decades later , in 1118 (512), the vassal Emirate of Saragossa was occupied by Alfonso I of Aragon (1104 - 1134) who made Saragossa the capital of an enlarged Aragonese Kingdom. During the next half century the now adjacent Kingdoms of Aragon and Catalonia became united in the person of Alfonso II (1162 - 1190). In the meantime the Counts of Portugal had declared their independance of Castille when Alfonso - Henry (1128 - 1178) elevated himself to King of Portugal in 1128. Within twenty years he extended the Portuguese Kingdom southwards to include Lisbon (1147). The rise of the Muwahhids in North Africa ('Abd al Mu'min : 524 - 558 : 1130 - 1163) deprived the Almoravids of their southern provinces and weakened their control of Spain where a short period of fragmented rule recurred during the 540's and 550's.

Almoravids

Abu Bakr al Lamertini	448 - 80	1056 - 73
Heir : Yusuf : 453 - 80		
Yusuf ibn Tashfin	480	1073
Heir : 'Ali : 496 - 500		
'Ali ibn Yusuf	500	1106
Heir : Sir ibn 'Ali : 522 - 33		
Heir : Tashfin : 533 - 7		
Tashfin ibn 'Ali	537	1142
Heir : Ibrahim : 538 - 40		
Ibrahim ibn Tashfin	540	1146
Ishaq ibn 'Ali	540 - 1	1146 - 7

Almoravids

Abu Bakr ibn 'Omar **448 - 480**

الامير ابو بكر بن عمر

AV *Dinars (4.1 gm)*

373 Sijilmasa 458 سجلماسه
referring to the Abbasid Caliph as : -
الامام عبد الله امير المومنين
(Hazard 34)

374 Sijilmasa 461

Yusuf ibn Tashfin **480 - 500**

الامير يوسف بن تاشفين

AV *Dinars (4.1 gm)*

375 Sijilmasa 497 سجلماسه
(H. 89)

376 Aghmat 490 اغمات
(H. 62)

'Ali ibn Yusuf **500 - 537**

امير المسلمين علي بن يوسف

A) Without Heir

AV *Dinars (4.1 gm)*

377 Almeria 516 المريه عام سته ←
(H. 284)

378 Seville 521 اشبيليه
(H. 220)

AR *Qirat (0.9 gm)*

379 No mint or date

(rev) ولي الله امير المسلمين علي

B) With Heir Sir : 522 - 533 ولي عهده الامير سير

AV *Dinar (4.1 gm)*

380 Madinat Fas 526 مدينه فاس
(H. 313)

381 Marrakesh 521 مراكش

382 Marrakesh 531
(H. 329)

AR *Dirhem (circa 3 gm)*

383 Granada 522 اغرناطه

AR *Qirat (0.9 gm)*

384 No mint or date
علي امير المسلميت الامير سير

C) With Heir Tashfin : 533 - 537 ولي عهده تاشفيت

AV *Dinars (4.1 gm)*

385 Nul Lamta 535 نول لمطه
(H. 388)

386 Sijilmasa 53x سجلماسه
(H. 369)

AR *Qirat (0.9 gm)*

387 - No mint or date
391 (obv.) Kalima + الامير تا — سفيت
(rev.) امير المسلمين ناصر الدين علي

Tashfin ibn 'Ali **537 - 540**
امير المسلمين تاشفيت ابن علي

A) Without Heir

AV *Dinar (4.1 gm)*

392 Nul Lamta 538 نول لمطه
(H. 414)

B) With Heir Ibrahim : 538 - 540 الامير ابراهيم

AR *Qirat (0.9 gm)*

393 - No mint or date
394 (obv.) Kalima + الامير ابراهيم
(rev.) امير المسلمين و ناصر الدين تاشفين بن علي

Minor Spanish Dynasties of the Post Almoravid Period
AH 538 - 555 : AD 1143 - 1160

The Muwahhids destroyed Almoravid power in North Africa during the years between 524 and 541 when the last Almoravid Amir was killed. But neither the Muwahhids nor the Christian kings immediately occupied former Almoravid possessions in Spain where a new, though short, period of fragmented rule supervened. Minor Moslem Amirates were established for a few years in Seville (Taifas Almoravids), Cordoba and Valencia. During the 540's and 550's these minor Amirates were overrun when the Muwahhids crossed over to Spain and established a realm centred on Seville.

Kings of Cordoba		
Hamdin ibn Mohammed, Al Mansur	538	1143
Ahmad Saif al daulah Al Mustansir, the Hudid	539	1144
Hamdin ibn Mohammed (2 nd. reign)	540	1145
Deposed by Mohammed (Banu Ghania of Majorca)	541	1146

Kings of Valencia		
Al Qadi Marwan ibn 'Abdallah	539	1144
Al Amir Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed ibn Ahmad ibn Sa'd ibn Mohammed ibn Ahmad Mardanshah Al Jadami	540	1145
conquest by 'Abdallah ibn 'Ayad of Murcia	540	1145
Mohammed ibn Ahmad Al Jadami (2 nd. reign)	542	1147
Muwahhid conquest	556	1160

Kings of Murcia		
Al Amir 'Abdallah ibn 'Ayad	540	1145
Al Rais 'Abdallah ibn Faraj	540	1145
Al Amir 'Abdallah (2 nd. reign)	541	1146
Mohammed ibn Ahmad ibn Sa'd Al Jadami of Valencia	542	1147
Muwahhid conquest	556	1160

Taifas Almoravids 540's

Al Muwaffa bi ahd Allah al 'Abbasi **fl. 546 AD 1151-2**

للامام عبدالله الموفا بيهد الله امير المومنين العباسي

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*

395 Baez, Jaen and Seville, 546

بسم الله ضرب هذا الدينار ببياسه غيات اسبليه عام سته و اربعين و خمسمايه

(supressed by the Muwahhids 546/7:Vives 334:Codera 1879)

Kings of Cordoba (Qurtubah) 538 - 541

Hamdin ibn Mohammed **538 - 541**

AR *Qirat (0.9 gm)*

396 - Cordoba قرطبه

397 obv. : Kalima + mint

rev. : بالله المنصور امير المسلمين هشط ين بن محمد

Kings of Valencia 539 - 555

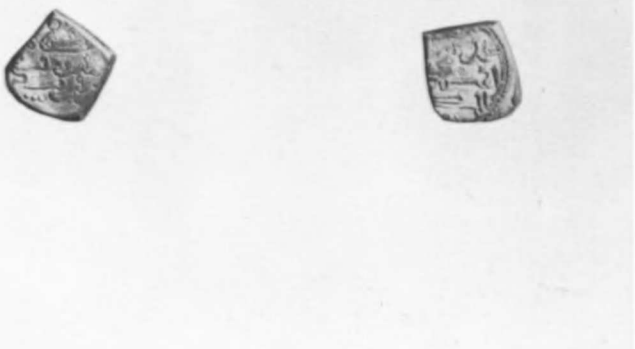
Mohammed ibn Ahmad ibn Sa'ad Al Jadami **540 + 542-55**

AR *Dirhem (c. 3 gm)*

398 No mint or date

Obv نصر من الله و فتح قريب

Rev محمد بن احمد الجدامي



The Muwahhids of North Africa and Spain and their successors
The Christian conquest of Spain

The founder of the Muwahhids (Almohades), Mohammed ibn Tumart, was an ascetic reforming Mahdi who led a mass movement in Morocco against the lax Almoravids. His deputy, 'Abd al Mu'min (524 - 558), established the Muwahhid realm, occupying Marrakesh from the Almoravids in 541 and settling Moslem Spain during the 540's. The Muwahhid realm, with a Spanish capital at Seville and a North Africn capital at Fas in Morocco, embraced the North African coast as far as Tripoli and Tunis. The major Spanish Christian Kingdom, Castille, was weakened at the time of the Muwahhid occupation by the death of Alfonso VII in 1157 and the ensuing partition of the realm between his two sons Sancho (Castille) and Ferdinand (Leon). This partition was followed by a period of strife between Portugal, Castille and Leon in which Navarre and Aragon were also involved. A subsequent descent on Algeciras by Alfonso VIII of Castille preceeded his defeat at the hands of Abu Yusuf Ya'qub, the Muwahhid in 1195 (591). A new Christian offensive by the combined forces of Castille, Navarre and Aragon resulted in the defeat of the Muwahhids at Las Navas de Tolosa in 1212 (609) and gave the Christians control over Andalusia. Definitive re-unification of Castille and Leon in the person of Ferdinand III (1230) added further strength and the surge of Christian conquest took Cordoba, Jaen and Seville (1248) for Castille, the Balearic Islands (1232-5) for Aragon and the Algarve for Portugal (Alfonso III: 1248-78). In 1252 Ferdinand, King of Castille and Leon, died at Seville, the former Muwahhid capital of Spain. The Muwahhids had meanwhile retired from Spain, leaving residual Islamic possessions, Granada and the southern coastline of Malaga and Almeria, in the hands of the Nasrids (629 - 897 : 1232 - 1492). It was not until a new period of political cohesion among the Christian Kingdoms was introduced by the unification of Castille and Aragon in 1479 under Ferdinand and Isabella that another campaign was mounted against Islam; a campaign that ended with the occupation of the Nasrid domains in 1492 (897). Meanwhile in North Africa the Muwahhids had begun to lose control of peripheral provinces soon after their expulsion from Spain in 629 (1232). Tripoli had already been occupied by the Ayyubids (Saladin : 567 : 1172), Tunis became independant under its Hafsid governor in 627 (1230) and Western Algeria followed under the Ziyanids in 633 (1236) who initially acknowledged Hafsid suzerainty. Then the Marinid tribesemen of Morocco descended and occupied that land (capital Fez), suppressing the Muwahhids in 668 (1269). When they were at their peak the Marinids conquered both the Ziyanids and the Hafsids on several occasions during the 8 th. century AH, but Tunisia. Algeria and Morocco continued under the separate rule of Hafsid, Ziyanid and Marinid Amirs until the decades around AD 1500 (AH 905). Growing power of the Ottomans, the Christian Kingdoms (primarily Spain) and the Corsairs combined with the decadence of the North African Amirates to lead, after many vicissitudes, to incorporation of the Hafsid (982) and Ziyanid (964) Amirates within the Ottoman Empire. Meanwhile Morocco had passed from the Marinids to their Berber kinsmen, the Wattasids, in 869 (1465).

The Muwahhids

Al Mahdi Mohammed ibn Tumart		
(spiritual leader 515 - 522: cited on most later coins)		
Abu Mohammed 'Abd al Mu'min ibn 'Ali	524	1130
Abu Ya'qub Yusuf I ibn 'Abd al Mu'min	558	1163
Abu Yusuf Ya'qub Al Mansur ibn Yusuf I	580	1184
Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed al Nasir ibn Ya'qub	595	1199
Abu Ya'qub Yusuf II Al Mustansir ibn Mohammed	610	1213
Abu Mohammed 'Abd al Wahid I Al Makhlu' ibn Yusuf	620	1224
Abu Mohammed 'Abdallah Al 'Adil ibn Ya'qub	621	1224
Abu Zakariya Yahya al Mu'tasim ibn Mohammed	624 - 633	1227 - 36
Abu al 'Ala Idris Al Ma'mun ibn Ya'qub	624 - 9	1227 - 32
Abu Mohammed 'Abd al Wahid II ibn Idris I	630-40	1232 - 42
Abu al Hasan 'Ali al Sa'id Mu'tadid ibn Idris I	640	1242
Abu Hafs 'Umar al Murtada ibn Ishaq ibn Yusuf I	646	1248
Abu al 'Ula Idris II al Wathiq ibn Mohammed	665 - 8	1266 - 9

Hafsids of Tunis & E. Algeria

Abu Zakariya Yahya ibn 'Abd al Wahid	627	1230
Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed I ibn Yahya I	647	1249
Abu Zakariya Yahya II ibn Mohammed I	675	1277
Abu Ishaq Ibrahim I ibn Yahya I	677	1279
Abu Faris 'Abd al 'Aziz I ibn Ibrahim I	681	1283
Abu Hafs 'Umar I ibn Yahya I	683	1284
Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed II ibn Yahya II	694 - 709	1295-09
Abu al Baqa' Khalid I ibn Yahya	700 - 711	1301-11
Abu Yahya Abu Bakr I ibn 'Abd al Rahman	709 only	1309
Abu Yahya Abu Bakr II ibn Yahya	710 - 747	1310-46
Abu Yahya Zakariya I ibn Ahmad	711 - 717	1311-18
Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed III ibn Zakariya I	717 - 723	1317-23
Abu al 'Abbas Ahmad I ibn Abi Bakr II	747	1346
Abu Hafs 'Umar II ibn Abi Bakr II	747	1347
(Marinid interregnum	747 - 748	1347-8)
Abu al 'Abbas al Fadl ibn Abi Bakr II	749	1348
Abu Ishaq Ibrahim II ibn Abi Bakr II	751 - 770	1350-69
Abu al 'Abbas Ahmad II ibn Mohammed ibn Abi Bakr II	755 - 796	1354-94
Abu al Baqa' Khalid II ibn Ibrahim II	770 - 772	1369-70
Abu Faris 'Abd al 'Aziz II ibn Ahmad II	796 - 837	1394-34
Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed IV ibn Mohammed ibn 'Abd al 'Aziz II	837	1434
Abu 'Amr 'Othman ibn Mohammed ibn 'Abd al 'Aziz II	839	1435
Abu Zakariya Yahya III ibn Mohammed ibn 'Othman	893	1488
'Abu Mohammed 'Abd al Mu'min ibn Ibrahim ibn 'Othman	899	1494
Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed VI ibn Mohammed V	932	1526
then intermittent subjection to Turks, Spanish and Corsairs until extinction of the dynasty by Ottomans	982	1574

Ziyanids of Tlemcen & W. Algeria

Abu Yahya Yaghmurasan ibn Ziyan	633	1236
Abu Sa'id 'Othman I ibn Yaghmurasan	681	1283
Abu Ziyan Mohammed I ibn 'Othman I	703	1304
Abu Hammu Musa I ibn 'Othman I	707	1308
Abu Tashfin 'Abd al Rahman I ibn Musa	718	1318
(Marinid interregnum	737 - 749	1337-48)
Abu Sa'id 'Othman II ibn 'Abd al Rahman	749	1348
Abu Thabit Al Za'im I ibn 'Abd al Rahman	753	1352
(Marinid interregnum	753 - 760	1352-59)
Abu Hammu Musa II ibn Yusuf ibn 'Abd al Rahman	760-91	1359-89
Abu Tashfin 'Abd al Rahman II ibn Musa II	788 - 795	1387-93
Abu Thabit Al Za'im II ibn 'Abd al Rahman II	795	1393
Abu al Hajjaj Yusuf ibn Musa II	795	1393
Abu Ziyan Mohammed II ibn Musa II	796	1394
Abu Mohammed 'Abdallah I ibn Musa II	802	1399
Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed III ibn Musa II	804	1402
Abu Tashfin 'Abd al Rahman III ibn Mohammed III	813	1411
Abu ..... Al Sa'id ibn Musa II	814	1411
Abu Malik 'Abd al Wahid ibn Musa II	814 - 827	1411-24
and	831 - 833	1428-30
Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed IV i. 'Abd al Rahman II	827-31	1424-28
and	833 - 834	1430-31
Abu al 'Abbas Ahmad I ibn Musa II	834	1431
Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed V ibn Mohammed ibn Al Za'im II	866	1462
Abu Tashfin 'Abd al Rahman IV ibn Mohammed V	873	1468
Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed VI ibn Mohammed V	873	1468
Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed VII ibn Mohammed VI	910	1505
then successively vassals of the Spanish, the corsairs and the Ottomans until dynasty extinguished by Ottomans	964	1556

Nasrids of Granada

Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed I Al Ghalib ibn Yusuf	629	1231
Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed II Al Faqih ibn Mohl	671	1272
Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed III Al Makhlu' ibn Moh. II	701	1301
Abu al Juyush Nasr ibn Mohammed II	708	1308
Abu Al Walid Isma'il I ibn Faraj	713	1313
Mohammed IV ibn Isma'il	725	1324
Abu al Hajaj Yusuf I Al Niar ibn Isma'il	733	1332
Mohammed V Al Ghani ibn Yusuf	755	1354
Abu Al Walid Isma'il II ibn Yusuf	760	1358
Abu Sa'id Mohammed VI ibn Isma'il	761	1359
Mohammed V (2 nd. reign)	763	1361
Abu Al Hajaj Yusuf II ibn Mohammed V	793	1390
Mohammed VII Al Musta'in ibn Yusuf II	797	1394
Abu Al Hajaj Yusuf III Al Nasir ibn Yusuf II	810	1407
Mohammed VIII Al Mutamassik ibn Yusuf III	820	1417
Mohammed IX Al Saghir ibn Nasr	831	1427
Mohammed VIII (2 nd. reign)	833	1429
Abu Al Hajaj Yusuf IV ibn Mohammed VI	835	1431
Mohammed VIII (3 rd. reign)	835	1431
Mohammed X Al Ahnaf ibn 'Uthman	848	1444
Sa'd Al Musta'in ibn 'Ali	849	1445
Mohammed X (2 nd. reign)	850	1446
Sa'd (2 nd. reign)	857	1453
Abu Al Hasan 'Ali ibn Sa'd	866	1461
Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed XI ibn 'Ali (Boabdil)	887	1482
'Ali (2 nd. reign)	888	1483
Mohammed XII ibn Sa'd Al Zaghall	890	1485
Mohammed XI (2 nd. reign)	892	1486
Conquest by Ferdinand and Isabella	897	1491

Marinids of Morocco

Abu Mohammed 'Abd al Haqq I ibn Mahyu	592	1196
Abu Sa'id 'Othman I ibn 'Abd al Haqq	614	1217
Abu Ma'ruf Mohammed I ibn 'Abd al Haqq	638	1240
Abu Yahya Abu Bakr ibn 'Abd al Haqq	642	1244
Abu Hafs 'Umar ibn Abi Bakr	656 - 658	1258-59
Abu Yusuf Ya'qub ibn 'Abd al Haqq	656 - 685	1258-86
Abu Ya'qub Yusuf ibn Ya'qub	685	1286
Abu Thabit 'Amir ibn 'Abdallah ibn Yusuf	706	1307
Abu al Rabi Suleiman ibn 'Abdallah ibn Yusuf	708	1308
Abu Sa'id 'Othman II ibn Ya'qub	710	1310
Abu al Hasan 'Ali ibn 'Othman II	731 - 752	1331-51
Abu 'Inan Faris ibn 'Ali	749 - 759	1348-58
Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed II ibn Faris	759	1358
Abu Salim Ibrahim ibn 'Ali	760	1359
Abu 'Umar Tashfin ibn 'Ali	762	1361
Abu Mohammed 'Abd al Hakim ibn 'Umar	763	1361
Abu Ziyan Mohammed III ibn Ya'qub ibn 'Ali	763 - 767	1361-66
Interregnum	767 - 768	
Abu Faris 'Abd al 'Aziz ibn 'Ali	768	1366
Abu Ziyan Mohammed IV ibn 'Abd al 'Aziz	774	1372
Abu al 'Abbas Ahmad ibn Ibrahim	775 - 786	1373-84
and	789 - 796	1387-93
Abu Faris Musa ibn Faris	786 - 788	1384-86
Abu Ziyan Mohammed V ibn Ahmad	788	1286
Abu Ziyan Mohammed VI ibn Mohammed ibn 'Ali	788 - 9	1386-87
Abu Faris 'Abd al 'Aziz II ibn Ahmad	796	1393
Abu 'Amir 'Abdallah ibn Ahmad	799	1396
Abu Sa'id 'Othman III ibn Ahmad	800	1398
Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed VII ibn 'Abdallah ibn Abi Tariq ibn Faris	823 - 830	1420-27
Abu Mohammed 'Abd al Haqq II ibn 'Othman III	823 - 869	1420-65

Wattasids of Morocco

Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed I ibn Yahya	869	1465
Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed II ibn Mohammed I Al Burtuqali	910	1504
Abu al Hasan 'Ali ibn Mohammed I	932	1525-26
and	961	1554
Abu al 'Abbas Ahmad ibn Mohammed II	932 - 952	1526-45
and	956 - 957	1549-50
Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed III ibn Ahmad Al Qasri	952 - 6	1545-49

end of dynasty 961 (supplanted by Hasani Sharifs = Sa'adians)

Kings of Murcia

Al 'Adil ibn Al Mansur	620	1223
Mohammed ibn Yusuf ibn Hud Al Mutawakkil	621	1224
Abu Bakr Mohammed Al Wathiq ibn Mohammed	635	1237
Dia al daulah Al 'Aziz ibn 'Abd al Malik ibn Khattab	636	1238
Abu Shumail Zian of Valencia	636	1238
Mohammed Baha al daulah ibn Hud	638	1240
Mohammed ibn Abi Ja'far	660	1261
Mohammed Al Wathiq (2 nd. reign)	662	1263
Christian conquest of Murcia	668	1269

Kings of Valencia

Mohammed ibn Yusuf ibn Hud (also in Murcia)	620's	1220's
Abu Shumail Zian ibn Fulan ibn Sa'd ibn Mardanshah	629	1231
Christian conquest of Valencia	636	1238

The Muwahhid currency reform

The Muwahhids introduced the Broad Gold Double Dinar that was to remain the basic unit of north-west African currency systems for the next millenium. Silver was also coined, but to a lesser extent, the silver unit being a dirhem of 1.5 grammes derived metrologically from Fatimid silver coinage. The weights of the various gold and silver denominations were as follows :-

	Broad Gold Double Dinar	Dinar	Half Dinar	Silver Dirhem
Muwahhids	4.7 grammes	2.35	1.2	1.5
Hafsids, Ziyanids, Marinids	4.6	2.3	1.15	1.5
Hasani Sharifs (Sa'adians)	4.6, declining to 3.8	pro rata	pro rata	Uncertain
Filali Sharifs	3.4 (= Benduqi)	--	--	c. 3 gm

The Muwahhids

Abu Mohammed 'Abd al Mu'min ibn 'Ali **524 - 558**

ابو محمد عبد المومن بن علي امير المومنين

AV *Dinar (2.35 gm)*

399 - No mint or date

400 obv. field (Kalima) لااله الا الله محمد رسول الله

around بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم صلى الله على محمد وآله الطيبين الطاهرين

rev. field المهدي امام الامه القائم بامر الله

around (RULER) ابو محمد عبد المومن بن علي امير المومنين

(Hazard 466) الحمد لله رب العالمين

Abu Ya'qub Yusuf I ibn 'Abd al Mu'min **558 - 580**

الامير المومنين ابو يعقوب يوسف بن امير المومنين

AV *Dinar (2.35 gm)*

401 - No mint or date

403 (H. 495)

Abu Yusuf Ya'qub ibn Yusuf I **580 - 595**

امير المومنين ابو يوسف يعقوب بن الاميرين

AV *Half Dinar (1.2 gm)*

404 No mint or date
obv. margin : ruler
(H. 503)

Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed Al Nasir **595 - 610**

امير المومنين ابو عبدالله محمد بن الخلفا الراشدين

AV *Double Dinar (4.7 gm)*

405 No mint or date بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم و الحمد لله و حده
لااله الا الله محمد رسول الله المهدي امام الامه

Abu Ya'qub Yusuf II ibn Mohammed **610 - 620**

امير المومنين ابو يعقوب ابن الخلفا الراشدين

AV *Dinar (2.35 gm)*

406 No mint or date
obv. margin : ruler
rev. margin : pedigree (incl. Abu Ya'qub Yusuf I)
(H. 509)

Abu Mohammed 'Abd al Wahid II ibn Idris I **630 - 640**

امير المومنين الرشيد ابو محمد عبد الواحد

AV *Double Dinar (4.7 gm)*

407 No mint or date
obv. margin : ruler امير المومنين الرشيد ابو محمد عبد الواحد
(H. 517) بن امير المومنين المامون ابي العلي بن امير المومنين المنصور

Abu Hafs 'Umar Al Murtada ibn Ishaq 646 - 665

AV *Double Dinar (4.7 gm)*

408 Madinat Sebtah (low. obv. field), no date مدينه سبته
obv. margin امير المومنين المومن بالله المرتضي ابو حفص ابن الامير الطاهر ابرهيم بن الخليفتين
rev. margin امير المومنين ابو يعقوب يوسف ابن الخليفه
(H. 524)

AV *Dinar (2.35 gm)*

409 - 411 No mint or date
Sim. but slightly shorter margins (H. 534 - 5)

Abu al 'Ula Al Watiq Idris II ibn Mohammed 665 - 668

امير المومنين الواثق المعتمد ابو العلي

AV *Half Dinar (1.2 gm)*

412 No mint or date
obv. margin : ruler
(H. 539)

Muwahhid silver coins

Abu Mohammed 'Abd al Mu'min ibn 'Ali 524 - 558

ابو محمد عبد المومن بن علي امير المومنين

AR *Circular Dirhem (1.5 gm)*

413 No mint or date
obv. الحمد لله رب العالمين
rev. : ruler
(H. 1066)

AR *Rectangular Half Dirhem (0.75 gm)*

414 Sim. (H. 1068)

Abu Mohammed 'Abd al Wahid II ibn Idris I 630 - 640

AR *Anonymous circular dirhem (1.5 gm)*

415 Rabat al Fath, no date رباط الفتح

416 - 417 Hadrat Fas, no date حضرت فاس
(H. 1080)
Struck before Al Mahdi's name was restored in 631
obv. لاحول و لا قوه الا بالله
rev. الله ربنا محمد رسولنا الرشيد امامنا

Anonymous

AR *Rectangular dirhems (1.5 gm)*

obv. لااله الا الله الامر كله لله لا قوه الا بالله
rev. الله ربنا محمد رسولنا المهدي امامنا

418 - 419 Fas (below legend), no date (H. 1095-7) فاس

420 Tunis تونس

421 No mint name

AR *Rectangular double dirhem (3 gm)*

422 No mint or date

Nasrids of Granada

Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed II Al Faqih **671 - 701**

الامام عبد الله محمد الفقاه

AR *Dirhem (1.5 gm)*

423 No mint or date

Anonymous Muwahhid inspired coinage

AR *Rectangular dirhems (1.5 gm)*

424 - Granada, no date غرناطه

425 rev. و لا غالب الا الله تع

Successors of the Muwahhids in North Africa

Hafsids of Tunis

Abu Zakariya Yahya I ibn 'Abd al Wahid **627 - 647**

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

426 No mint or date
Citing both the Hafsid and Muwahhid Amirs : 634 - 40
Obv. الواحد الله محمد رسول الله المهدي خليفه الله
(Margin) بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم صلى الله على سيدنا محمد
و الهكم اله و احد لااله الاهو الرحمن الرحيم
Rev. ابو محمد عبد المومن بن علي امير المومنين الحمد لله رب العالمين
(Margin) الامير الاجل ابو زكريا يحيي
بن ابي محمد بن ابي حفص
(H. 515)

427 No mint or date
Citing the Hafsid Amir only : 640 - 647
Sim. but - Rev. الشكر لله و الحمد لله و الحول و القوه بالله
لااله الا الله محمد رسول الله
(H. 550)

AV *Dinar (2.3 gm)*

428 - No mint or date
429 Sim. but Obv. - Kalima
(H. 551) Rev. المهدي امام الامه القائم بامر الله

AV *Half Dinar (1.15 gm)*

430 - No mint or date
431 Sim. but personal legend transposed to obv. margin
(H. 552) : rev. modified

Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed I ibn Yahya I **647 - 675**

A) as Amir : 647 - 650

AV *Dinar (2.3 gm)*

432 No mint or date
rev. margin الامير الاجل ابو عبد الله محمد بن
الامير ابي زكريا بن ابي محمد بن ابي حفص

B) as Amir Al Mu'minin : 650 - 675

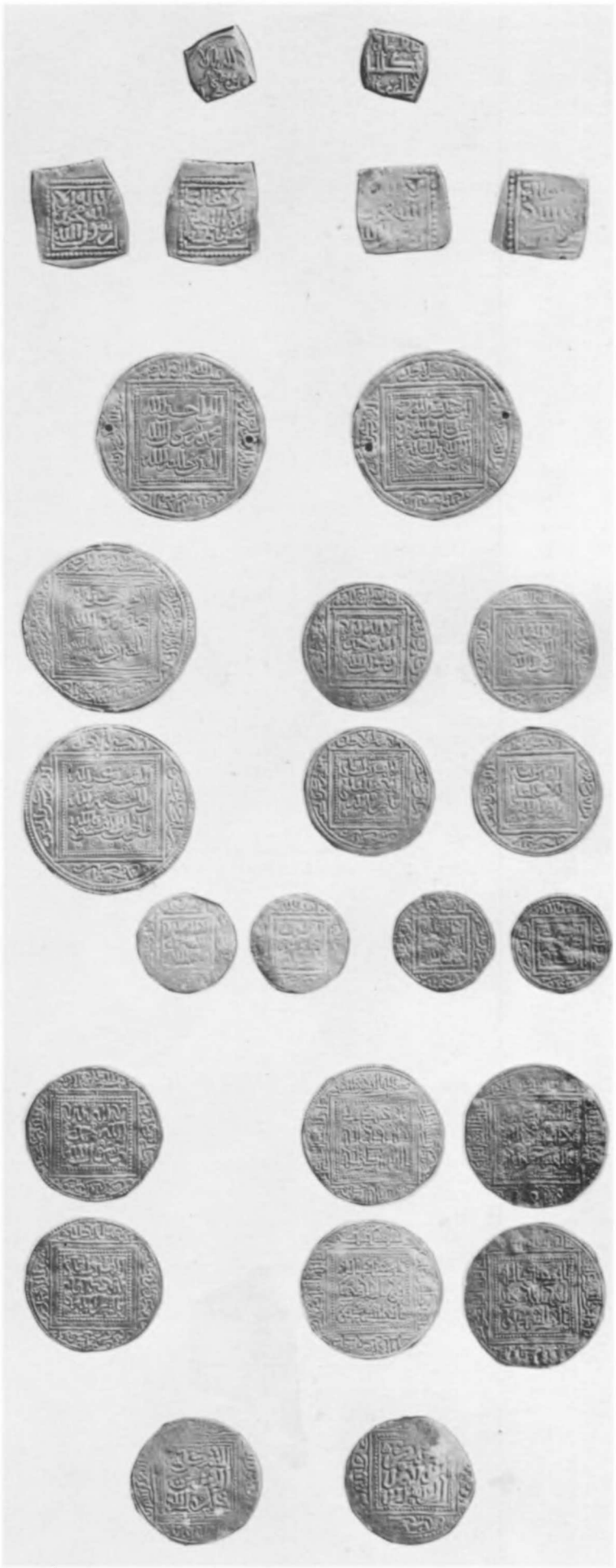
AV *Dinar (2.3 gm)*

433 - Bijayah (low obv. field), no date بجايه
434 rev. field ابو عبد الله بن الامرا الراشدين
(H. 563)

Abu Yahya Abu Bakr II ibn Yahya **710 - 747**

AV *Dinar (2.3 gm)*

435 No mint or date
obv. الشكر لله المهدي خليفه الله
rev. ابو بكر بن الامرا الرشدين
(H. 583)



Abu Yahya Zakariya I ibn Ahmad **711 - 717**

ابو يحيى زكريا ابن الامرا الرشديين

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

436 No mint or date
(H. 592)

Abu Faris 'Abd al 'Aziz II ibn Ahmad II **796 - 837**

ابو فارس عبد العزيز امير المومنين

AV *Dinar (2.3 gm)*

437 No mint or date
(H. 622)

Hafsid silver coinage

Anonymous

AR *Dirhem (1.5 gm)* لا اله الا الله الامر كله لله لا قوه الا بالله

438 - 440 No mint or date — محمد رسولنا المهدي امامنا — الله ربنا
inscr. as Muwahhid dirhems but engraved in ornamental square Kufic script
(H. 1123)

The Ziyanids of Tlemcen & W. Algeria

Attributed to Abu Yahya Yaghmurasan ibn Ziyan 633 - 681

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

441 - 443 Anonymous, without mint or date

obv. الواحد الله محمد رسول الله القران كلام الله

rev. الشكر لله و المنه لله و الحول و القوه بالله

religious margins: vide Hazard 645

Abu Hammu Musa I ibn 'Othman **707 - 718**

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

444 - 445 Madinat Telimsan — مدينه تلمسان

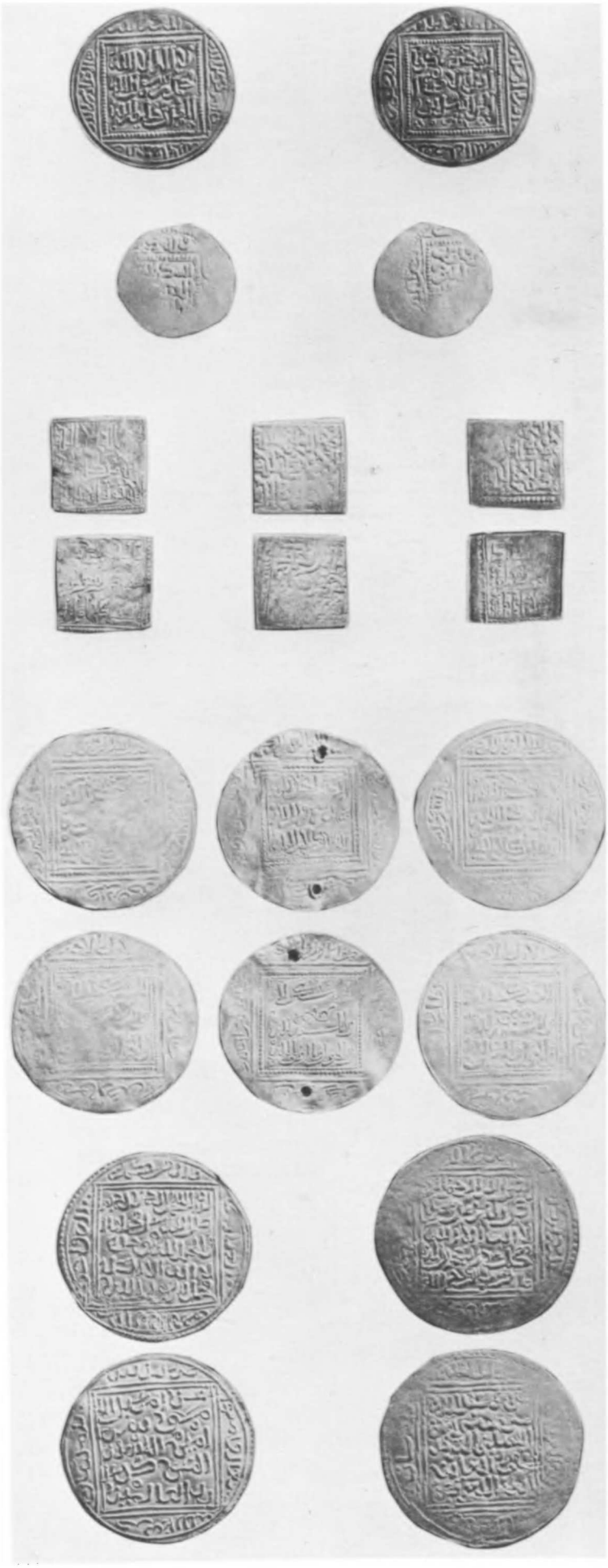
obv. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم صلى الله على محمد واله
لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ما اقرب فرج الله

rev. عن امر عبد الله موسى امير المسلمين المتوكل
على رب العالمين ايده الله و نصره

obv. marg. و الهكم اله و احد لا اله الا هو الرحمن الرحيم

rev. marg ضرب بمدينه تلمسان حرسها الله تعالى و امنها

(H. 646)



Abu Tashfin 'Abd al Rahman I ibn Musa I **718 - 737**

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

446 Madinat Talimsan (rev.) مدينه تلمسان
obv. margin امير المومنين عبد الرحمن ابن الخلفا الراشدين
(H. 648 : perhaps struck by another 'Abd al Rahman)

Abu Malik 'Abd al Wahid ibn Musa II **814 - 827 : 831 - 833**

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

447 Madinat Telimsan (rev. margin) مدينه تلمسان
rev. عن امر عبد الله المتوكل على الله
(H. 660) عبد الواحد امير المسلمين ايده الله و نصره

Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed IV ibn 'Abd al Rahman II
827 - 831 : 833 - 834

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

448 Madinat Telimsan (rev. marg.) مدينه تلمسان
عن امر عبد الله المتوكل على الله
(H. 663) امير المسلمين ابو عبد الله ايده الله و نصره

449 Madinat Telimsan
Sim. but omitting initial عن : last line - الشكر ايده الله

Abu al 'Abbas Ahmad I ibn Musa II **834 - 866**

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

450 - Madinat Telimsan (rev. marg.) مدينه تلمسان
451 rev. عن امر عبد الله المعتصم بالله ابو العباس
(H. 665) احمد امير المسلمين ايده الله و نصره

Abu Tashfin 'Abd al Rahman IV ibn Mohammed V **873**

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

452 Madinat Telimsan مدينه تلمسان
rev. عن امر عبد الله المتوكل على الله
(H --) امير المسلمين ابو تاشفين عبد الرحمن عدل ايده الله و نصره

Attributed to Abu Yahya Abu Bakr ibn 'Abd al Haqq I 642-56

AV Double Dinar (4.6 gm)

453 Anonymous, without mint or date
obv. الواحد الله محمد رسول الله القران كلام الله
rev. الشكر لله و الصنم لله و الحول و القوه بالله
obv. marg. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم صلى الله على سيدنا محمد و الهكم اله واحد لااله الا هو الرحمن الرحيم
rev. marg. هو الاول و الاخر والظاهر و الباطن و هو بكل شيء عليم
(H. 690)

454 Sijilmasah (low obv. field), no date سجلماسه
Sim. (H. 678)

455 Fas (low obv. field), no date فا ب ض س
rev. الحمد لله و الشكر لله و لا قوه الا بالله
(H. 684)

AV Dinar (2.3 gm)

456 Anonymous, without mint or date
obv. لااله الا الله محمد رسول الله
rev. الملك لله و الحمد لله و الشكر لله
obv. marg. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم صلى الله على سيدنا محمد و على اله و سلم تسليما
rev. marg. و ما النصر الا من عند الله العزيز الحكم
(H. 673)

457 Taza (low obv. above 'Rasul') تازه
Sim.

AV Half Dinar (1.15 gm)

458 - Anonymous, without mint or date
459 obv. اعتصمت بالله
rev. توكلت على الله
religious margins : Hazard 704 var.

460 Anonymous, without mint or date
obv. لااله الا الله محمد رسول الله
rev. التوكل على الله العظيم لله
(H. 688 var.)

Attributed to Abu Ya'qub Yusuf I ibn Ya'qub 685 - 706

AV Double Dinar (4.6 gm)

461 Anonymous, without mint or date
obv. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم صلى الله على محمد لااله الا الله محمد رسول الله الامر كله لله
rev. الملك لله وحده لا قوه الا بالله العظيم لله و ما النصر الا من عند الله العزيز الحكيم
religious margins : vide Hazard 725

462 - Madinat Sebtah (low obv. field), no date مدينه سبته
464 Sim. (H. 715)

465 Fas فاس
(H. 721)

Abu Sa'id 'Othman II ibn Ya'qub **710 - 731**

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

466 Madinat Sijilmasa (up rev. field) مدينه سجلماسه
rev. مدينه سجلماسه عن امر عبد الله
(H. 732) ابي سعيد عثمان امير المومنين ايده الله و نصره

467 - Madinat Fas ضرب مدينه فاس
468 (H. 736 - 7) : sim.

469 - Marrakesh
470 rev. first line مراكش امنها الله
(H. 726 var.)

Attributed to Abu al Hasan 'Ali ibn 'Othman II **731 - 752**

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

"Nasrid Style"

471 Anonymous : Madinat Fas (rev. marg.) مدينه فاس
obv. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم صلى الله على محمد
و الحمد لله وحده لااله الاالله محمد رسول الله
rev. الشكر لله و المنه لله و العظمه لله
(H. 754) و لا غالب الا الله و الامر كله لله

472 Madinat Sijilmasah مدينه سجلماسه
Sim. (H. 752)

473 Madinat Telimsan مدينه تلمسان
Sim. (H. —)
Tlemcen was not captured until 737

474 Madinat .....
rev. الحمد لله الشكر لله العزه لله
(H. 755 w. obv. as 751) لا غالب الا الله الامر كله لله

AV *Dinar (2.3 gm)*

475 Anonymous: Fas (low obv. field) فاس

obv. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم لااله الا الله
محمد رسول الله القران كلام الله

rev. الحافظ الله لاغالب الا الله
الحول و القوه لله نعم القادر الله

religious margins : vide H 756a

476 Sim. without mint
(H. 757)

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

"Ziyanid style"

477 Anonymous, without mint or date

obv. الواحد الله محمد رسول الله القران كلام الله
نعم القادر الله مااقرب فرج الله

rev. الشكر لله و المنه لله و الحمد لله
و العظمه لله و الحول و القوه بالله

religious margins : vide H. 768

478 - Uncertain mint name (low obv. field)
479 Sim.

Abu Inan Faris Al Mutawakkil ibn 'Ali 749 - 759

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

480 Madinat Fas (up rev. field)

rev. ضرب مدينه فاس عت امر عبد الله
(H. 774) فارس امير المومنين المتوكل على رب العالمين

481 Madinat Telimsan (rev. marg.) مدينه تلمسان

rev. عبد الله المتوكل على الله فارس امير المومنين ايده الله
(H. ---- : cfr. 778)

Abu Ziyan Mohammed III ibn Ya'qub Al Sa'id 763 - 767

AV *Dinar (2.3 gm)*

482 Madinat Marrakesh (rev. marg.) مدينه مراكش

rev. عت امر عبد الله المتوكل على الله
محمد السعيد نصره الله

(alt. Abu Ziyan Mohammed IV Al Sa'id: 774 - 776)

Abu al 'Abbas Ahmad Al Mustansir ibn Ibrahim **775 - 796**

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

483 Madinat Fas مدينه فاس
rev. ضرب مدينه فاس عت امر عبد الله
(H. 825) المستنصر بالله احمد امير المسلمين ابن الخلفا اراشدين

484 Madinat Fas
Sim. (H. 823)

Abu Zayd 'Abd al Rahman ibn 'Ali
Pretender at Marrakesh **776 - 784**

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

485 (Marrakesh : rev. margin) مراكش
rev. الله ولي من توكل عليه و نصر من يقضي امر
(H. 831 var.) السيد عبد الرحمن بن علي اعانه الله

Abu Faris 'Abd al 'Aziz II ibn Ahmad **796 - 799**

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

486 - Madinat Fas (rev. marg.) مدينه فاس
487 rev. عبد الله المستنصر بالله عبد العزيز
(H. 845 + var.)

Abu Sa'id 'Othman III ibn Ahmad **800 - 823**

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

488 Madinat Sijilmasa (rev. marg.) مدينه سجلماسه
rev. عبد الله عثمان امير المومنين ايده الله
(H. 860)

AV *Half Dinar (1.15 gm)*

489 No mint
rev. عثمان امير المومنين ايده الله
(H. 867)

Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed VII ibn 'Abdallah **823 - 830**

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

490 Fas (rev. field) فاس
rev. فاس عت امر عبد الله المستنصر بالله
(H. —) ابو عبد الله محمد امير المسلمين ايده الله و نصره

Marinid silver coinage

(vide H. Arroyo, Revue Numismatique 1974, 115 - 122)

Abu Ya'qub Yusuf Al Nasir ibn Ya'qub **685 - 706**

AR *Dirhem (1.5 gm)*

491 No mint or date
obv. الناصر امير المسلمين
rev. الحمد لله رب العالمين
(Obv. Koran I, 1)

492 Meknes (low. rev.) مكناسه

AR *Half dirhem (0.75 gm)*

493 No mint
Sim. but title امير المومنين

Attributed to Abu al Hasan 'Ali ibn 'Othman II **731 - 752**

AR *Dirhem (1.5 gm)*

494 Anonymous, without mint or date
obv. لااله الا الله الامر كله لله لاقوه الا بالله
rev. الله ربنا محمد رسولنا القرات امامنا
(H. 1141)

495 Madinat Sebtah (obv. field) مدينه سبته
sim. but rev. لااله الا الله محمد رسول الله

Abu Faris 'Abd al 'Aziz II ibn Ahmad **796 - 799**

AR *Dirhem (1.5 gm)*

496 No mint
obv. (Koran I, 1) الحمد لله رب العالمين
rev. عبد امر عبد العزيز امير المسلمين

497 - No mint
498 sim. but title Amir Al Mu'minin
rev. عبد العزيز امير المومنين

Abu Mohammed 'Abd al Haqq II ibn 'Othman III **823 - 869**

AR *Dirhem (1.5 gm)*

499 No mint
obv. عبد امر عبد الله ابي محمد عبد الحق ايده الله
rev. و ما النصر الا من عبد الله العزيز الحكيم

500 No mint
obv. (Koran III, 52) ربنا امنا بما انزلت و اتبعنا الرسول
rev. لااله الا الله عبد امر عبد الحق امير المسلمين

501 Meknes (low rev.)
obv. (Koran I, 1) مكناسه
rev. عبد الحق امير المسلمين ع مكناسه

502 - Taza (low rev.) بتازى
503 sim. but rev. عبد امر عبد الحق امير المسلمين بتازى

'Abd al Haqq : citing
'Abd al 'Aziz, the Hafsid, to whom he paid tribute in 826

AR *Half Dirhem (0.75 gm)*

504 No mint
obv. عبد الحق امير المسلمين
rev. عبد العزيز امير المومنين

Note that 'Abd al 'Aziz is accorded the higher title.

Anonymous Marinid silver : uncertain ruler

AR *Dirhem (1.5 gm)*

505 Asila اصيلا
obv. (Koran I, 1) الحمد لله رب العالمين
rev. لااله الا الله اصيلا

506 Asila
sim. but rev. ضرب بمدينه اصيلا

The Wattasids of Morocco

Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed Al Sa'id ibn Yahya 869 - 910

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

507 No mint or date
Obv. and Rev. - amplified Kalima
obv. margin - بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم عن امر عبد الله محمد ابو عبد الله بن يحيى
rev. margin (repeated 4 times) - رب العالمين

AV *Dinar (2.3 gm)*

508 No mint or date
obv. & rev. لااله الا الله محمد رسول الله
obv marg. ابو عبدالله امير المومنين محمد بن يحيى السعيد

Coinage of the Christian Spanish Kingdoms from the period of the Muluk Al Tuwaif until the unification of Spain

During the period of the Muluk al Tuwaif the Christian Kingdoms of the north consolidated their domains and began striking individual coin series. Gold coins struck by the Raymond Beranger of Barcelona and some struck by Alfonso VIII of Castille bore Arabic inscriptions but the billon deniers struck in most Kingdoms were more purely Christian in character. From the 1280's Portugal laid claim to part of Algeria.

Castille

Alfonso VI **1073 - 1109**

Billon Denier of Toledo

509 Obv. Cross : ΛΛFVS REX
Rev. Pax mgr. : TOLETVO
Toledo was captured by Alfonso in 1085

Alfonso VII **1126 - 1157**

AE Fals

510 - 511 Pseudo-Arabic inscriptions imitating those on Almoravid gold dinars
Obv. : ANF (?)
Rev. : date 1181 (= AD 1143)
NB. If the date is read according to the Christian era this issue should be attributed to Alfonso VIII (AD 1158 - 1214), but other dated coins of Alfonso VIII (both western and eastern style), bear their dates in the Spanish era of Saphar. The Spanish year 1181 was AD 1143. In that case the issue should be attributed to Alfonso VII.

Sancho IV **1204 - 1215**

Billon Denier of 'Castille & Leon'

512 Bust left : SANC REX
Castle : CA LEGIONIS
The castle was a popular motif

Ferdinand I **1230 - 1252**

Billon Denier of 'Castille & Leon'

513 Castle : F REX CASTEL
Lion : E LEGIONIS

Henry IV **1454 - 1475**

AR Real of Toledo

514 Bust : ENRICVS REX CASTELL E LEGIO
T below shield : ENRICVS REX CASTELLE LEGI

Billon Real of Burgos

515 Bust : ENRICVS REX CASTELLE ET·
B below castle : ENRICVS CARTVS DEI GRAC

Alfonso (Pretender) **1465 - 1468**

Billon Blanc of Burgos

516 Bust : DOMINVS MICHI ADIVTOR ET NO
B below castle : AFONSVS DEI GRACIA REX C ET L
(C. Thomsen 2784)

Aragon

John I **1387 - 1396**

AV *Ducat (Florin)*

517 St. John stg. : S IOHANNES B
Fleur de Lis : ARAGO REX IO
(Thomsen 2675)

United Spain

Ferdinand and Isabella **1475 - 1504**

AR *Real of Toledo (after 1497)*

518 T by Shield : FERNANDVS ET ELISABET DEI G
Arrows & yoke : REX ET REGINA CAST LEGIO ARAGO SI G

Portugal

Denis **1279 - 1325**

Billon *Dinheiro*

519 Cross : D REX PORTUGL
5 shields in cross : ALGAR DN

Alfonso IV **1325 - 1357**

AE *Dinheiro*

520 Castle : A PORTUGAL DOMINV
5 shields in cross : ALFONSVS R.....

John I **1385 - 1433**

AR *Real of Lisbon*

521 5 shields in cross : IHNS D G R D REGNORVM PO ALGARB
L by crowned Y : double encircling religious legends
(Thomsen 2867)

Alfonso V **1438 - 1481**

AE *Dinheiro*

522 5 shields in cross : ΛΛFONSVS D GRACIA REIS PO
Castle : . IVTORE NOSTRVM INO

John II **1481 - 1495**

AR *Vintem (20 reis) of Lisbon*

523 Shield IOHΛИES II R P ET A D G
L by crowned Y : same legend

D G = Dux Guinee

Emmanuel **1495 - 1521**

AR *Vintem of Lisbon*

524 crowned shield : EM ∧ M VEL R P ET A D G
L by crowned M : same legend

AR *10 reis*

525 5 shields in cross :
cross
same legends as previous issue

AE *Dinheiro*

526 5 shields in cross : EMANVEL R P ET A D G
Castle : EMANVEL R P ET A GVINEM

West European imitations of Islamic Coins

A) Gold

AV *Mancus*

527 Imitating Dinar of Late Cordoba Omayyad type

B) Silver

AR *Millares*

528 - 532 Imitating Muwahhid Dirhems
Note malformed characters

Such gold and silver coins were made of good quality metal and were acceptable alongside their prototypes in European trade (until forbidden by the Pope). Because of their crude form, in Islamic eyes, such coins were not welcomed in the Islamic world. A number of dinars, related to the issue shown above, bear the Latin name of Raymond Beranger I, Count of Barcelona (AD 1035 - 1076: Engel & Serrure p. 439). Later Almoravid style issues were struck by Alfonso VIII of Castille (AD 1158 - 1214) at Toledo - referred to in western literature as 'marabotin alfonsin'.

The Post - Abbasid dynasties of the West - Central Provinces

This heading, West-Central provinces, is used to indicate the western end of the Fertile Crescent (Syria & Egypt) together with such politically related regions as Crete, parts of North Africa, Sicily and the Arabian Penninsula. By AH 292 (AD 908) the Abbasids were ruling Egypt and Syria, which had reverted from the Tulunids to the Caliphate, but North Africa beyond Egypt was the domain of the Idrisids and the Aghlabids, which latter also ruled Sicily and Malta. The island of Crete had been indèpendant under its own line of Amirs since about 212 (827) and, in the south, the Yemen had assumed independance from the Caliphate under a line of Rassid Imams (280 : 893). This situation was modified by the rise of the Fatimids whose Emirate was created in the wake of another 'Alid revolt (297 : 909) led, this time, by a Fatimid Mahdi named 'Obaidallah. He suppressed the Aghlabids and established the Fatimid capital at Al Mahdiya near Tunis. In 314 'Obaidallah added the Idrisid homeland of Morocco and then, turning east, he took Egypt and southern Syria from the Ikhshidids in 358 (969) and later added Aleppo (381 : 991). The Fatimid capital was then moved from Al Mahdiya to the newly founded Egyptian city of Al Kahirah (Cairo), a shift in political balance away from the west that let the Normans take Sicily (1071), Malta (1098), Tripoli (1146) and Al Mahdiya (1148) though Fatimid control of Egypt and Syria remained un-affected until the rise of the Ayyubids (Saladin : 567 : 1171). The Fatimids also succeeded in maintaining a strong presence further south in the Hejaz.

The Ikhshidids, from whom the Fatimids took Egypt and southern Syria, ruled those provinces from 323 (935) until 358 (969) as virtually autonomous vassals of the Abbasid Caliph. The founder of the dynasty, Mohammed ibn Tughj al Ikhshid, member of a Turkish military family, had earlier been appointed governor of Egypt and had then assumed autonomy and added Syria to his domain (330). After the death of Mohammed ibn Tughj real power was vested in the hands of the Nubian slave-regent Kafur who later succeeded in making himsel Amir (355). Following Kafur's death in 357 the Ikhshidids presented little real resistance to Fatimid conquest (358).

Fatimid sovereignty over the Yemen was weakened by the rise of the Sulayhids who assumed independance in 439 under their religious leader 'Ali. During later years effective control passed into the hands of Al Sayyida Arwa, the wife of 'Ali's son Ahmad (459 - 477),. She was the effective ruler from the last years of Ahmad's life (c. 475) until her own death in 532 at the age of 92 years. Power then passed to the Zurayids who had originally been appointed governors of Aden in 476 by Al Mukarram Ahmad Sulayhi. Both the Sulayhids and the Zurayids admitted nominal Fatimid suzerainty. In 569 control of the Arabian Penninsula passed to the Ayyubid conquerors.

Fatimids

'Ubaidallah Al Mahdi	297	909
Al Qa'im	322	934
Al Mansur	334	946
Al Mu'izz	341	953
Al 'Aziz	365	975
Al Hakim	386	996
Al Zahir	411	1021
Al Mustansir	427	1036
Al Musta'li	487	1094
Al Amir	495	1101
Al Hafiz	524	1130
Al Zahir	544	1149
Al Fa'iz	549	1154
Al 'Adid	555 - 567	1160 - 71

Ikhshidids

Mohammed Al Ikhshid ibn Tughj	323	935
Abu al Kasim Ungur ibn Al Ikhshid	334	946
Abu al Hasan 'Ali ibn Al Ikhshid	349	960
Abu al Misk Kafur	355	966
Abu al Fawaris Ahmad ibn 'Ali	357-8	968-9

Sulayhids of the Yemen

Al Kamil 'Ali ibn Mohammed	439	1047
Al Mukarram Ahmad ibn 'Ali	459	1067
Al Mukarram al Asghar 'Ali ibn Ahmad	477	1084
Al Mansur Abu Himyar Saba ibn Ahmad ibn Al Muzaffar	484	1091
Al Sayyida Arwa (Queen: widow of Ahmad) (in real control since c. 475)	492 - 532	1099 - 1138

then Zurayids in control until Ayyubid conquest: 569

Emirs of Crete c. 232 - 350 (847-961)

Shu'aib c. 240 - 280

AE *Fals*

533 No mint or date
Amir's name below rev. Kalima محمد رسول الله شوعيب
(Miles, ANS mgr. 160, 1970)

Rassid Imams of Sa'da 280 - c. 700

Al Hadi Ala al Hakk Yahya 280 - 298

الهادي الي الحق امير المومنين بن رسول الله

AV *Dinar (3 gm)*

534 Sa'da 298 سعدة

Sulayhids of the Yemen

'Ali ibn Mohammed **439 - 459**

AV *Dinar (c. 2.3 gm)*

535 Aden, circa 450 عدن
In style of his nominal suzerain Al Mustansir Fatimi
(? Ethiopian copy) امربه الامير سيف الامام علي بن محمد

Zurayids of the Yemen

'Ali Al A'azz Al Murtada الاعز المرتضا **533 - 534**

AV *Dinar (c. 2.3 gm)*

535a Aden 533 عدن
الاعز لااله الا الله محمد رسول الله علي ولي الله
المرتضا الملك السيد المكرم عظيم العرب سلطاب امير المومنين
الامام المنصور ابو علي الامر باحكام الله امير المومنين طوه الله عليه
(Author 2.3 gm)

In the name of the former Sulayhid Al Mukarram Ahmad ibn 'Ali (459-524) and in the style of contemporary Fatimid coinage. The Zurayids were originally installed as governors of Aden by the Sulayhid Al Mukarram Ahmad whose widow, Al Sayyida Arwa, was effective ruler of the Sulayhid domains until her death in 532.

NB. Yemeni dinars and dirhems tend to weigh less than those struck further north.

Ethiopia

Ethiopian coinage of this period was provided by Yemeni issues of the Sulayhids and Zurayids supplemented by local imitations.

AV *Dinar (c. 2.3 gm)*

536 contemporary Ethiopian imitation bearing a crude rendering of the standard Zurayid legend, without Amir's name.

Ikhshidids of Egypt and Syria 323 - 358

Abu al Kasim Ungur ibn Al Ikhshid **334 - 349**

ابو القسم بن الاخشيد

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*

537 Misr 344 مصر

AR *Dirhem (2.9 gm)*

538 Filistin 341 فلسطين

Fatimids of N. Africa, Egypt & Syria 297 - 567

Al Mahdi Abu Mohammed Abdallah **297 - 322**

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*

539 Uncertain mint and date
above & below Kalima الامام المهدي بالله
and عبد الله امير المومنين

AV *Quarter dinar (1.1 gm)*

540 Unc. mint and date
Sim.

Al Qaim Abu al Kasim Mohammed **322 - 334**

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*

541 Al Mahdiya 324 المهديه
obv. محمد ابو القسم
rev. الامام القائم بالله امير المومنين

Al Mu'izz Abu al Tamin Mu'add **341 - 365**

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*

542 Unc. mint and date : early Qairuwan style

الامام المعز لدين الله
and معد امير المومنين

543 Misr 364 مصر
rev. inner المعز لدين الله امير المومنين
rev. middle دعا الامام معد لتو حيد الاله الصمد
rev. outer : Bismillah

AR *Half Dirhem (1.4 gm)*

544 - Al Mansuriyah 358 المنصوريه
545 (sim. to Misr dinar)

546 Unc. mint and date

Al 'Aziz Abu al Mansur Nazar **365 - 386**

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*

547 Misr 366 مصر
rev. inner عبد الله و وليه الامام العزيز بالله امير المومنين
rev. outer : Bismillah

AR *Half Dirhem (1.4 gm)*

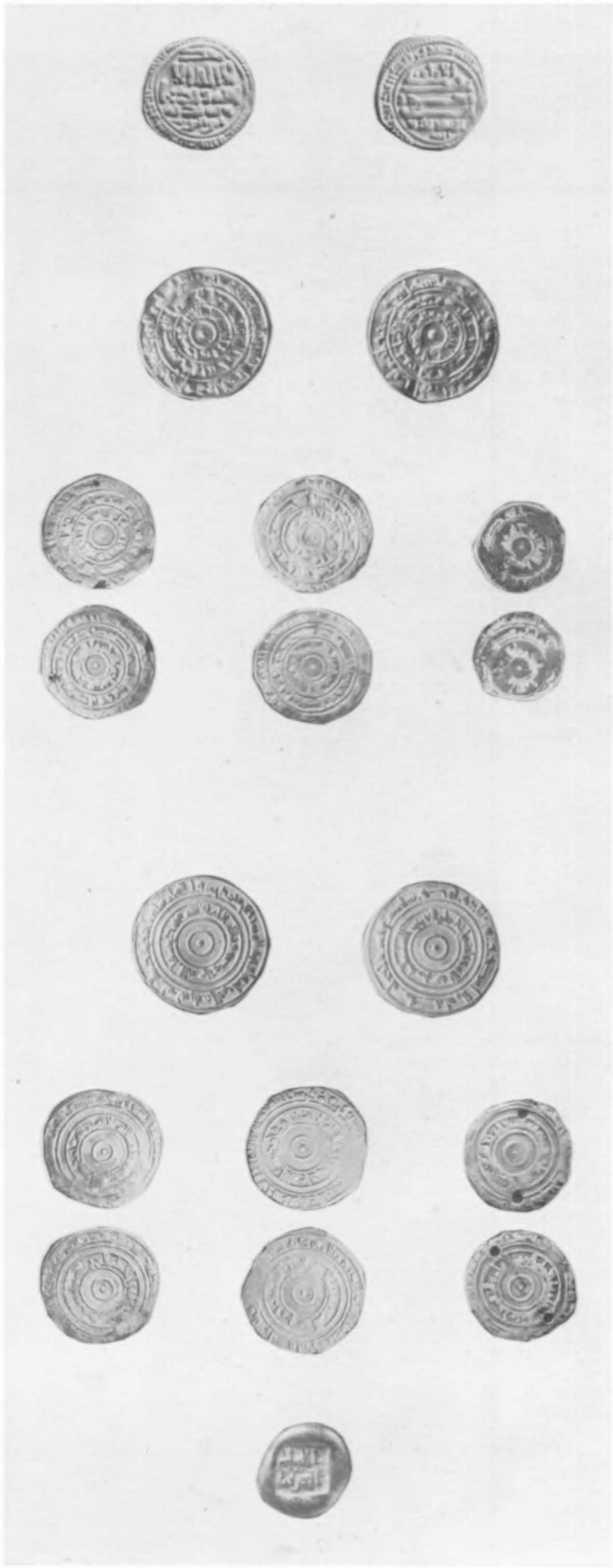
548 Al Mahdiya 380 المهديه

549 Al Mahdiya, unc. date

550 Al Mansuriyah, unc. date المنصوريه

Glass weight

551 Similar titles الامام العزيز



Al Hakim Abu Al 'Ali Al Mansur الحاكم بامر الله **386 - 411**

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*

552 Misr 394 مصر

553 Misr 404 مصر
Citing heir 'Abd al Rahman
عبد الله و وليه الامام الحاكم بامر الله
امير المومنين و عبد الرحمن ولي عهد المسلمين

AR *Half Dirhem (1.4 gm)*

554 Unc. mint, 39x
obv. محمد رسول الله علي ولي الله
rev. الحاكم بامر الله امير المومنين
rev. inner عبد الله و وليه المنصور ابو علي الامام
rev. outer : Bismillah

555 - Unc. mint and date
556 sim.

Glass weights

557 - Similar titles
559

Al Zahir Abu Al Hasan 'Ali **411 - 427**

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*

560 Unc. mint and date
obv. محمد رسول الله علي ولي الله
rev. الظاهر بالله امير المومنين

AV *Quarter Dinar (1.1 gm)*

561 Siqiliyah 422 صقليه
rev. الظاهر لاعزاز دين الله امير المومنين

Glass weight

562 - similar titles
563

Al Mustansir Abu Tamim Mu'add **427 - 487**

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*

564 Al Iskendariyah 444 الاسكندارية
rev. محمد عبدالله و وليه الامام ابو تميم المستنصر بالله امير المومنين

565 Misr 447 مصر
rev. inner المستنصر بالله امير المومنين
rev. middle دعا الامام محمد لتو حيد الاله الصمد
rev. outer : Bismillah

566 Al Mahdiya 449 المهديه
الامام المستنصر بالله امير المومنين

AV *Quarter Dinar (1.1 gm)*

567 Al Iskendariyah 435 الاسكندارية
الامام محمد المستنصر بالله امير المومنين

568 Siqiliyah (440's) صقيله
Clock face type

AR *Half Dirhem (1.4 gm)*

569 Unc. mint and date
sim. to Misr dinar

570 Siqiliyah (440's)
Clock face type

Glass weight

571 Similar titles

Al Amir Abu 'Ali Al Mansur **495 - 524**

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*

572 Misr 514 مصر
obv. with Kalima around : عال غايه
rev. الامام المنصور
rev. inner ابو علي الآمر باحكام الله امير المومنين
rev. outer : Bismillah

573 'Asqalon 509 عسقلان

Al Hafiz Abu Al Maymun 'Abd al Mejid **524 - 542**

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*

574 Al Iskendariyah 541 الاسكندارية
rev. الامام عبد المجيد
rev. inner ابو المنصور الحافظ لدين الله امير المومنين
rev. outer : Bismillah

Al Faiz Abu Al Kasim 'Eesa **549 - 555**

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*

575 Al Iskendariyah 555 الاسكندارية
rev. الامام عيسى
rev. inner ابو القاسم الفايز بنصر الله امير المومنين
rev. outer : Bismillah

Fatimid un-attributed

Glass weights

576 - 580 The majority of Medieval Glass weights were struck by Fatimid Caliphs and they also appear to have been used for currency. Some weights were also struck by other Islamic dynasties (eg. Mamlukes: vide infa) and by the Byzantines.

The Normans in the South Mediterranean

Sicily had passed from the Byzantines to the Aghlabids during the 3 rd. century AH and had then formed part of the Fatimid domain from AH 297 (AD 909). The Normans conquered Sicily from the Fatimids. First, however, the Normans settled in southern Italy during the early 11 th. century AD, a region where the Lomabards were now decadent and where the authority of the Holy Roman Empire was weak. From footholds consolidated in Southern Italy the Normans invaded and occupied Sicily and from these two adjacent provinces evolved their Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Norman coinage in Sicily commenced during the reign of Roger I (1072 - 1101) but the issues of Roger II (count : 1105 - 30. King : 1130 - 54) are some what more plentiful. The last coinage of this Kingdom, including some bilingual issues, was struck by Tancred (1189 - 1194). Southern Italy and Sicily were then occupied by the Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI, whose wife, Constance, was a daughter of the former Norman king of Sicily William II.

Roger II **1105 - 54**

Islamic style

AV *Tari d'oro (Quarter dinar 1.1 gm)*

581 Siqiliya (Palermo) 536 ضرب المدينه صقيله بسنه ست و ثلثين و خمسمايه
Mint & date around cross with IC XC NI KA
rev. same marginal legend around Roger's name

AR *Third ducat*

582 Siqiliya 535 (1140) : centre المدينه صقيله
around ضرب سنه خمس و ثلثين و خمسمايه
rev. : TERCIA DUCALIS

Byzantine style

AR *Ducat*

583 AD 1140
Roger + son (Roger, Duke of Apulia) stg. w. long cross
Right : RR SLE (Roger rex Siciliae)
Left : R DX AP (Roger [son] dux Apuliae)
Field : AN R X (Anno regni X = 1140)
rev. Bust of Christ holding Gospels
XIC XC RC IN AETERN (Jesus Christus regnat in aeternum)

The silver ducat was instituted by Roger at the Apulian Assembly convoked at Ariano in 1140, the year in which this coin was struck, probably at Brindisi

Local style copper

AE *Follari*

584 Half length figure of king
rev. Cross IX XC NI KA

585 Lion head facing rev. palm tree

William I **1154 - 1166**

AV *Tari d'oro*

586 - 587 Unc. mint and date

AE *Follaro (1.1 gm)*

588 Messena AH 550 (AD 1155)

Obv.: REX W : mint and date around

ضرب مسانا **عام** خمسين و خمسمايه

Rev.: Byzantine style Virgin and child

Post Abbasid Dynasties of the East Central Provinces

This heading has been used to indicate the eastern end of the Fertile Crescent; Mesopotamia and northern Syria, together with politically related parts of Eastern Turkey and Western Iran. During the fourth and fifth centuries of the Hijra various families of Arabs who had settled Mesopotamia and adjacent regions during the early Arab Diaspora assumed independance from the Abbasid Caliphs. Among the first families to carve out an independant Amirate were the Hamdanids, descended from the Arab tribe of Taghlib, who had settled around Mosul. One of their number, 'Abdallah ibn Hamdan, was appointed by the Caliph to govern Mosul in 292 (904) and other members of the same family received local governorships in the region. 'Abdallah's son Al Hasan, appointed governor of Mosul and Diyarbakr in 317 (929), assumed virtual sovereignty and was given the title 'Nasir al daulah' by the Caliph in 330 (941). His brother 'Ali was given the title 'Sayf al daulah' (330) and subsequently established himself in Aleppo which he conquered from the Ikhshidids (333). The deaths of these two brothers during the late 350's was followed by Hamdanid decline and the occupation of their lands by the Fatimids (Aleppo 394 : 1003) and by the Buyids (Mosul 369 : 979). East of the Hamdanids the mountains of Kurdistan, stretching down to Isfahan, were held by the Dulafids during the third century AH and above this Azerbaijan became the semi-autonomous Amirate of the Sajid family in 276 (889). The Sajid domain of Azerbaijan was expanded by Mohammed (276 - 288) and his brother Yusuf (288 - 315) to include Armenia and Rayy (Tehran). All these dynasts acted as virtually independant sovereigns within their own domains though they acknowledged the technical and religious authority of the Abbasid Caliph, often received their appointments from him and usually cited his name on their coins.

During the fourth century AH the political situation was modified by the rise of the Buyids, an indigenous mountain clan of Western Iran. Acknowledging first the Samanids and later the Ziyarids, the Buyid Amir 'Ali, governor of Karaj, extended the family domain from Dailam and Gilan on the Caspian, southwards to Isfahan and then to Shiraz (322 : 934) with the help of his two brothers Hasan and Ahmad. Ahmad then occupied Kirman in the east and returned westwards to Ahwaz. He subsequently moved northwards to occupy Bagdad in 334 (945) and there accepted titles bestowed on himself and his brother by the Caliph Al Mustakfi who was henceforth to be a Buyid puppet : 'Imad al daulah 'Ali; Mu'izz al daulah Ahmad and Rukn al daulah Hasan. Ahmad was also given the office of 'Amir al Umara' (Supreme Commander). For nearly a century the Buyids continued to rule Iraq and Western Iran as a con-dominion of provinces ruled by separate members of the family. Initially Ahmad retained Mesopotamia, Ali ruled Southwestern Iran (Fars) and Hasan was in the Jibal (Hamadan, Isfahan & Rayy). Eventually the disunity of the Buyid Amirate permitted its piecemeal dissection by Ghaznavids, Kakwayhids, Seljuks and others during the early 400's AH.

In Northern Mesopotamia the Hamdanids of Mosul had been suppressed by the Buyids of Iraq though Buyid influence in that northern region remained tenuous. Effective power thus passed to members of the Okaylid family (386 - 489) who had formerly acknowledged the Hamdanids and now paid nominal allegiance to the Buyids. Various branches of the Okaylid family governed such centres in Northern Mesopotamia and Eastern Turkey as Al Mosul, Al Jezirah, Nisibin, Hit and Takrit. Their influence even spread to Aleppo and Bagdad; the short lived Okaylid occupation of Aleppo being achieved at the expense of the Mirdasid family (414 - 472) who had ruled intermittently during intervals of freedom from Fatimid control. During the same period the Marwanids (372 - 478), a Kurdish family, ruled the Diyarbakr region of south-eastern Turkey and the Mazdyadids (c. 350 - 545) controlled the Hilla district of central Iraq. The disunity to which government had descended in Iraq, Syria and Eastern Turkey was brought to an end by the advent of the Seljuks who came from the east and entered Bagdad in 447 (1055 : Tughril Beg).

Hamdanids

Mosul Branch

Nasir al daulah Abu Mohammed Al Hasan	317	929
'Uddat al daulah Abu Taghlib Al Ghadanfir ibn Nasir al daulah.	358 - 369	969-79

(Buyid conquest with the restoration of Ibrahim and Al Hosayn – sons of Nasir al daulah – as joint vassals 379 - 389. Subsequent Okaylid control of Mosul and Marwanid control of Diyarbakr)

Aleppo Branch

Sayf al daulah Abu al Hasan 'Ali I	333	945
Sa'd al daulah Abu al Ma'ali Sarif I ibn Sayf al daulah	356	967
Sa'id al daulah Abu al Fada'il Sa'id ibn Sa'd al daulah	381	991
Abu al Hasan 'Ali II ibn Sa'id al daulah	392	1002
Abu al Ma'ali Sharif II ibn Sa'id al daulah	394	1004
Fatimid occupation	394	1004

Sajites of Azerbaijan

Mohammed Al Afshin ibn Divdad	276	889
Yusuf ibn Divdad	288	900
Abu al Muzaffar Al Fath ibn Mohammed	315 - c. 318	927-c.30
Domains occupied by Sallarids & Rawwadids		

Sallarids of Dailam and Azerbaijan

Mohammed ibn Musafir (Dailam)	304	916
Marzuban I ibn Mohammed (Azerbaijan)	330	941
Wahsudan ibn Mohammed (Dailam)	330	941
Justan I ibn Marzuban (Azerbaijan)	346	957
Ibrahim I ibn Marzuban (Azerbaijan)	349 - 373	960-83
Marzuban II ibn Isma'il ibn Wahsudan (Dailam)	355 - 374	966-84
Ibrahim II ibn Marzuban II (Dailam)	387 - 420	997-29
subject to Ghaznavids (420: 1029): then Great Seljuqs		

Rawwadids of Azerbaijan

Mohammed ibn Hosayn Al Rawwadi	?	?
Hosayn I ibn Mohammed	c. 340	c. 951
Abu al Hayja' Mamlan I (/Mohammed)	?	?
Abu Nasr Hosayn II ibn Mamlam	391	1000
Wahsudan ibn Mamlam	416	1025
Mamlam II ibn Wahsudan	451	1059
Seljuq occupation of Azerbaijan	463	1071

Dulafids of Kurdistan

Abu Dulaf al Qasim ibn Isa	210	825
'Abd al 'Aziz ibn Al Qasim	228	842
Dulaf ibn 'Abd al 'Aziz	260	873
Abu al 'Abbas Ahmad ibn 'Abd al 'Aziz	265	878
'Umar ibn 'Abd al 'Aziz	280	893
Abu Laila Al Harith ibn 'Abd al 'Aziz	284 - 285	897-98
Abbasid re-occupation		

The Buyids

Fars (and Khuzistan)

'Imad al daulah 'Ali ibn Buwayh	322	934
'Adud al daulah Fana Khusraw ibn Rukn al daulah	338	949
Sharaf al daulah Shirzil ibn 'Adud al daulah	372	983
Samsam al daulah Marzuban ibn 'Adud al daulah	380	990
Baha al daulah Abu Nasr Firuz ibn 'Adud al daulah	388	998
Sultan al daulah ibn Baha al daulah	403	1012
Musharif al daulah Hasan ibn Baha al daulah	412	1021
'Imad al din Marzuban ibn Sultan al daulah	415	1024
Al Malik al Rahim Khusraw Firuz ibn 'Imad al din	440	1048
Fulad Satun ibn 'Imad al din (Fars only)	447 - 545	1055-62

Kirman

Mu'izz al daulah Ahmad ibn Buwayh	324	936
'Adud al daulah Fana Khursaw ibn Rukn al daulah	338	949
Samsam al daulah Marzuban ibn 'Adud al daulah	372	983
Baha al daulah Abu Nasr Firuz ibn 'Adud al daulah	388	998
Qiwan al daulah ibn Baha al daulah	403	1012
'Imad al din Marzuban ibn Sultan al daulah	419 - 440	1028-48

Marwanids of Diyarbakr

Abu 'Ali Al Hasan ibn Marwan	380	990
Mumahhid al daulah Abu Mansur ibn Marwan	387	997
Nasr al daulah Abu Nasr Ahmad ibn Marwan	402	1011
Nizam al daulah Nasr ibn Abu Nasr Ahmad	453	1061
Mansur ibn Nasr	472	1079
suppressed by Seljuqs	489	1096

'Oqaylids of Mosul

Hosam al daulah Al Mukallad	386	996
Mu'tamid al daulah Qirwash ibn Al Mukallad	391	1000
Za'im al daulah Abu Kamil Baraka ibn Al Mukallad	442	1050
'Alam al din Abu al Ma'ali Quraysh ibn Abu al Fadl Badran	443	1051
Sharaf al daulah Abu al Makaram Muslim ibn Quraysh	453	1061
Ibrahim ibn Quraysh	478	1085
'Ali ibn Muslim	486	1093
suppressed by Seljuqs (Tutush)	489	1096

(further towns in Mesopotamia were occasionally ruled by members of the 'Oqaylid family)

Mirdasids of Aleppo

Asad al daulah Salih ibn Mirdas	414	1023
Shibl al daulah Abu Kamil Nasr ibn Salih	420	1029
Fatimid occupation	429	1037
Mu'izz al daulah Abu 'Ulwan Tamal ibn Salih	434	1042
Fatimid occupation	449	1057
Rashid al daulah Mahmud ibn Nasr	452	1060
Mu'izz al daulah (2 nd. reign)	453	1061
Abu Du'aba 'Atiya ibn Salih (at Raqqa till 463)	454	1062
Rashid al daulah (2 nd. reign)	454	1064
Jalal al daulah Nasr ibn Rashid al daulah	468	1075
Abu al Fada'il Sabiq ibn Rashid al daulah	468	1076
'Oqaylid occupation (then Seljuqs)	472	1079

Mazyadids of Hilla

Sana' al daulah 'Ali I ibn Mazyad Al Asadi	c. 350	c. 961
Nur al daulah Dubays I ibn Sanad al daulah	408	1017
Baha' al daulah Abu Kamil Mansur ibn Nur al daulah	474	1081
Sayf al daulah Sadaqa I ibn Baha al daulah	479	1086
Nur al daulah Dubays II ibn Sayf al daulah	501	1107
Sayf al daulah Sadaqa II ibn Nur al daulah	529	1134
Mohammed ibn Nur al daulah	532	1137
'Ali II ibn Nur al daulah	540	1145
suppressed by the Zangids	545	1150

Kakweyhids of Kurdistan

'Ala al daulah Abu Jafar Mohammed ibn Kakweyh	398	1007
Zahir al din Abu Mansur Faramarz	433 - 443	1041-51
Seljuq occupation		

Iraq

Mu'izz al daulah Ahmad ibn Buwayh	334	945
'Izz al daulah Bakhtiyar ibn Mu'izz al daulah	356	967
'Adud al daulah Fana Khusraw ibn Rukn al daulah	367	978
Samsam al daulah Marzuban ibn 'Adud al daulah	372	983
Sharaf al daulah Shirzil ibn 'Adud al daulah	376	987
Baha al daulah Abu Nasr Firuz ibn 'Adud al daulah	379	989
Sultan al daulah Abu Shuja ibn Baha al daulah	403	1012
Musharif al daulah Hasan ibn Baha al daulah	412	1021
Jalal al daulah Shirzil ibn Baha al daulah	416	1025
'Imad al din Marzuban ibn Sultan al daulah	435	1044
Al Malik al Rahim Khusraw Firuz ibn 'Imad al din	440 - 47	1048-55

(All Buyid domains eventually passed to the Seljuqs but some were initially occupied by other powers; the minor dynasties in parts of Iraq, the Kakweyhids in Kurdistan and the Ghaznavids in Rayy)

Jibal

'Imad al daulah 'Ali ibn Buwayh	320	932
Rukn al daulah Hasan ibn Buwayh	335 - 366	947-77
in Hamadan and Isfahan		
Mu'ayyad al daulah Buya ibn Rukn al daulah	360	971
Fakhr al daulah 'Ali ibn Rukn al daulah	373	983
Shams al daulah ibn Fakhr al daulah	387 - 412	997-21
in Rayy		
Fakhr al daulah 'Ali ibn Rukn al daulah	366	977
Majd al daulah Rustam ibn Fakhr al daulah	387 - 420	997-29

Hamdanids

Nasir al daulah Al Hasan **317 - 358**
citing his brother Sayf al daulah 'Ali of Aleppo (333 - 356)

ناصر الدوله ابو الحسن
سيف الدوله ابو محمد

AR *Dirhem (circa 3 gm)*
589 Madinat al Salam 331 مدينه السلام

Sajites of Azerbaijan

Abu al Qasim Yusuf ibn Divdad **288 - 318**

يوسف بن ديوداد

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*
590 Azerbaijan 304 اذربيجان

Dulafids of Kurdistan

Ahmad ibn 'Abd al 'Aziz **265 - 280**

احمد بن عبد العزيز

AR *Dirhem (circa 3 gm)*
591 Isfahan 2 (7) 4 اصبهان

Marwanids of Diyarbakr

Nasr al daulah Ahmad ibn Marwan **401 - 453**

نصر الدوله ابو نصر

AR *Dirhems (circa 3 gm)*
592 - Mayafarikin, unc date ميافارقيت
593 Marwanid Amir's name below Kalima
Citing Caliph Al Qadir and Overlord, the Buyid of Iraq, Abu Shuja (403 - 12) الملك شاهنشاه ابو شجاع

Buyids (Buweyhids)

AR *Dirhems weighing 2½ to 5 gm (unless stated otherwise)*

First generation (The Three Brothers)

Rukn al daulah Abu 'Ali Hasan **320 - 360**

ركن الدوله ابو علي بويه

594 Mah Al Kufa, unc. date ماه الكوفه

Rukn al daulah Abu 'Ali Hasan
with : Mu'izz al daulah Abu al Hosayn Ahmad (334 - 356)

معز الدوله ابو الحسين بويه

595 Ramhormuz 342 رامهرمز

596 Ramhormuz 355

'Imad al daulah Abu Al Hasan 'Ali **320 - 338**
عماد الدوله ابو الحسن بويه

with : Mu'izz al daulah Abu Al Hosayn Ahmad (334 - 356)

597 Unc. mint and date (334 - 338)

Second generation

('Adud al daulah, Mu'ayyad al daulah and Fakhr al daulah were all brothers: the sons of Rukn al daulah)

'Adud al daulah Abu Shuja **338 - 372**
عضد الدوله ابو شجاع

Patronymic cited : Rukn al daulah Abu 'Ali Hasan

598 Arrajan 360 ارجان

599 Shiraz 370 شيراز

600 Unc. mint, 361

601 Unc. mint and date

'Adud al daulah Abu Shuja عضد الدوله ابو شجاع
(citing his own name only)

AV Dinar (4.3 gm)

602 Suk al Àhwaz 370 سوق الاهواز

AR Dirhem (2½ / 5 gm)

603 Suk al Ahwaz, unc. date سوق الاهواز

Mu'ayyad al daulah Abu Mansur **360 - 373**
موید الدوله ابو منصور

with : 'Adud al daulah Abu Shuja (338 - 372)

604 Hamadan 368 همدان

Mu'ayyad al daulah with 'Adud al daulah citing patronymic 'Rukn al daulah Abu Ali' (Father of both)

605 Isfahan 360 اصبهان

606 Isfahan 369 اصبهان

Mu'ayyad al daulah Abu Mansur with
Abu al Fawaris Sharaf al daulah ibn 'Adud al daulah (372-80)

مويد الدوله بن ركن الدوله
ابو الفوارس بن عضد الدوله

607 Al Ahwaz 373 الاهواز

Fakhr al daulah Abu Al Hasan 366 - 387
with : 'Adud al daulah Abu Shuja (338 - 372)
patronymic : Rukn al daulah Abu 'Ali

الامير السيد فخر الدوله بن ركن الدوله
ابو الفوارس عضد الدوله

608 Unc. mint, 37x

Third generation

(Samsam al daulah and Baha al daulah were brothers: sons of 'Adud al daulah)

Samsam al daulah Abu Kalijar 372 - 388

الملك العدل صمصام الدوله شمس المله ابو كالنجار

with : Fakhr al daulah Abu Al Hasan (366 - 387)

فخر الدوله و فاك الامه

609 Sari 3xx ساری

610 Sari 3 (7/8) 2

611 Al Ahwaz 381 الاهواز

612 Unc. mint, 381

Baha al daulah Abu Nasr Firuz 379 - 403

الملك شاهانشاه بها الدوله و ضيا المله و غياث الامه ابو نصر

AV Dinar (4.3 gm)

613 Madinat al Salam 382 مدينه السلام

614 Suk al Ahwaz 398 سوق الاهواز

615 - Suk al Ahwaz 399
616

AE *Dirhem (circa 15 gm)*

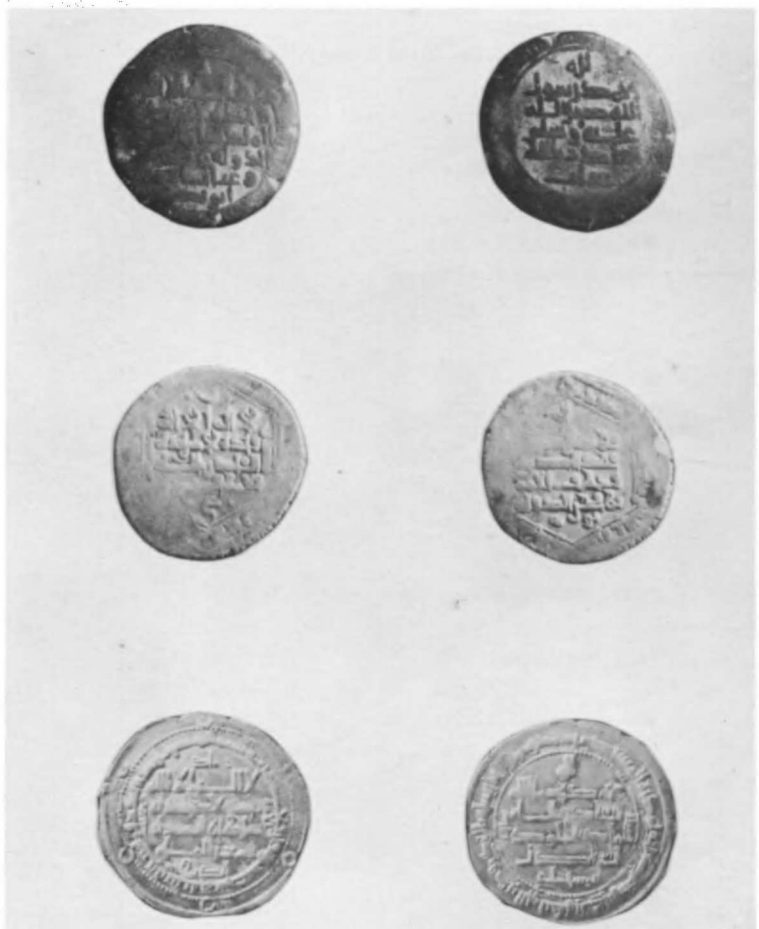
617 Unc. mint and date

Majd al daulah Abu Talib Rustam **387 - 420**

مجد الدوله

patronymic : Fakhr al daulah بن فخر الدوله بويه

618 Unc. mint and date
Citing Caliph Al Qadir



Fourth generation

Sultan al daulah Abu Shuja **403 - 415**

سلطان الدوله ابو شجاع

619 Shiraz 415 شيراز

سلطان الدوله و معز الملة و معين الامة

و ملك الدين شاهانشاه ملك الملوك العادل ابو شجاع

Kakweyhids of Kurdistan

The Kakweyhids came, like the Buyids, from the mountains of Western Iran. During the years around AH 400 they occupied parts of Southwestern Iran from the Buyids but were soon obliged to acknowledge the suzerainty of the Seljuks by whom they were subsequently suppressed.

Zahir al din Abu Mansur Faramarz الامير فرامرز **433 - 443**

AV *Dinar (circa 3½ / 4 gm)*

620 - Isfahan 435 اصبهان

621 Citing Caliph Al Qa'im القايم بامر الله

Suzerain Tughril Beg Seljuk السلطان المعظم طغرلبك

Post Abbasid Coinage of the Eastern Provinces

Large tracts of Afghanistan and Transoxiana enjoyed local autonomy under the Tahirid Amirs (205 - 259) who, however, acknowledged themselves technically vassals of the Abbasid Caliphs. Various moves towards independance were also intermittently manifest in the South-west Afghan province of Seistan, a region that was given more definitive independance by Ya'qub ibn Al Layth al Saffar (the Coppersmith) in 254 (867). He was an erstwhile brigand who had risen to importance in the service of the local governor. During the next few years Ya'qub extended his sway over Herat, then occupied Fars (including Shiraz) and extended his suzerainty over Northern Afghanistan (Tokharestan and Balkh). He deprived the Tahirids of their remaining possessions (Nishapur) in 259 (872), went on to occupy Tabaristan from its 'Alid governors, and declared his independance from the Caliphate. Ya'qub died in 265 following a defeat at the hands of the Caliphal army and was succeeded by his brother 'Amr who retained control over Seistan, Fars and Kurdistan. A new power now appeared on the scene in Transoxiana in the form of the Samanids. The House of Saman originated at Balkh and rose to prominence when four brothers were rewarded for services to the Caliph Al Mamun by appointment to provincial governorships in 204 (819): Nuh ibn Asad received Samarkand, Ahmad received Ferghana, Yahya received Al Shash and Ilyas received Herat. Ahmad rose to dominance and added Samarkand to his own domain when Nuh died; he also conquered Kashgar. However, all members of the House of Saman remained loyal to their local sovereigns, the Tahirids. Ahmad's son Nasr succeeded his father as governor of Samarkand and its dependancies in 250 and later assumed independance in Transoxiana when the Tahirid Emirate was destroyed by the Saffarid uprising in 259 (872). This situation was recognised by the Caliph who confirmed Nasr in Transoxiana (261) and requested his assistance against the Saffarids whose advance westwards was threatening Bagdad. Nasr's brother Isma'il (279 - 295) defeated 'Amr the Saffarid in 287 and finally destroyed the pretensions of his grandson Tahir in 290 (903). This gave the Samanids control over Khorasan and Seistan. During the course of the next few years the Samanids also succeeded in conquering south-western Saffarid territories as far as Fars, provinces they were soon to lose to the Buyids (320 - 454). In the northwest the fall of the Saffarids gave their Samanid conquerors control of the south Caspian coastlands (Gurgan and Tabaristan) but these were soon to fall to the Ziyarids (315 - c. 483). After losing their western provinces to the Buyids and the Ziyarids the frontiers of the Samanid Emirate remained fairly stable. The Emirate suffered, however, from internal problems provoked by the importation of large numbers of Turkish slaves from the steppe lands of Central Asia; slaves who often rose to hold high offices, particularly in military circles. At the same time Provincial Governors in the Samanid Emirate tended to acquire steadily increasing power at the expense of Central Government. Benefitting from this situation one family of erstwhile Turkish slaves, the Ghaznavids, was able to establish a virtually autonomous south-east Afghan principality within the Samanid realm. From this foothold Mahmud of Ghazni was later able to establish his authority over the whole of Afghanistan (389) at the same time as the Ilak Khans (Qarakhanids), migrating from further east conquered the northern provinces of the Samanid Amirate (394).

Northern Persia had been lost to the Samanids when Mardawij ibn Ziyar (316 - 323) assumed independance and founded his Ziyarid Emirate based on the south Caspian provinces of Gurgan and Tabaristan, an emirate that initially extended southwards to include Hamadan and Isfahan. Mardawij assisted the Buyid rise to independance in Western Iran (320) but thereby forfieted his own western provinces. The Ziyarid Emirate, thenceforth restricted to the South Caspian provinces persisted until the rise of the Ghaznavids. During this time the capital, Jurjan, was more than once attacked by Viking traders making maritime raids across the Caspian.

Beyond the Afghan provinces of the Tahirids and the Saffarids lay the south-east Afghan plateau and, marching down the pass from Kandahar, the lowlands of Sind. Sind, the most distant province of the Abbasid Caliphate was administered by its own line of provincial governors. Although Sind lay beyond the Abbasid province of Seistan the most accessible route of communication, via Kandahar, lay through territory that never owed allegiance to the Caliphate. The south-east Afghan plateau was the Hephthalite Kingdom of Zabul, the last remnant of Hephthalite sovereignty in Afghanistan, a realm that metamorphosed into the realm of the Shahi kings who issued an extensive series of silver coins bearing 'Bull and Horseman' designs from about AD 750. Shahi issues bearing the name Spalapati Deva continue from Hephthalite series and, together with those bearing the name Khudavayaka, appear to have been struck in Afghanistan whereas Shahi issues inscribed Samanta Deva and Vakka Deva were probably all struck in Pakistan. The Afghan part of the Shahi realm (Kabul, Ghazni and perhaps Kandahar) was conquered by the Samanids soon after their definitive defeat of the Saffarids in 290. The Samanids continued issuing a scanty 'Bull and Horseman' coinage in this newly conquered province; some such coins bearing the name Khudavayaka with the additional Arabic word 'Adl (Just currency) and other coins bearing the name of the reigning Caliph Al Muqtadir (295 - 320). From 351 (962) this region, the south-east Afghan plateau was controlled by the Ghaznavids who continued to acknowledge nominal Samanid sovereignty until 389; some of their coins continued to bear traditional 'Bull and Horseman' designs.

Meanwhile Sind had also become an indepandant Emirate, an event that took place a few years after the rise of the Saffarids (254 : 867) made Caliphal supervision of this distant province impractical. The Amirs of Sind struck their own coinage during the period circa 257 to 400; the period between the Omayyad-Abbasid governors of Sind (AH 42 - 257), a line of governors whose names are known from dynastic lists but who do not appear to have struck their own coins, and the Ghaznavid occupation of Sind.

The Saffarids of Seistan

Ya'qub ibn Al Layth Al Saffar	253	867
'Amr ibn Al Layth	265	879
Tahir ibn Mohammed ibn 'Amr	288	901
(eastern provinces occupied by the Samanids in 290)		
Al Layth ibn 'Ali ibn Al Layth	296	908
Mohammed ibn 'Ali	298	910
definitive suppression by the Samanids	298	911
'Amr ibn Ya'qub ibn Mohammed ibn 'Amr (revolt)	299	912
suppressed	300	913

Saffarid resurgence during the late Samanid period

Ahmad ibn Mohammed (Governor)	310	922
Khalaf ibn Ahmad	352	963
Ghazanavid occupation	393	1003

Later Saffarids - Kings of Nimruz

Nasr ibn Ahmad	420	1029
(vassal of the Ghaznavids and then of the Seljuqs)		
Baha al daulah Tahir ibn Nasr	465	1073
Baha al daulah Khalaf ibn Nasr	482	1090
Taj al din Nasr	c. 496	c. 1103
Shams al din Ahmad (?Mohammed)	559	1164
Taj al din Harb	562	1167
Shams al din Bahram Shah	612	1215
Taj al din Nasr	618	1221
Mongol conquest by Genghiz Khan	618	1221
(for the later Kings of Nimruz vide infra)		

The Ziyarids of Tabaristan and Gurgan

Mardawij ibn Ziyar	316	928
Zahir al daulah Abu al Mansur Vushmegir ibn Ziyar	323	935
Zahir al daulah Beestun ibn Vushmegir	356	967
Shams al Ma'ali Jabus ibn Vushmegir	367	978
Falak al Ma'ali Manuchahr ibn Kabus	402	1012
Anushirwan ibn Kabus	420 - 434	1029-42
subject to the Ghaznavids from 421, then to the Seljuqs		
dynasty extinguished circa 483		

The Samanids of Transoxiana

Nasr I ibn Ahmad	261	874
(Governor of Samarkand since 250)		
Isma'il ibn Ahmad	279	892
Ahmad ibn Isma'il	295	907
Nasr II ibn Ahmad	301	913
Nuh I ibn Nasr	331	942
'Abd al Malik I ibn Nuh	343	954
Mansur I ibn Nuh	350	961
Nuh II ibn Mansur	366	976
Mansur II ibn Nuh	387	997
'Abd al Malik II ibn Nuh	389	999
Dispossessed of Afghanistan by Mahmud of Ghazni in 389		
and of Transoxiana by the Ilak Khans during the early 390's		

The Ghaznavids

Vassals of the Samanids		
Alptegin	351	962
Ishak	352	963
Balkategin	355	966
Piri	362	972
Sebuktegin	366	976
Isma'il ibn Sebuktegin	387 - 388	997-98
Independant Amirs		
Mahmud ibn Sebuktegin		
Sayf al daulah (Samanid Governor of Khorasan)	384	994
Yemin al daulah (independant sovereign)	389	999
Jalal al daulah Mohammed ibn Mahmud	421	1030
Shihab al daulah Mas'aud ibn Mahmud	421	1031
Jalal al daulah Mohammed (2nd. reign)	432	1041
Shihab al daulah Modud ibn Mas'aud	432	1041
Mas'aud II ibn Modud	441	1050
Baha al daulah 'Ali ibn Mas'aud I	441	1050
'Izz al daulah 'Abd al Rashid ibn Mahmud	441	1050
Qiwam al daulah Tughril (usurper)	444	1053
Jamal al daulah Farrukhzad ibn Mas'aud I	444	1053
Zahir al daulah Ibrahim ibn Mas'aud I	451	1059
'Ala al daulah Mas'aud III ibn Ibrahim	492	1099
Kamal al daulah Shirzad ibn Mas'aud III	508	1115
Sultan al daulah Arslan Shah ibn Mas'aud III	509	1115
Yemin al daulah Bahram Shah ibn Mas'aud III	512	1118
Mu'izz al daulah Khusru Shah ibn Bahram Shah	547	1152
Taj al daulah Khusru Malik ibn Khusru Shah	555	1160
conquered by the Ghorids	582	1186

The Simjurids

Samanid governors of Khorasan; intermittently semi-autonomous

Ibrahim ibn Simjur	310	922
Mohammed ibn Ibrahim Simjuri	344 - 378	955-988
Mohammed ibn Mohammed ibn Ibrahim Simjuri	374	984
(also called Abu 'Ali Mohammed)		
suppressed by the Ghaznavids	389	998

The Banijurids (Abu Daudids) of Tokharestan

Governors for the Saffarids, then the Samanids; semi-autonomous
(Anderaba and sometimes Balkh, Bamian and Panjhir)

Daud ibn Al 'Abbas	233	847
Saffarid occupation	258	871
Abu Daud Mohammed ibn Ahmad ibn Banijur	c. 260	c. 873
Ahmad ibn Mohammed ibn Ahmad	270	883
Ja'far ibn Ahmad ibn Mohammed (in Khuttal)	310	922

Saffarids

Ya'qub ibn Al Layth **254 - 265**
يعقوب

AR *Dirhem (2.9 gm)*

622 Panjhir 260 پنجهير
Amir's name below Kalima

'Amr ibn Al Layth **265 - 287**
عمر بن الليث

AR *Dirhems (3 / 3½ gm)*

623 Fars 2x8 فارس
Amir's name below Kalima
Citing Caliph Al Mu'tamid (256-279)

624 Fars, unc. date فارس
Amir's name without patronymic

Tahir ibn Mohammed ibn 'Amr **287 - 296**
طاهر بن محمد

AR *Dirhems (3 / 3½ gm)*

625 Shiraz 289 شيراز

626 - 627 Fars 294 فارس

Saffarid Rebel

Ahmad ibn 'Abdallah Al Kohistani **267 - 269**

AR *Heavy Dirhem (5 gm)*

628 Nishapur 267 نيشاپور
بالنصر الملک و القدره لله الحوا و العوبالله
الوضی الحمد عبد الله و الطفر

Al Kohistani struck heavy dirhems at Nishapur in 267, 268 and 269 and at Herat in 268.

Banijurids (Abu Daudids)

The Banijurid family governed the Anderabah valley in the northern Hindu Kush, an important silver mining region, and sometimes extended their sway northwards over Balkh. Family allegiance changed from the Tahirids to the Saffarids in 259 and then from the Saffarids to the Samanids in 290. The overlord's name was often omitted from the coins

Ahmad ibn Mohammed ibn Ahmad **circa 270 - 310**

احمد بن محمد بن احمد

Fraehn and Markoff read the complete name as Ahmad ibn Mohammed ibn Yahya on Balkh dirhems of 295 and 297. This reading is possible on one of the coins cited below but 'Ahmad ibn Mohammed ibn Ahmad' is more likely.

AR *Dirhems (3 gm)*

629 Anderabah 270 اندرابه
Ahmad ibn Mohammed below Kalima احمد بن محمد

630 Anderabah 278 اندرابه
Caliph Al Mu'tamid: Banijurid not cited
Bismillah commences at 6 o'clock

631 (Andera)bah 292
Caliph Al Muktafi
Samanid Isma'il ibn Ahmad اسمعيل بن احمد
Banijurid Ahmad ibn Mohammed ibn Ahmad
احمد بن محمد بن احمد

Ziyarids

Beestun ibn Washmegir **356 - 366**

بستون بن وسمگر

AR *Dirhems (c. 4 / 4½ gm)*

632 Saria 359 ساريه

633 Saria 361

634 Astarabad 3xx استراباد

Amirs of Sind — circa AH 257 - 400 / AD 870 - 1009

AE Fals (c. ½ / 1 gm)

Daud

635 obv داود
rev. unc. legend

Uncertain ruler

636 Unc. legend: rev. ornamental design

Ahmad or Mohammed

637 Legend incl. ...حمد
rev. ornamental design

AR Fractional dirhems (circa 0.5 gm)

Jituda

638 Bilingual
Obv. Nagari : Jituda
Rev. Arabic : ولى الـ.....وكل على الله

Ahmad

639 - 641 obv لااله الا الله وحده لاشريك له
rev. محمد رسول الله احمد

'Abdallah

642 - 643 obv. لااله الا الله وحده لاشريك له
rev. لله محمد رسول الله الامير عبد الله

644 - 646 obv الله ولى عبدالله و ناصره
rev. الله محمد رسول الله الامير عبدالله

'Umar

647 - 649 obv. الله ولى عمر و ناصره
rev. الله محمد رسول الله الامير عمر

650 - 653 obv. الله يثق عمر و فه النصر
rev. الله محمد رسول الله عمر

'Ali

654 - 656 obv. الله يثق على و فه النصر
rev. الله محمد رسول الله على

'Abd Al Rahman

657 - 658 obv. الله نفه عبد الرحمن و ناصره
rev. الله محمد رسول الله عبد الرحمن

Mohammed

659 - 660 obv. الله نفه محمد و ناصره
rev. الله محمد رسول الله محمد

Samanids

Anonymous 'Bull and Horseman' silver coins struck in the Kabul - Ghazni region circa AH 300 - 351 (AD 912 - 962).

AR 3 gm (probably a dirhem)

In the name of Khudavayaka : with additional Arabic

661 - obv. Bull seated left : Sri Khudavayaka
662 ศ্রী ষ দ ব ঢ ক

rev. Horseman right: behind ঘ

: in front Arabic : عدل

The better known, but equally rare, 'Bull and Horseman' coins bearing the name of the Caliph Al Muqtadir are not represented here.

Standard Islamic coinage of the Samanids

Isma'il ibn Ahmad اسمعيل بن احمد **279 - 295**

AR Dirhems (3 gm)

663 Al Shash (Tashkent) 282 الشاش

664 Al Shash 283

665 Al Shash 296 (sic)

AE Fals

666 Samarkand 286 سمرقند

rev. margin مما امر به الامير اسمعيل بن احمد اعخه الله

Ahmad ibn Isma'il احمد بن اسمعيل **295 - 301**

AR Dirhems (3 gm)

667 Al Shash 299 الشاش

Nasr II ibn Ahmad **301 - 331**
نصر بن احمد

AR *Dirhems (3 to 3½ gm)*

668 Samarkand 306 سمرقند

669 Samarkand 309

670 Ma'dan 317 معدت
(probably Ma'dan Panjhir)

AR *Multiple dirhems (c. 9 gm)*
Struck in the silver mining regions of the Hindu Kush

671 Al Ma'dan, undated (330-1) المعدت
(Mitchiner M.1 : normal dirhems were struck at Ma'dan Panjhir until 329; thereafter Multiple Dirhems)

672 Barj Kishm (Fortress of Kishm), undated (AH 320-6).
برجقشم
Citing Balkategin, governor of NE. Afghan provinces from AH 320 to 326 (lower rev.) بلكا تكين
Caliph Al Radi
(Mitchiner KS.1) بسم الله رضى هذا الدرهم ببرجقشم

AE *Fals*

673 Bokhara 304 بخارا

674 Bokhara 306

Nuh I ibn Nasr **331 - 343**

نوح بن نصر

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*

675 Nishapur 331 نیشاپور
citing Caliph Al Muttaqi (329-33) المتقی

AR *Multiple dirhems (circa 11 - 12 gm)*

676 Kura Badakhshan, undated (KB.1)
Provincial governor Al Harith (obv) الحرث
الدرهم کوره بدخشان

677 Kura Badakhshan nd. (KB.2)
slightly modified bismillah الدرهم بکوره بدخشان

All Multiple Dirhems of Nuh ibn Nasr were struck at mints situated in Badakhshan province; the eastern end of the North Afghan plateau.

678 Al Ma'dan nd. (M.2) المعدن

679 Al Ma'dan nd. (M.3)

Multiple dirhems provided a peculiar form of local coinage in the provinces of the Hindu Kush during the 4th. century AH. At this time the Samanid realm was suffering from the economic problem that much of its silver, mainly in the form of coined dirhems, was being exported westwards to end up in Viking lands where many hoards have been found (vide infra). This factor stimulated exploitation of silver mines within the Samanid realm and the most important of these were situated at Panjhir and other sites in the Hindu Kush. These large silver coins of indifferent quality appear to have provided a means whereby newly mined silver was rapidly converted into a readily utilisable form. The earliest Multiple Dirhems, struck during the 320's AH for the Samanid Amir Nasr ibn Ahmad, are intermediate in weight and general form between normal issues and the fully evolved Multiple Dirhems of Nuh ibn Nasr's reign. Two of these early issues bear the names of local Turkish governors, Balkategin (AH 320 - 326: KS 1: coin 672) and Qarategin (AH 326 - 330: KS 2).

680 Al Ma'dan nd. (M.4) المعدن
Provincial governor Al Harith ibn Harb (obv. XII, VI)
الحرث بن حرب

681 Al Ma'dan nd. (M.5) : obv. 'Jid' جيد

682 Al Ma'dan Panj(hir) nd. (M.6) المعدن پنج
Nuh ibn Nasr repeated on obv. نوح بن نصر

683 Al Ma'dan Panj nd. (M.30) المعدن پنج
Caliph Al Ta'i الطايع
rev. margin Koran VII, 54

684 Barj Kishm nd. (KS.2) برجقشم
same aberrant bismillah as KS.1 (supra)
بسم الله رضى هذا الدرهم ببرجقشم

685 Kishm (Qishm) nd. (KS.15) : abbreviated mint name
بسم الله ضرب هذا الدرهم بق
obv. Jad جد

686 Jurm nd. (JR.1) جورم
Gov. Al Harith ibn Harb (obv.) الحرث بن حرب
Al Mashriq (The East: on obv) المشرق

'Abd al Malik ibn Nuh **343 - 350**
عبد الملک بن نوح

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*
687 Nishapur 344 نيشاپور

AE *Fals*
688 Bokhara 348 بخارا
Governor Qatakin قتكيت

Mansur I ibn Nuh **350 - 365**
منصور بن نوح

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*
689 Nishapur 361 نيشاپور
Simjurid governor of Khorasan Mohammed ibn
Ibrahim Simjuri II (344-78) الولى محمد

AR *Dirhems (circa 3 - 5 gm.: often slightly base)*
690 Al Shash 357 الشاش

691 Samarkand 351 سمرقند

692 Bokhara 354 بخارا

693 Bokhara 358 بخارا

694 Balkh 365 بلخ

AR *Multiple dirhems (c. 11 - 12 gm. : sl. base)*

695 Kura Badakhshan nd. (KB.4) كوره بدخشان
Governor Al Harith (obv.) الحرث

696 Kura Badakhshan nd. (KB.8) كوره بدخشان
Gov. Al Harith ibn Harb (XII, VI) الحرث بن حرب

697 Kura Badakhshan nd. (KB.24)
decorated obv. inner border with inscr. above & below
Kalima : - نصر من الله و فتح قريب

698 Al Ma'dan nd. (M.10) المعدن
Gov. Al Harith ibn Harb (III, IX) الحرث بن حرب

699 Al Ma'dan nd. (M.11) المعدن
sim. with الموفق بالنعم

700 Kishm (Qishm) nd. (KS.16) : abbreviated mint name
بسم الله ضرب هذا الدرهم بق
obv. 'Jad' جد

701 No mint name (NO.2)
'double reverse' issue with one face engraved in standard script and the other face in stylised script.

702 Al Gharjistan nd. (GH.1) الغرجستان
obv. يكفي توكل

703 Kura Gharjistan nd. (GH.2) كوره غارجستان
Local governor Shahr Amir Nuh شهر امير نوح

AE *Fals*

704 Bokhara 3x3 بخارا

705 Bokhara 358

706 Bokhara 358 : amplified bismillah
بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلس ببخارا
على يدى ابى بكر سنه ثمان و خمسين و ثلثماه

Nuh II ibn Mansur **366 - 387**
نوح بن منصور

AV *Dinar (4.3 gm)*

707 Nishapur 377 نيشاپور
Simjurid governor of Khorasan Nasir al daulah Abu al Hasan Mohammed ibn Ibrahim ibn Simjur (372 - 377).
الولى ناصر الدوله

AR *Dirhems (c. 3 - 5 gm)*

708 Bokhara 379 بخارا

709 Balkh 372 بلخ

710 Balkh 383 بلخ

711 - 712 Balkh 387

AR Multiple Dirhems (c. 10 - 12 gm)

a) Badakhshan province:

Rev. field: the Samanid Amir only

713 Kura Badakhshan, nd. (KB 11) كوره بدخشان
Governor Al Harith ibn Harb cited XII + VI
(obv.) الحرث بن حرب

714 sim. (KB 13) with additional religious epithets

715 Al Ma'dan Panj(hir), nd. (M 17) المعدن پنج

Simjurid governor of Khorasan Mohammed (VI) محمد
Governor of Badakhshan Al Harith ibn Harb (III, IX). Both cited around rev. type
الحرث بن حرب

716 sim. (M 16) but without governors' names

717 Jurm, nd. (JR 2) جورم
Obv.: Al Mashriq المشرق
Epithet appears on all coins with this mint name

The Arabic characters of this mint name can with equal validity be read 'KURaH' or 'JURM', both readings being consistent with the letter forms found on coins of this series. Whether these coins, which form a coherent small series, should be attributed to Kura (Badakhshan) or to the nearby town of Jirm is thus a question of personal interpretation.

718 No mint name (NO 3)
obv. margin Koran XXX, 3 - 4
rev. margin Koran IX, 33

b) Badakhshan province:
Rev. field: Caliph Al Ta'i + Samanid Amir
(Al Ta'i, deposed in AH 381, was recognised by the Samanids until the end of their dynasty)

719 Al Ma'dan Jar(baya), nd. (M 21) المعدن جر
Gov. Al Harith ibn Harb (III, IX) on rev.
The silver mining town of Jarbaya lay close to the more important Panjhir silver mines.

720 Al Ma'dan, nd. (M 20) المعدن
Simjurid gov. of Khorasan - Hami Mohammed - حامي محمد
on rev. (XII, VI)
Gov. Al Harith ibn Harb (III, IX) الحرث بن حرب

721 Yumgan, nd. (YM 4) يمگان
An official reverse die and a locally engraved obverse die with stylised inscription. Coins of this series are provisionally attributed to the town of Yumgan in Eastern Badakhshan.

c) Badakhshan province:
Rev. field: Caliph Al Ta'i + Samanid Amir + Governor of Badakhshan Al Harith ibn Harb

722 Kura Badakhshan, nd. (KB 17) كوره بدخشان
Gov. Al Harith also cited in obv. field الحرث

723 Kura Badakhshan, nd. (KB 16) كوره بدخشان
rev. marginal inscription modified
The most commonly used reverse design

Mint organisation in Badakhshan province.
Activity at the various mints in this province was controlled by a monopoly in the engraving of reverse dies which were distributed from the chief mint (Kura Badakhshan). Most reverse designs are common to all mints in the province, apart from a small number specific to Kura Badakhshan, and there are reverse die links between many coins struck at different mints; apparently because copies (reproduced by hubbing) of the official master die were despatched from

724 Kura Badakhshan, nd. (KB 19)
Gov. Al Harith ibn Harb also cited round obv.

Kura Badakhshan to the various secondary mints. Obverse dies, on the other hand, appear to have been engraved locally and show a wide range of style and technical ability. The three chief mints at Kura Badakhshan, Al Ma'dan and Kishm produced dies of reasonable quality but lesser mints that can be provisionally linked with the towns of Zaybak and Yumgan in the eastern part of the province combined standard official reverse dies with local obverse dies whose quality verges on barbarous.

725 Kura Badakhshan, nd. (KB 20) كوره بدخشان
Simjurid gov: of Khorasan Al Wali Mohammed
cited in obv. field الولي محمد

A range of minor varieties of this reverse type are shown by the coins of Kura Badakhshan presented here. Coins from the other mints in this province are shown with the commonest variant of this standard design. All coins were struck from official replicas of the reverse Master die engraved at Kura Badakhshan and distributed from there to the various mints. Note the reverse die links.

726 Kura Badakhshan, nd. (KB 26)
ornamental inner border on obv.:
inscr. above & below Kalima -
نصر من الله و فتح قريب

727 Al Ma'dan, nd. (M 25) المعدن

728 Al Ma'dan, nd. (M 26) المعدن
Simjurid gov. of Khorasan Hami Mohammed (XII, VI) on obv. حامي محمد

729 Suradiq Kishm, nd. (KS 8) سرد قشم
(Encampment of Kishm)

730 Zebak, nd. (ZB 3) زبک
Combination of an official reverse die and a locally produced obverse die with stylised inscriptions. The epithet 'Jid' above the obverse Kalima and a star (not visible on this coin) above the obverse type characterise this series which can be provisionally attributed to the town of Zaybak in eastern Badakhshan. جيد

731 Yumgan, nd. (YM 6) يمگان
see note to previous coin; also previous issue of this town

732 Andijaragh Kura, nd. (AD 1) انديجرغ كره
obv. حسبي ربي
A mint on the north bank of the River Oxus that was, for a while, administered from Badakhshan.

d) Tokharestan province:
(West of Badakhshan: all coins struck in this province were dated: contrast with Badakhshan)

733 **Anderabah 367 (AN.4)** اندرابه
Governor of Tokharestan Sahlan ibn Maktum سهلات بن مكتوم

734 **Anderabah 374 (AN.9)**
Governor Sahlan ibn Maktum
rev. لله محمد رسول الله الملك لله العز لله

735 - **Anderabah 378 (AN.10)** اندرابه
736 **Governor Sahlan ibn Maktum** سهلات بن مكتوم

737 **Walwaliz 370 (W.1)** ولوايليز
Samanid Chamberalin Faiq فايق

Local (Simjurid) issues of NE. Afghanistan
AH 384 - 388

These issues, citing neither the Samanid nor the Ghaznavid Amir were almost certainly struck for Abu 'Ali Mohammed Simjuri III, Nasir al daulah, who had been deposed as Governor of Khorasan during 384 in favour of Sayf al din Mahmud of Ghazni. Despite his deposition Abu 'Ali retained some power for several years during the troubled period of the Samanid - Ghaznavid succession.

Nasir al daulah (Abu 'Ali Mohammed Simjuri III) with Mansur ibn Al Harith **circa 384 - 388**

AR *Multiple Dirhem (c. 11 / 12 gm)*

738 Kura Badakhshan, no date كوره بدخشان
Simjurid : Nasir al daulah ناصر الدوله
Gov. of Badakhshan : Mansur ibn Al Harith منصور بن الحرث
Neither Samanid nor Ghaznavid cited

'Ubaid

AR *Multiple Dirhem*

739 Badakhshan بدخشان
Shi'ite Kalima ending : علي ولي الله
'Ubaid (prob. Abu 'Ali) عبيد
Neither Caliph, Samanid nor Ghaznavid cited : an omission consistent with the adoption of the Shi'ite form of Kalima by a local dignitary wishing to express his own importance. (Bull. Soc. Fr. de Num. 1974)

Samanid - Ghaznavid coinage of N. Afghanistan

During the years 384 to 389 the Ghaznavids were in effective control of Northern Afghanistan but still acknowledged Samanid suzerainty. Sayf al daulah Mahmud ibn Sebuktegin of Ghazni was Governor of Khorasan for the Samanid Amir Nuh ibn Mansur and his successor Mansur ibn Nuh. Most North Afghan coins of this period, 384 - 389, bear the name of either Nuh or Mansur alongside that of Mahmud: a few bear Sebuktegin's name, having been struck during his north Afghan campaign of 384. Other scarce issues were struck in the name of Bektuzun who was Governor of Khorasan for a few months during 387 and Ism'il ibn Sebuktegin who was in conflict with his brother Mahmud following their father's death in 387.

AV *Dinars (4.3 gm)*

740 - Nishapur 387 نيشابور
741 Mansur ibn Nuh (387 - 9) منصور بن نوح
with Abu al Fawaris Bektuzun (387) ابو الفوارس بكتوزت

AR *Dirhems (3 / 5 gm)*

742 Balkh 388 بلخ
Mansur ibn Nuh (387 - 9) منصور بن نوح
with Al Wali Sayf al daulah Mahmud: sy. sword الولي سيف الدوله محمود

743 Balkh 389 (early part of year) بلخ
Mahmud still bore the title Sayf al daulah when this issue was struck. On coins struck later in the year 389 Mahmud was independant of the Samanids and bore the new title 'Yemin al daulah'.

AR *Multiple drihems (c. 11 / 12 gm)*

744 Kura Badakhshan, no date (384) كوره بدخشان
Sebuktegin سبكتگين
(KB. 21)

745 Al Ma'dan, no date (384) المعدن
Sebuktegin
(M. 29)

746 Andijaragh Kura, no date (AD. 2)
اندیجرغ کره
obv. epithet حسبی ربی
Provincial gov. : Harb غیاث حرب
Sebuktegin was only in Northern Afghanistan during the year 384. Apart from these issues he was also cited on Multiple Dirhems struck at Andarabah dated 384.

747 Kura Badakhshan, no date (384 - 9) كوره بدخشان
Sayf al daulah Mahmud سیف الدوله و ناصره
(KB. 22)

748 Anderabah 385 اندرابه سنه خمس و ثما
Citing Nuh ibn Mansur نوح بن منصور
Sayf al daulah Mahmud سیف الدوله و ناصره
(AN. 12)

749 Anderabah 385
Sim. but one dot instead of 3 on obv. (AN. 13)

750 Anderabah 388 اندرابه سنه ثم ثم ثلثه
Citing Mansur ibn Nuh منصور بن نوح
Sayf al daulah Mahmud سيف الدوله محمود
Gov. Balkategin بلكا تگين
(AN 14.) symbol sword.

751 Anderabah 388
Sim. but date written ثم ثم
(AN. 15)

The Ghaznavids 351 - 583

The Ghaznavids, originally Turkish slaves of the Samanids, established themselves around Ghazni in SE. Afghanistan from the mid 4th. century and grew increasingly powerful under the leadership of Sebuktegin and his son Mahmud until they were able to replace their erstwhile Samanid masters as the sovereigns of Afghanistan. Mahmud later made substantial conquests in what is now Pakistan, from Sind to Peshawar, and later campaigned as far as Mathura. The western provinces of the Ghaznavids were lost to the Seljuks during the 420's and 430's and later remaining Afghan provinces became the domain of the Ghorids (556 : 1161). Shortly after this Mohammed ibn Sam Ghori occupied NW. India.

Sebuktegin **366 - 387**

AR *Dirhem (c. 3 gm)*

752 Farwan 381 فروان
Citing Caliph Al Ta'i الطايع لله
Samanid Nuh ibn Mansur نوح بن منصور
Sebuktegin محمد رسول الله نوح بن منصور سبكتگين

753 Unc. mint, date xx5

Isma'il اسمعيل **387 - 388**

AR *Dirhem (3. gm)*

754 No mint or date
Caliph Al Ta'i الطايع لله
Samanid Mansur ibn Nuh
Isma'il محمد رسول الله منصور بن نوح اسمعيل

Mahmud **388 - 421**

Before 388 Mahmud was not the Ghaznavid Amir and did not strike any Ghaznavid style coinage. He only issued north Afghan coins in his capacity of Governor of Khorasan. Mahmud's Ghaznavid coinage commenced with his assumption of independance in 389. At the same time he adopted the new title 'Yemin al daulah' given by the Caliph Al Qadir (381 - 422), whom he now acknowledged for the first time.

AV *Dinar (c. 3.7 gm)*

755 Nishapur 389 نیشاپور
Caliph Al Qadir القادر بالله
Yemin al daulah Mahmud
یمین الدوله و امین الملة ابو القسم و امیر المومنین

756 Nishapur 391

757 Nishapur 400

758 Nishapur 408 نیشاپور

759 Nishapur 417

AR *Dirhems (3 gm) : North Afghan type*

760 Balkh 390 بلخ

761 - Balkh 392
762 This issue bears an amplified Omayyad style Kalima on the obverse (Koran CXII) and the Bismillah on the rev. لله احد الله الصمد لم یلد و لم یولد
و لم یکن له کفوا احد

763 Balkh 394 بلخ

764 Bamian 405 بامیان

AR ***Multiple Dirhems (c. 11 / 12 gm)***

765 - 766 **Anderabah 389** اندرابه سنه تسع و تما و ثلث
Caliph Al Qadir القادر بالله
Yemin al daulah Mahmud
Gov. Balkategin بلكا تگين

يمين الدوله و امين الملة محمود

AR ***Dirhems (3 gm) : Ghazni - Farwan type***

767 Farwan (above rev. legend) فروات
Caliph Al Qadir and Yemin al daulah Mahmud
محمد رسول الله القادر بالله يمين الدوله محمود

768 Kur Ghazna (3)95 كور غزنه

769 - 770 No mint name

771 No mint name
يمين الدوله و نظام الدين و ابو القاسم محمود

AE ***Fals***

772 Gharjistan 405 بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلس
around Kalima بخرجستان سنه خمس و اربعمائه

773 Kur Ghazna 405 كور غزنه
Sim.
Rev. Mahmud's name and titles in arabesque

AR *Dirhem (3 gm) : Bi-lingual issue*

773a Mahmudpur (ie. Lahore), 418 محمودپور

Mohammed (421) under Mahmud (388 - 421)

AE *Fals*

774 No mint or date
Mohammed محمد ناصر الدين
Mahmud يمين الدوله ابو القسم

Jalal al daulah Mohammed **421**

AR *Dirhem (3 gm)* ابو احمد محمد رسول الله جلال الدوله

775 No mint or date و جمال الملة محمد بن محمود
Caliph Al Qadir
Jalal al daulah wa Jamal al Mala Mohammed ibn Mahmud

Nasir al din Masa'ud **421 - 432**

ناصر دين الله مسعود

AV *Dinar (3.7 gm)*

776 Nishapur 425 نيشاپور

AR *Dirhem (3 gm) : Ghazni - Farwan type*

777 No mint or date

Billon Dirhem (3 gm) : Rajput Bull & Horseman type

778 Masa'ud above Horseman مسعود
Sri Samanta Deva above Bull

AR *Fractional Dirhem (0.5 gm) : Sind type*

779 No mint or date

الملك السلطان مسعود

Shihab al daulah Modud **432 - 446**

شهاب الدوله و فخر الامه ابو الفتح مودود

AV *Dinar (3.7 gm)*

780 Ghazna 436 غزنه
Caliph Al Qaim القائم بامر الله

AR *Dirhem (3 gm) : Ghazni - Farwan type*

781 - 783 No mint or date

Billon Dirhem (3 gm) : Rajput Bull type

784 - 785 Bull with Sri Samanta Deva above
rev. name & titles

AR *Fractional dirhem (c. 0.5 gm) : Sind type*

786 No mint or date

محمد رسول الله القائم بالله مودود

Jamal al daulah Farrukhzad **444 - 451**

جمال الدوله فرخزاد بن مسعود

AV *Dinar (3.7 gm)*

787 Kur Ghazna 444 كور غزنه
Caliph Al Qaim

Billon Dirhem (3 gm) : Rajput Bull type

788 No mint or date

AR *Fractional Dirhem (0.5 gm) : Sind type*

789 No mint or date

محمد رسول الله فرخزاد

Zahir al daulah Ibrahim **451 - 492**

يمين الدوله و ظهير الدوله ابرهيم

AV *Dinar (3.7 gm)*

790 Unc. mint and date
Caliph Al Mustazhir (487-512) المستظهر بالله

AR *Dirhem (3 gm) : Ghazni - Farwan type*

791 - 792 No mint or date

793 rev. السلطان الاعظم قاهر الملوك سيد السلاطين ابرهيم

Lead *Dirhem of Ghazni - Farwan type*

794 perhaps a contemporary imitation

Billon Dirhem (3 gm) : Rajput Bull type

795 No mint or date

سيبى السلطان الاعظم ابو المظفر ابرهيم

'Ala al daulah Masaud III **492 - 508**

السلطان العادل مولى السلاطين نظام الدين مسعود

AR *Debased dirhem (3 gm) : Ghazni - Farwan type*

796 No mint or date

Yemin al daulah Bahram Shah **512 - 547**

يمين الدوله بهرامشاه

AR *Debased dirhem (3 / 3½ gm) : Ghazni - Farwan type*

797 No mint or date
Caliph Al Mustazhir (487 - 512) المستظهر

798 No mint or date
Caliph Al Mustarshid (512 - 529) المسترشد

AR *Debased Half dirhems (1 / 1½ gm) : same locality*

799 - 801 Sim.

Taj al daulah Khusru Malik **555 - 586**

خسرو ملک تاج الدوله

Billon Dirhems (c. 3 / 3½ gm) : Pakistan

802 Legends only

803 Bull with Sri Samanta Deva above
السلطان الاعظم تاج الدوله خسرو ملک

804 - 805 Sim. but citing Caliph Al Mustanjid
ملک السلطان الاعظم المستنجيد خسرو

Later Saffarids of Seistan
(Kings of Nimruz) 460 - 622

A transient resurgence of this dynasty in the wake of the Ghaznavid demise and lasting until the Mongol invasion of 618. Remnants of the Saffarid dynasty, of which this was one resurgence, persisted until the 15th century, usually in submission to the more powerful rulers of the land. Coins struck during a later, post-Mongol, resurgence are cited below.

Taj al din Harb ibn Mohammed **562 - 612**

(vassal of the Ghorids)

Billon Dirhem (3 gm)

806 - 808 No mint or date
تاج حرب بن محمد الدين

Taj al din Nasr ibn Bahram Shah **AH 618 (AD 1221)**

killed during the Mongol invasion of 618. The dynasty was removed from power in 622.

Billon Dirhem (3 gm)

809 No mint or date

تاج نصر بن بهرامشاه الدين

The Ayyubid - Seljuq Period

The Ayyubids

The Ayyubid dynasty was founded in AH 564 (AD 1169) by one of its best known rulers, Al Nasir Salah al din Yusuf ibn Ayyub, the Saladin who was in combat with Richard I of England. Saladin, a Kurdish general of Mahmud ibn Zangi (Syria), had earlier annexed Egypt from the Fatimids on behalf of his master. He than declared his independance in Egypt during 564 and later annexed Syria in 570 on the death of his erstwhile Zangid master. The Ayyubid realm was divided on Saladin's death among his numerous relatives. However, one of Saladin's brothers, Al 'Adil, gradually acquired overal supremacy which he enjoyed until his own death in 615. Thereafter the Ayyubid realm was again sub-divided, this time among the offspring of Al 'Adil. The main groups of Ayyubids were those of Egypt, Damascus, Aleppo and Mesopotamia (Mayafarikin) but there were lesser branches established in Hamah, Hims and the Yemen. Ayyubid coinage, struck in gold, silver and copper, tended to adopt regionally distinctive designs; the hexagonal frames of Aleppo silver coins and the pictorial designs of Mayafarikin copper issues being two examples. During the 7 th. century AH north-eastern Ayyubid provinces (Mayafarikin, Damascus, Aleppo) passed to the Mongols while the south-western provinces (Egypt, Hamah, Hims) were taken over by erstwhile Ayyubid slaves, the Mamlukes.

House of Saladin

Al Nasir Salah al din Yusuf (Saladin)	564 - 589	1169-93
(Egypt)		
Al 'Aziz 'Imad al din 'Othman ibn Salah al din	589	1193
Al Mansur Mohammed ibn Al 'Aziz	595 - 596	1198-00
(Damascus)		
Al Afdal Nasir al din 'Ali ibn Salah al din	582 - 592	1186-96
(Aleppo)		
Al Zahir Ghiyath al din Ghazi ibn Salah al din	582	1186
Al 'Aziz Ghiyath al din Mohammed ibn Al Zahir	613	1216
Al Nasir Salah al din Yusuf ibn Al 'Aziz	634 - 658	1237 - 60
(Al 'Aziz occupied Damascus in 648: defeated by Mongols 658)		

House of Sephadin

Al 'Adil Sayf al din Abu Bakr ibn Ayyub	589 - 615	1193 - 18
(brother of Saladin: = Sephadin)		
Acquired Mesopotamia (Mayafarikin)	589	1193
Damascus	592	1196
Egypt	596	1200

Egypt and Damascus as separate provinces: 615 - 635

(Egypt)		
Al Kamil Mohammed ibn Al 'Adil	615 - 635	1218 - 38
(Damascus)		
Al Mu'azzam Sheraf al din 'Isa ibn Al 'Adil	615	1218
Al Nasir Salah al din Dawud	624	1227
Al Ashraf Musa ibn Al 'Adil (of Mesopotamia)	626	1229
Al Salih Isma'il ibn Al 'Adil	635	1238
Al Kamil Mohammed ibn Al 'Adil (of Egypt)	635	1238

Egypt and Damascus usually united : 635 - 650/58

Al 'Adil II, Sayf al din Abu Bakr ibn Al Kamil M.	635	1238
Al Salih Nejm al din Ayyub ibn Al Kamil Moh.	637	1239
(Al Salih Isma'il restored in Damascus	637 - 643)	
Al Mu'azzam Turan Shah ibn Al Salih Ayyub	647	1249
(Egypt)		
Al Ashraf Musa ibn Al Nasir Yusuf (of Aleppo)	648 - 650	1250 - 52
then Mamlukes		
(Damascus)		
Al Nasir Yusuf (of Aleppo)	648 - 658	1250 - 60
then Mongols		

Ayyubids of Mesopotamia

(Line of Sephadin)		
Al Awhad Nejm al din Ayyub ibn Al 'Adil	596	1200
Al Ashraf Muzaffer al din Musa ibn Al 'Adil	607	1210
Al Muzaffer Ghazi ibn Al 'Adil	617	1220
Al Kamil Nasir al din	642 - 658	1244 - 60
then Mongols		

Ayyubids of Hamah

Al Muzaffer I Taki al din 'Omar ibn Nur al din Shahanshah ibn Ayyub	574	1178
Al Mansur I Mohammed ibn 'Omar	587	1191
Al Nasir Kilij Arslan ibn Al Mansur	617	1220
Al Muzaffer II Taki al din Mahmud ibn Al Mansur	626	1229
Al Mansur II Mohammed ibn Al Muzaffer	642	1244
Al Muzaffer III Mahmud ibn Al Mansur	683 - 698	1284 - 99
then Mamlukes		

Ayyubids of Hims

(Line of Saladin)		
Mohammed ibn Shirkuh ibn Salah al din Yusuf	574	1178
Al Mujahid Shirkuh ibn Mohammed	581	1185
Al Mansur Ibrahim ibn Shirkuh	637	1240
Al Ashraf Musa ibn Al Mansur Ibrahim	644 - 661	1246 - 63
then Mamlukes		

Ayyubids of Yemen

Al Mu'azzam Shams al din Turan Shah	569	1174
Al 'Aziz Zahir al din Tughtigin	577	1181
Mu'izz al din Isma'il	593	1197
Al Nasir Ayyub	598	1202
Al Muzaffer Sulayman	611	1214
Al Masa'ud Salah al din	612 - 626	1215 - 29
then Rasulids		

Ayyubids of Diyarbakr (Hisn Keyfa and Amid)

Al Salih Nejm al din Ayyub	629	1232
Al Mu'azzam Turan Shah	636	1239
Al Muwahhid Taqi al din 'Abdallah ibn Turanshah	647	1249
Al Kamil Mohammed ibn 'Abdallah	682	1283
Al 'Adil Mujir al din Mohammed ibn Abu Bakr	?	?
Al 'Adil Shihab al din Ghazi ibn Mohammed	?	?
Al Salih Abu Bakr ibn Ghazi	?	?
Al 'Adil Fakhr al din Suleiman ibn Ghazi	780	1378
Al Ashraf Sharaf al din Ahmad ibn Suleiman	?	?
Al Salih Salah al din Khalil ibn Ahmad	836	1433
Al Kamil Ahmad ibn Khalil	856	1452
Al 'Adil Khalaf ibn Mohammed ibn Ahmad	?	?
Khalil ibn Suleiman ibn Ahmad	866	1462
Suleiman II ibn Khalil ibn Suleiman	?	?
Al Husayn ibn Khalil ibn Khalil	?	?
conquered by the Aq Qoyunlu	c. 875	c. 1480

Salah al din Al Nasir Yusuf ibn Ayyub **564 - 589**
(Saladin) الملك الناصر صلاح الدين يوسف بن ايوب

AV *Dinar (c. 4 gm)*

810 Al Iskendariyah 580 الاسكندريه
Circular areas and style derived from Fatimid coinage

AR *Dirhem (3 gm)*

811 Damascus 581 دمشق

812 Damascus 582
Rectangular areas

813 Aleppo 5xx حلب
Hexagonal areas

AE *Dirhems (c. 10 / 15 gm)*

814 No mint, 583 (Mesopotamia)
Lion left

815 No mint 586 (prob. Mayafarikin)
Amir enthroned facing

AE *Fals*

816 Mayafarikin, date ? 580 ميافركيت
Sim.

Al 'Aziz 'Othman 'Imad al din ibn Al Nasir Yusuf **589 - 595**
الملك العزيز عثمان بن الملك الناصر يوسف

AV *Dinar (c. 4 gm)*

817 Al Iskendariyah 592 الاسكندريه

AE *Fals*

818 Damascus, unc. date دمشق

Al Mansur Mohammed ibn Al 'Aziz 'Othman **595 - 596**
محمد بن عثمان

AV *Dinar (c. 4 gm)*

819 Al Iskendariyah 595 الاسكندريه

Al 'Adil Sayf al din Abu Bakr ibn Ayyub **595 - 615**
(Sephadin) الملك العادل سيف الدين ابو بكر بن ايوب

AV *Dinar (c. 4 gm)*

820 Al Iskendariyah 604 الاسكندريه
Circular areas

AR *Dirhem (3 gm)*

821 - Damascus, unc. date دمشق
822

AR *Half Dirhem (1.5 gm)*

823 Unc. mint and date

AE *Dirhem (c. 10 / 15 gm)*

824 Mayafarikin 592 ميافركيت
Facing bust of Amir

AE *Fals*

Hexagonal areas

825 Al Ruha, unc date الروها

826 Harran 5xx حرات

Circular areas

827 Al Ruha 606 الروها

828 Harran 598 حرات

Al Kamil Mohammed ibn Al 'Adil **615 - 635**
(Egypt and later Damascus)

a) الملك الكامل ناصر الدين محمد
b) الملك الكامل ابن المعالي محمد ابن ابي بكر بن ايوب

AV *Dinar (c. 4 gm)*

829 Al Qahirah (Cairo) 632 القاهره

830 Unc. mint, 623

AR *Dirhem (3 gm)*

831 Al Qahirah, unc. date القاهره

AE *Fals*

832 - Damascus 624 دمشق
833

834 Harran 629 حرات

Al Adil II Sayf al din Abu Bakr ibn Al Kamil **635 - 637**
(Egypt and later Damascus)

a) الملك العادل سيف الدين ابو بكر بن محمد
b) الملك العادل سيف الدين ابي بكر بن الملك الكامل محمد

AV *Dinar (c. 4 gm)*

835 Al Qahirah 63 ?5 القاهره

AR *Dirhem (3 gm)*

836 Damascus 637
Caliph Al Mustansir (623 - 640)

Al Salih Ayyub Nejm al din ibn Al Kamil **637 - 647**
(Egypt and Damascus)

الملك الصالح نجم الدين ايوب بن محمد

AR *Dirhem (3 gm)*

837 Unc. mint, 63x

AE *Fals*

838 Unc. mint and date
Caliph Al Mustansir (623 - 640)

839 Unc. mint and date
Caliph Al Musta'sim (640 - 658)

Al Zahir Ghazi Ghiyath al din ibn Al Nasir Yusuf **582 - 613**
(Aleppo)

الملك الظاهر غازى ابن يوسف ابن ايوب

AR *Dirhem (3 gm)*

840 Aleppo 610 حلب
Caliph Al Nasir Ahmad (575 - 622)
Ayyubid contemporary: Al 'Adil (589 - 615)
For posthumous dirhems with his inscription vide infra.
They were probably struck by the Crusaders at Acre.

AE *Fals*

841 Aleppo 59x حلب

842 - 843 Aleppo, (59)9 and xx8
Al Malik Al Zahir الملك الظاهر
Al Imam Al Nasir الامام الناصر

Al 'Aziz Mohammed Ghiyath al din ibn Al Zahir **613 - 634**
(Aleppo) الملك العزيز

AE *Fals*

844 Aleppo 621 حلب
Caliph Al Nasir (575 - 622)

845 Aleppo 62x
Caliph Al Zahir (622 - 623)

846 No mint or date (struck 623 - 634)
Caliph Al Mustansir (623 - 640)

Al Nasir Yusuf Salah al din ibn Al 'Aziz **634 - 658**
(Aleppo and, from 648, Damascus)
الملک الناصر صلاح الدین یوسف ابن الملک العزیز محمد

AR *Dirhem (3 gm)*

847 Aleppo 6xx حلب
Caliph Al Musta'sim (640 - 656) : Hexagram type

848 Unc. mint, 651 (Damascus style)
Caliph Al Musta'sim

849 Unc mint and date: Damascus style

AR *Half Dirhems (1.5 gm)*

850 - 851 Unc. mint and date

AE *Fals*

852 No mint or date : Aleppo style
Al Malik Al Nasir ibn Al Malik Al 'Aziz
الملک الناصر ابن الملک العزیز

853 No mint or date : Aleppo style
Al Malik Al Nasir: Al Imam Al Musta'sim (640-56)

854 Aleppo xx6 حلب

Citing Al Salih Isma'il of Damascus الملک الصالح

Al Mo'addham 'Eesa Sharaf al din ibn Al 'Adil **615 - 624**
(Damascus) الملک المعظم

AR *Half Dirhem (1.5 gm)*

855 Unc. mint, (62)4
Caliph Al Mustansir (623 - 640)

Al Salih Isma'il 'Imad al din ibn Al 'Adil **635 - 647**
(Damascus) الملک الصالح اسمعیل بن الملک العادل محمد

AE *Fals*

856 Damascus, no date دمشق

857 Unc. mint and date
Citing Al Nasir Yusuf of Aleppo (634-58)
الملک الناصر یوسف

Ayyubids of Diyarbakr (Hisn Keyfa and Amid)

Al Salih Nejm al din Ayyub **629 - 636**

Al Mu'azzam Turan Shah **636 - 647**

Anonymous: in the names of Kay Khusru and Al Nasir Yusuf

AR *Dirhem (2.9 gm)*

858 Hisn, unc. date (struck 634 - 640) حسن
Obv.: Caliph Al Mustansir (623 - 640)
Seljuk of Rum Kay Khusru (634 - 643) كيخسرو
Rev.: Ayyubid of Aleppo Al Nasir Yusuf (634 - 58)
الامام المستنصر بالله ابو جعفر السلطان الاعظم كيخسرو
الملك الناصر يوسف صلاح الدين ابن الملك العزيز محمد

Compare epigraphy of 'Hisn' with that on Urtukid dirhems of 628 struck at Hisn. In 629 Hisn Keyfa passed from the Urtukids to the Ayyubids and Al Salih Ayyub was placed in charge until 636 when he was replaced by Turan Shah on his own elevation to the seat at Damascus.

Suleiman ibn Ghazi **from 780**

AR *Dirhem (c. 2.9 gm)*

859 - 860 Hisn, un-dated حسن
Obv. Kalima
Rev. mint in 2 lozenges ضرب حسن
above & below السلطان الملك العادل سليمان ابن
غازى الايوبى خلد الله بقاه ملكه

Ayyubids of Hamah

Al Mansur II Mohammed ibn Al Muzaffer II **642 - 683**
الملك المنصور

AE *Fals*

861 No mint or date (struck 642 - 647)
Citing Al Salih Isma'il of Damascus الملك الصالح

Ayyubids of Hims

Al Mansur Ibrahim **637 - 644**
الملك المنصور

AE *Fals*

862 - 863 Tarablus (struck 640 - 643) طرابلس
Citing Caliph Al Musta'sim (640-56)
Seljuk Kay Khusru II (634-43) غياث الدنيا و الدين

الامام المستعصم بالله امير المومنين
السلطان المعظم غياث الدنيا و الدين الملك المنصور

Ayyubids of Mesopotamia

Al Awhad Nejm al din Ayyub ibn Al 'Adil **596 - 607**
الملك الاوحد نجم الدين

AE *Dirhem (c. 10 / 15 gm)*

864 Mayafarikin : year 599 of the Hijra
ضرب بميافرقين سنه تسع و تسعين و خمسمائه هاجراه
Facing bust of Amir
Citing Caliph Al Nasir (575 - 622)
His own father Al 'Adil of Egypt & Damascus (592 - 615)

865 Mayafarikin 601 ميافرقين
Sim. but Hijra not cited and title Nejm al din omitted

Al Ashraf Musa, Muzaffer al din, ibn Al 'Adil **607 - 631**

(Mesopotamia) الاشرف مظفر الدين ابو الفتح موسى

AE *Dirhem (c. 10 / 15 gm)*

866 - 867 Mayafarikin 612 ميافرقين

Amir seated facing
Citing Caliph Al Nasir (575 - 622)
His own father Al 'Adil (592 - 615)

868 Sinjar 617 سنجار

Citing Caliph Al Nasir (575 - 622)
Ayyubid Al Kamil Mohammed (615-35)

Al Muzaffer Ghazi, Shihab al din, ibn Al 'Adil **617 - 643**

الملك المظفر غازى

ruling jointly with his brother Al Ashraf Musa

(Mesopotamia)

AE *Dirhem (c. 10 / 15 gm)*

869 - 870 Mayafarikin 618 ميافرقين

Citing Caliph Al Nasir (575-622)
Ayyubid Al Kamil Mohammed (615-35)
Brother: Al Ashraf Musa

الملك الاشرف موسى الملك المظفر غازى
الامام الناصر احمد الملك الكامل محمد

AE *Fals*

871 (Mayafarikin) 63x (struck 630-35)
Citing Caliph Al Mustansir (623-40)
Ayyubid Al Kamil Mohammed (615-35)
His brother: Al Ashraf Musa

الملك الاشرف موسى الملك المظفر غازى
الامام المستنصر بالله الملك الكامل محمد

872 - 873 Mayafarikin : struck 640-643 ميافرقين

legends differently arranged: Al Ashraf Musa not cited

الامام المستنصر بالله امير المومنين
الملك الكامل محمد الملك المظفر غازى

874 Mayafarikin : struck 640-643 ميافرقين

Citing Caliph Al Musta'sim (640-656)
Ayyubid Al Salih Ayyub (637-647)

(الامام) المستعصم بالله امير المومنين
الملك الصالح ايوب الملك المظفر (غازى)

The Seljuqs

The Seljuqs were Turks from Central Asia who settled among the Ilak Khans (Qarakhanids: infra) of the Bokhara region where they embraced Islam. In 429 the Seljuqs crossed the river Oxus and occupied Northern Afghanistan where the first 'Great Seljuq' Amir Tughril Beg was proclaimed at Nishapur, the chief city of Khorasan. Tughril Beg progressively expanded his realm towards the west until the time when he was proclaimed Sultan in Bagdad during 447 (AD 1055). During the later decades of the 5 th. century AH the extensive Seljuq Empire was weakened by partition among separate sub-divisions of the Seljuq family, still nominally subject to the 'Great Seljuq' whose real authority was only effective in the eastern province of Khorasan.

Great Seljuqs

Rukn al din Abu Talib Tughril Beg	429	1038
'Adud al din Abu Shuja 'Alp Arslan	455	1063
Jalal al din Abu al Fath Malik Shah	465	1072
Nasir al din Mahmud	485	1092
Rukn al din Abu al Muzaffer Bargiyaruk	487	1094
Malik Shah II	498	1105
Ghiyath al din Abu Shuja Mohammed	498	1105
Mu'izz al din Abu al Harith Sinjar	511 - 552	1118 - 57

(Sinjar was cited on coins while Governor of Khorasan from 490)

Seljuqs of Iraq

Mughith al din Mahmud	511	1118
Ghiyath al din Dawud	525	1131
Rukn al din Tughril	526	1132
Ghiyath al din Mas'aud	529	1134
Mu'in al din Malik Shah	547	1152
Rukn al din Mohammed	548	1153
Ghiyath al din Suleiman Shah	555	1160
Mu'izz al din Arslan Shah	556	1161
Rukn al din Tughril II	571 - 590	1176 - 94

then Abu al Muzaffer Tekesh, the Khwarezmshah

Seljuqs of Syria

Taj al daulah Tutush (in Aleppo)	471	1078
Ridwan ibn Tutush	488	1095
Alp Arslan Al Akhras ibn Ridwan	507	1113
Sultan Shah ibn Ridwan (in Damascus)	508 - 511	1114 - 17
Duqaq ibn Tutush	488 - 497	1095 - 04

then Burids of Damascus stemming from Atabeg Tughtigin at Damascus and the Urtukids (from time of Il Ghazi) at Aleppo.

Great Seljuqs

Tughril Beg **429 - 455**

a) الامير الاجل طغرل بگ سه

b) السلطان المعظم شاهانشاه الاجل ركن الدين طغرل بگ

AV *Dinar (3.7 gm)*

875 Nishapur 435 نيشاپور
Caliph Al Qaim (422-467) القائم بالله

876 Nishapur 449

877 Nishapur 451

'Alp Arslan **455 - 465**

السلطان المعظم شاهانشاه ملك الاسلام الپارسلان محمد

AV *Dinar (3.7 gm)*

878 Nishapur 457 نيشاپور
Caliph Al Qaim

Malik Shah **465 - 485**

السلطان المعظم شاهانشاه معين لدين ملك الاسلام ملك شاه

AV *Dinar (3.7 gm)*

879 Al Ahwaz 478 الاهواز
Caliph Al Muktadi (467-487) المقتدى بامر الله

Bargiyaruk **487 - 498**

AV *Dinar (3.7 gm)*

880 Nishapur 486 نيشاپور
Caliph Al Muktadi الامام المقتدى بالله
Bargiyaruk السلطان المعظم ملك الاسلام ابو المظفر بركيارق بن ملك شاه

881 Nishapur 492 نيشاپور
Caliph Al Mustazhir (487-512) الامام المستظهر بالله
Bargiyaruk السلطان المعظم شاهانشاه بركيارق

Citing his brother, the Governor of Khorasan, Sinjar
الملك عدل الدوله سنجر بن ملك شاه

Mohammed **498 - 511**

غياث الدنيا و الدين ابو شجاع محمد

AV *Dinar (3.7 gm)*

882 Unc. mint, 49x
Caliph Al Mustazhir الامام المستظهر بالله
Citing his brother, the Governor of Khorasan, Sinjar
الملك المظفر سنجر

883 Madinat al Salam 506 مدينه السلام

Seljuqs of Iraq

Ghiyath al din Mas'aud **529 - 547**

AV *Dinar (reduced weight)*

884 - Saria 540 ساريه
885 Citing Great Seljuq, Abu al Harith Sinjar (511-552)
obv. لاالهالا الله وحده لاشريكله مسعود
rev. محمد رسول الله ..... الدوله ..... ابو الحرث

Arslan Shah **556 - 573**

AE *Dirhem (c. 10 / 15 gm)*

886 Unc. mint and date
Caliph Al Mustadi (566-575)
obv. المستضي بامر الله امير المومنين
rev. السلطان المعظم ارسلان

Seljuqs of Syria

Ridwan ibn Tutush **488 - 507**

AE *Fals*

887 - Lion right, symbol above
888 rev. uncertain

Both coins overstruck by the next issue

889 - Elephant right, sun above
891 rev.: hexagon containing legend - سلطان

The Ilak Khans (Qarakhanids) AH 315 - 607

The Ilak Khans expanded westwards from their homeland around Kashgar, along the northern foothills of the Pamirs and occupied Samanid provinces lying to the north of the River Oxus at the end of the 4 th. century AH. This was a time when the Ghaznavids were in the process of occupying the southern Samanid provinces. During later years the Ilak Khans were sovereigns of the Seljuqs until the period of Seljuq expansion. The Trans-oxine realm of the Ilak Khans was only supplanted during the later years of the 6 th. century AH by a family of erstwhile Seljuq vassals, the Khwarezmshahs. A scanty coinage of silver dirhems based on Samanid prototypes struck at mints from Bokhara eastwards since the 390's evolved to the broad flan, billon dirhems of the 6 th. century that were to be copied by the Khwarezmshahs.

Early Great Khans

(only in the east after AH 406)		
'Abd al Karim Satuq Bughra Khan	315	927
Shams al daulah Musa ibn Satuq	344	955
Shihab al daulah Abu Musa Harun Bughra Khan II ibn Suleiman	?	?
(conquered Bokhara for the 1 st time in 382)		
Abu al Hussain Nasr I ibn 'Ali Al Amir Al Sayyid Nasr al Haqq	382	992
(suppressed the Samanids 389)		
Qutb al daulah Abu Nasr Ahmad I ibn 'Ali Qara Khaqan	400	1009
Sinan al daulah Mohammed ibn 'Ali (at Bokhara)	403	1012
Sharaf al din Tughan Khan ibn 'Ali	404	1013
Nur al daulah Abu al Muzaffar Arslan Khan I Ilak ibn 'Ali (until 413)	404	1013
Nasir al daulah Yusuf Qadr Khan I ibn Harun Bughra Khan (eastern provinces)	404	1013
Al Malik al Mansur Mohammed ibn 'Ali (?)	412	1021
Sharaf al daulah Abu Shuja Arslan Khan II ibn Yusuf Qadr Khan Malik al Mashriq (in the east)	423	1031
Mahmud Bughra Khan III ibn Yusuf Qadr Khan	425-449	1033-57

The Western Khanate (cap. Bokhara)

Shaghrategin Abu 'Ali Al Hussain ibn Bughra Khan II	406	1015
'Imad al daulah Abu al Muzaffar Ibrahim Tafghaj Khan ibn Nasr	433	1041
Shams al Muluk Nasr II ibn Tafghaj	460	1067
Khidr Khan ibn Tafghaj	472	1079
Ahmad Khan II ibn Khidr	473	1080
(prisoner of Malik Shah Seljuq 482)		
Mahmud Khan II ibn Nasr (?)	488	1095
Qadr Khan II Jibrail ibn 'Umar ibn Ahmad	490	1096
Mohammed Arslan Khan III ibn Suleiman ibn Daud ibn Bughra III (Seljuq prisoner 524-6)	495	1101
Abu al Ma'ali Hasan Tegin Qilij Tafghaj ibn 'Ali	?	?
Rukn al din Mahmud Khan III ibn Arslan	536	1141
(vassal of the Seljuq Sinjar)		
Rukn al din Qilij Tafghaj Khan ibn Mohammed Arslan Khan	558	1162
Mu'izz al din Qilij Khan (?)	?	?
Abaq al din Ulugh Tughril Khan ibn Qalij	fl. c. 575	c.1179
Jalal al din Mohammed ibn Nasr	578	1182
Nusrat al din Ibrahim Kuj Arslan ibn Al Hussain	582	1186
Jalal al din Ulugh Sultan Qadr Khaqan	597	1200
conquest by Khwarezmshahs	607	1210

The Great Khans in the East (Kashgar, Khotan, Balasaghun)

Tughril Khan ibn Yusuf Qadr Khan I	449	1057
Tughril Qara Tegin ibn Tughril	467	1074
Harun Bughra Khan ibn Yusuf Qadr Khan I	467	1074
Nur al daulah Ahmad ibn Hasan ibn Arslan Khan	496	1102
Ibrahim ibn Ahmad	522	1128
Mohammed ibn Ibrahim	?	?
Yusuf ibn Mohammed	?	?
Mohammed ibn Yusuf	601 - 607	1204-10

Early Great Khans

Nasir al daulah Yusuf Qadr Khan I **404 - 418**
(in the east: died 423)

AE *Fals*

892 Ferghana 418
فرغانه
يوسف بن بغرا

Sharaf al daulah Abu Shuja Arslan Khan II Malik Al Mashriq
(in the east) **423 - 425**

AR *Dirhem (c. 3 gm)*

893 Unc. mint and date
obv.: Malik Al Mashriq around Kalima
rev. : Caliph Al Qa'im
Arslan Khan's other titles
ابو شجاع الملک بامر الله ارسلان خان

Shaghrategin Abu 'Ali Al Hussain **406 - 433**

AE *Fals*

894 Unc. mint and date
Caliph Al Qadir
Amir's name below شغرا تگن خان
Religious inscr. in both margins

Rukn al din Qilij Tafghaj Khan **from 558**

Billon dirhem (c. 3 gm)

895 - Samarkand, unc. date
896 obv. لااله الا الله وحده لاشريك له السلطان ايلك
rev. خان تافغاج السلطان العادل ركن الدنيا و الدين قلج
obv. margin ..... بسمرقند سنه ضرب هذا الدرهم بسم الله

Abaq al din Ulugh Tughril Khan **floruit c. 575 - 578**

Billon Dirhem (c. 6 gm)

897 - Unc. mint: dates unc. and xx8
898 Caliph Al Nasir (575 - 622)
obv.: لااله الا الله محمد رسول الله الناصر لدين
rev.: بن قالج الخاقان المعظم ابق الدنيا و الد ين الغ طغرل خان

Jalal al din Mohammed Zafar Khan **578 - 582**

Billon Dirhem (c. 4 / 6 gm)

899 Samarkand, unc. date .... بسم (قند) ..... ضرب هذا
Caliph Al Nasir (575 - 622)
obv.: Kalima + Caliph Al Nasir الناصر لدين الله
rev. : ناصرى الملك الخاقان جلال الدنيا و الد ين محمد ظفر خان

Nusrat al din Ibrahim Kuj Arslan **582 - 597**

Billon Dirhem (c. 4 / 6 gm)

900 Unc. mint and date
rev. ابرهيم نصر (ت) لدين بن خان

The Khwarezm Shahs

The Khwarezm Shahs were originally appointed as local governors by the Seljuqs but they acquired their independance when the 'Great Seljuqs' grew weak. The Khwarezm Shahs expanded their suzerainty over the Trans-oxine provinces at the expense of the Ilak Khans and over Northern Afghanistan at the expense of the Great Seljuqs. The Khwarezmshah Atsiz revolted against the Great Seljuq Sinjar in 533 and following an initial exile was able to regain autonomy and establish his rule over lands situated between the Oxus and Jaxartes rivers. Later, Tekesh occupied Khorasan and much of Iran, conquests consolidated by his son 'Ala al din Mohammed. After their brief period of prosperity the realm of the Khwarezmshahs was incorporated into the Mongol realm of Genghiz Khan (617). The final Khwarezmshah, Jalal al din Mangbarni, merely held scattered provinces for short periods; North-western Pakistan (617-21), where his billon coinage was struck following expulsion from Khwarezm by Genghiz Khan and later Azerbaijan (622-28).

Atsiz	521	1127
(revolted against Seljuqs : 533)		
Il Arslan	551	1156
Sultan Shah Mahmud (rival in Khorasan	567 - 589)	
'Ala al din Abu Al Muzaffer Tekesh	567	1172
'Ala al din Mohammed ibn Tekesh	596	1200
Jalal al din Mangbarni	617 - 628	1220 - 31

most of the realm was conquered by Genghiz Khan in 617

'Ala al din Abu al Muzaffer Tekesh **567 - 596**

AV *Dinar (3.7 gm)*

901 Unc. mint and date (Nishapur style)
Citing Caliph Al Nasir (575-622) الناصر لدين الله
السلطان المعظم علا الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر
تكش بن خوارزم شاه

'Ala al din Mohammed ibn Tekesh **596 - 617**

AV *Dinar (3.7 gm)*

902 - 904 Unc. mint (Nishapur style)
Unc. date and 59x
Citing Caliph Al Nasir
السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا و الدين ابو الفتح
محمد بن السلطان تكش

AR *Dirhem (3 gm) : Khwarezmian type*

905 No mint or date
Prototype for some dirhems of Genghiz Khan
obv. الناصر لدين الله امير المومنين
rev. علا الدنيا و الدين محمد بن السلطان

Billon Dirhem (c. 6 gm) : Transoxine type

906 - 907 Samarkand, unc. date سمرقند
Citing Caliph Al Nasir
سلطان السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا و الدين ابو الفتح محمد بن السلطان تكش

Billon Dirhem (c. 6 gm) : Transoxine type

908 Samarkand 614
sim. but rev. field
السلطان العادل الاعظم محمد بن سلطان تكش

909 Unc. mint and date
obv. محمد بن السلطان
obv. margin يمحصي الناصر بالله امير المومنين
rev. السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا و الدين ابو الفتح
rev. margin : Bismillah

Billon and Copper dirhems (4 / 4½ gm) : North Afghan type

910 Unc. mint and date
Obv. and rev. fields السلطان محمد
Obv. margin (السلطان) الاعظم علا ا.....

911 No mint or date
obv. : السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا و الدين
rev. : ابو الفتح محمد بن السلطان

912 Qunduz قندز
Horseman left : Bull left
Bismillah around bull (mint name off flan of this coin)

913 Qunduz قندز
Horseman left : 'Adl in frame, mint around عدل

914 No mint or date
Horseman left
rev. السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا و الدين

915 Sim. but Horseman right

AR Dirhems (3 gm) : Ghazni type

916 Unc. mint, AH 614

917 Kur Ghazna, (61) 6 كور غزنه
Caliph Al Nasir الناصر لدين الله امير المومنين
rev. : علا الدنيا و الدين ابو الفتح محمد بن السلطان

AE *Small fals (2½ / 3 gm) : North-west Afghan type*

918 - Herat هراه

919 Horseman left, mint behind

rev. السلطان الاعظم محمد بن السلطان

920 Sim. but longer legend and no mint name

921 - Baluqan (Herat district) بلوقان

923 Horse left: mint name above

rev.: السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا و الدين محمّد بن السلطان

AE *Small fals (3 / 4 gm) : East Afghan type*

924 Farwan فروان

obv. (mint above) السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا و الدين

rev. ابو الفتح محمد بن السلطان

925 Farwan فروان

Legend around mint name

rev. : Kalima

926 No mint name

'Ala al din / Genghiz Khan **circa 617**

Issues struck about the time of the Mongol conquest

AR *Dirhem (3 gm)*

927 Ghazni

mirror image inscriptions for : -

سلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا و الدين ابو الفتح محمد بن السلطان

AE *Dirhem (4 / 4½ gm)*

928 Shafurqan شفورقان شهرقان

obv. : Kalima

rev. : Caliph Al Nasir + Bismillah

ضرب هذا الدرهم ب شهرقاس

Jalal al din Mangbarni **617 - 628**

AE *Fals (c. 4½ gm)*

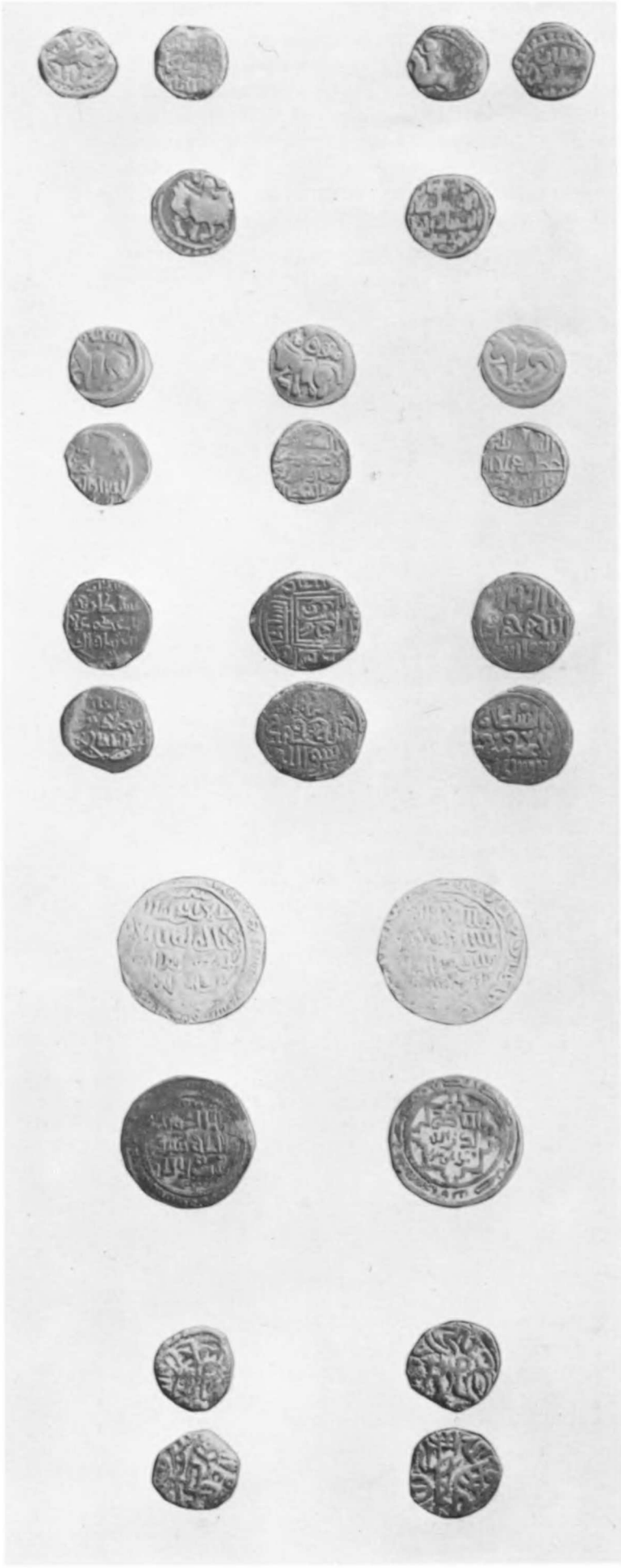
929 - No mint or date (Kurraman 619 - 21)

930 Bull with 'Sri Jalal din' above

श्री जलाल दीन

Horseman with 'Sri Hamirah' above

After Genghiz Khan's conquest of most Khwarezmshahi lands Jalal al din succeeded in occupying the Kurram valley of north-west Pakistan during the years 619 - 621 until he was expelled by Iltutmish, Sultan of Delhi.



The Ghorids

The rulers of Ghor, in the mountains east of Herat, asserted their independance from the Ghaznavids when 'Ala al din Hosayn Jahansah (544 - 556) revolted, consolidated a realm and then sacked Ghazni in 550. The Ghorid dynasty is, however, best known from the exploits of Hosayn's nephew Shihab al din Mu'izz al din Mohammed ibn Sam Ghori who was appointed to rule the province of Ghazna in 569 (1173). Mohammed later conquered much of northern India and established the Delhi Sultanate, dying in 602 (vide infra). With the death of Mohammed ibn Sam Ghor, like Ghazni and Kurraman, became independant of the Delhi Sultanate.Ghor passed, like Ghazni, to 'Ala al din Mohammed the Khwarezmshah in 612 and a few years later these provinces became part of Genghiz Khan's Mongol Empire (617).

Ghorids

'Ala al din Hosayn	544	1149
(sacked Ghazni 550)		
Sayf al din Mohammed	556	1161
Ghiyath al din Mohammed ibn Sam	558	1163
Shihab al din, Mu'izz al din Mohammed ibn Sam	599	1203
(Governor of Ghazni province from 569 : 1173; founded the Delhi Sultanate 589 : 1193)		
Ghiyath al din Mahmud	602	1206
(Ghor : not Ghazni or further east)		
Baha al din Sam	609	1212
'Ala al din Atsiz	610	1213
'Ala al din Mohammed	611 - 612	1214 - 15
conquered by 'Ala al din Mohammed Khwarezmshahi		

Ghiyath al din Mohammed ibn Sam **558 - 599**
with : Mu'izz al din Mohammed ibn Sam **569 - 602**

السلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا و الدين ابو الفتح محمد بن سام

السلطان الاعظم معز الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر محمد بن سام

AR *Double Dirhem (c. 5½ gm)*

931 Beled Ghazna 59(6) بلد غزنه
obverse : legends of Ghiyath al din
obv. : محمد بن سام
inner marg. غياث الدنيا و الدين ابو الفتح
middle marg. : Kalima + السلطان الاعظم
outer marg. : Koranic
reverse : legends of Mu'izz al din
rev. محمد بن سام
outer marg. : Bismillah ضرب هذا الدرهم فى بلده غزنه +
middle marg. الناصر لدين الله السلطان المعظم معز
inner marg. الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر

932 No mint name, AH 596 (or 598) – ضرب هذا الدرهم فى شهور سنه

933 sim. but date uncertain

AR *Dirhems (c. 3 gm)*

934 No mint name, AH 590 – ضرب هذا الدرهم فى شهور سنه

935 No mint, unc. date

These are Afghan (Ghorid) type coins of Mohammed ibn Sam acknowledging his elder brother's suzerainty. For Mohammed ibn Sam's other issues vide infra (Sultans of Delhi).

On the death of Mohammed ibn Sam in 602 this province of the Delhi Sultanate became the domain of Taj al din Yildiz and remained so until his death in AH 611 (AD 1214). The region was then occupied by 'Ala al din Mohammed of Khwarezm and subsequently fell, together with the rest of Afghanistan, to Genghiz Khan in 617. With the fragmentation of the Mongol realm Ghazni became the appanage of the Jagatai, one of whose rulers, Kutlugh Khwaja, was to beseige Delhi in 697 - 8 (infra).

Taj al din Yildiz **602 - 611**

AV *Double Dinar*

936 Beled Ghazna 605
ضرب هذا الدينار ببلد غزنه ـغ شهور سنه خمس و ستمايه
In name of Mohammed ibn Sam

AR *Double Dirhem (c. 5½ gm)*

937 - 938 Ghazni 611 شهور احد عشر و ستمايه .....
the name and titles of Mohammed ibn Sam in field
Yildiz' name and titles in margin
obv. : Kalima + Caliph Al Nasir
around : mint and date
rev. السلطان الاعظم معز الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر محمد بن سام
around عبده و مولاه تاج الدنيا و الدين يلدز السلطان

Billon Delhivals (c. 3 gm)

(Ghazni - Kurraman - Peshawar style)

939 Bull stg. left
rev. السلطان الاعظم ابو الفتح محمد بن سلطان

940 'Adl on bull عدل

941 Peshawar پرشور
mint name on bull

942 Sim. but legend in Yildiz' name as servant of
Mohammed ibn Sam معز الدنيا و الدين عبده يلدز

(Lahore style)

943 Horseman with star
rev. السلطان المعظم ابو الفتح يلدز السلطان

AE *Fals*

944 Legends only (Yildiz citing Mohammed)
عبده الملك المعظم تاج الدنيا و الدين يلدز
السلطان الاعظم معز الدنيا و الدين

Shahs of Kurraman and Sind 602 - 658

The Kurram valley of North-east Pakistan formed part of the Delhi Sultanate founded by Mohammed ibn Sam (569 - 602). On his death Nasir al din Qubacha and Taj al din Yildiz acquired the provinces of the north-west frontier region. Yildiz established his seat at Ghazni but for a while exerted some authority in Kurraman and Peshawar while Qubacha acquired Sind and then established his seat in Kurraman. Ghazni passed to 'Ala al din of Khwarezm on the death of Yildiz in 611 but Kurraman remained in the hands of Qubacha, despite a set-back at the hands of Iltutmish, Sultan of Delhi, until the region was conquered by the Mongol Genghiz Khan in 617. Genghiz Khan struck a few coins in Kurraman before losing the province to the last Khwarezmshah Jalal al din Mangbarni who ruled there from 619 till 621. Another campaign by Iltutmish brought Kurraman once again within the Delhi Sultanate (621) and Jalal al din fled to Azerbaijan. A few years later Kurraman again became an independant Sultanate when Sayf al din Hasan Qarlugh, appointed governor of Ghazni by Raziya, Sultana of Delhi (634 - 7) in 636, asserted his independance. Hasan Qarlugh was killed beseiging Multan in 646 and succeeded by his son Mohammed (647-58)

Kurraman

Part of Delhi Sultanate: Mohammed ibn Sam		till 602
I	Nasir al din Qubacha	602 - 617
Part of Mongol Empire: Genghiz Khan		617 - 619
II	Jalal al din Mangabarni Khwarezmshah	619 - 621
Part of Delhi Sultanate: Iltutmish - Raziya		621 - 636
III	Sayf al din Hasan Qarlugh	636 - 646
IV	Nasir al din Mohammed ibn Hasan Qarlugh	647 - 658
Part of Delhi Sultanate from 658		

Nasir al din Qubacha **602 - 617**

Billon Jital (c. 4 gm)

945 - Horseman right; star below: above 'Sri Hamirah'
947 rev. : ناصر الدنيا و الدين قباچه سلطان

Kurraman issues if Genghiz Khan **617 - 619**

catalogued below : vide Mongols

Kurraman issues of Jalal al din Mangbarni **619 - 621**

catalogued above : vide Khwarezmshahs

Sayf al din Hasan Qarlugh **636 - 646**

Billon Jital (c. 4 gm)

948 - Horseman right: 'Sri Hamirah'
950 Bull left: Sri Hasan Karlak

ꯁ꯭ ꯃ ꯍ ꯁ ꯏ ꯌ ꯂ ꯏ ꯀ

Nasir al din Mohammed ibn Hasan Qarlugh **647 - 658**

Billon Jital (c. 4 gm)

951 - Horse right : ناصر الدنيا و الدين
952 rev. : Sri Maha mad Kar rluk

ꯁ꯭ ꯃ ꯍ ꯃ ꯏ ꯌ ꯂ ꯏ ꯀ

The Seljuqs of Rum

The Seljuq Sultanate of Rum (Asia Minor) was founded by Suleiman I in AH 470 (AD 1077) as one of the autonomous fragments into which the original 'Great Seljuq' realm split. The Rum Sultanate, focussed on the Anatolian centre of Konya, was substantially augmented by incorporation of the Danishmendid realm (Siwas etc.) in 570. The Rum Sultanate was the longest surviving relic of Seljuq expansion and only succumbed to the rise of the Ottoman Turks and the Mongols at the end of the 7 th. century AH (13 th. century AD).

Suleiman I ibn Kutlumish ibn Arslan ibn Seljuq	470	1077
Interregnum	479	1086
Kilij Arslan I Dawud ibn Suleiman	485	1092
Malik Shah I ibn Kilij Arslan	500	1107
Mas'aud I ibn Kilij Arslan	510	1116
'Izz al din Kilij Arslan II ibn Malik Shah	551	1156
(died 588, having associated his sons during early 580's)		
Mughith al din Tughril ibn Kilij Arslan (Erzurum)	c. 580's - 610	
Ghiyath al din Kay Khusru I ibn Kilij Arslan	588 - 97	1192-01
Rukn al din Suleyman II ibn Kilij Arslan	592	1196
'Izz al din Kilij Arslan III ibn Suleyman	600	1204
Ghiyath al din Kay Khusru I (restored)	601	1204
'Izz al din Kay Kawus I ibn Kay Khusru	607	1210
'Ala al din Kay Kobad I ibn Kay Khusru	616	1219
Ghiyath al din Kay Khusru II ibn Kay Kobad	634	1237
'Izz al din Kay Kawus II ibn Kay Khusru alone	643 - 646	1245-48
"Three brothers" (the sons of Kay Khusru)		
'Izz al din Kay Kawus II		
'Ala al din Kay Kobad II		
Rukn al din Kilij Arslan IV	646	1248
Kilij Arslan IV	alone 655	1257
Ghiyath al din Kay Khusru III ibn Kilij Arslan	663	1265
Ghiyath al din Ma'aud II ibn Kay Kawus	681 - 683	1282-84
	683 - 692	1284-93
	693 - 700	1294-01
	702 - 704	1303-05
'Ala al din Kay Kobad III	683	1284
	692 - 693	1293-94
	700 - 702	1301-03
	704 - 707	1305-07
Ghiyath al din Mas'aud III	707	1307

From 677 really vassals of the Ilkhans, not finally suppressed until 707

'Izz al din Kilij Arslan II ibn Mas'aud **551 - 588**

AR *Dinar : sic. (3 gm)*

953 Konya 591 قونيه

obv. Kalima + Caliph Al Nasir (575-622)

around : ضرب هذا الدينار بقونيه

rev. Kalima + Seljuq Amir

محمد رسول الله صلى الله عليه السلطان المعظم قلج ارسلان

around : سنه احد عشر تسعين وخمس

A posthumous issue by one of his sons

AE *Fals*

954 No mint or date

Horseman right

rev. السلطان المعظم قلج ارسلان بن مسعود

955 No mint or date

Amir enthroned facing

rev. : السلطان الغالب عز الدنيا و الدين

Division of the Kingdom : circa AH 584

Ghiyath al din Kay Khusru ibn Kilij Arslan **588-97 : 601-07**

السلطان المعظم غياث الدنيا و الدين ابو الفتح كيخسرو بن قلج ارسلان

(Ghiyath al din Kay Khusru eventually established his own hegemony: but he was initially Amir at Konya and Borghlu)

AR *Dirhem (3 gm)*

956 Konya 601 قونيه

Citing Caliph Al Nasir

AE *Fals*

957 No mint or date

Horseman with two stars

958 Unc. mint; no date ضرب .....

Horseman: above غياث الدين

Mu'izz al din Qaisarshah ibn Kilij Arslan **from c. 584**

(at Malatya)

AE *Fals*

959 No mint or date

Horseman right spearing dragon

rev. الملك المويد قيصر شاه بن قلج ارسلان

Mughith al din Tughril ibn Kilij Arslan **circa 580's - 610**

(Erzurum) مغيث الدنيا و الدين ابو الفتح طغرل بن قلج ارسلان

AR *Dinar : sic. (3 gm)*

960 Erzurum 608 ارزروم

Rukn al din Jahanshah ibn Tughril **622 - 627**

(at Erzurum)

AE *Fals*

961 No mint or date
Amir enthroned facing : Kalima around
rev. : ركن الدنيا و الدين شاه جهان بن طغرل

Rukn al din Suleiman ibn Kilij Arslan **592 - 600**

السلطان القاهر ابو الفتح سليمان بن قلج ارسلان

(Amir at Toqat since partition of c.584: hegemon c.592-600)

AR *Dirhem (3 gm)*

962 Madinat Kayseri 598 مدينه قيصريه
Horseman right with Kalima around
rev. Sultan's legend

AE *Fals*

963 Resht 595 رشت

964 Resht 596

Kilij Arslan divided his realm between 12 sons, as follows : -

1	Rukn al din Suleiman Shah	Toqat
2	Nasir al din Barkiaruq Shah	Niksar
3	Mughith al din Tughril Shah	Erzurum
4	Nur al din Sultan Shah	Kayseri
5	Qutb al din Malik Shah	Siwas
6	Mu'izz al din Qaisar Shah	Malatya
7	Sanjar Shah	Erekli
8	Arslan Shah	Nigde
9	Nizam al din Arghun Shah	Amasia
10	Muhi al din Mas'aud Shah	Ankara
11	Ghiyath al din Kai Khusru	Konya and Borghlu
12	Ismet al din Gauhar Khatun	later at Kayseri (602)

'Izz al din Kay Kawus I ibn Kay Khusru **607 - 616**

السلطان الغالب عز الدنيا و الدين كيكاوس بن كيخسرو

AR *Dirhem (3 gm)*

965 Konya 615 قونيه
Citing Caliph Al Nasir (575-622)

AE *Fals*

966 No mint or date
Obv. : Caliph Al Nasir
Rev. : Seljuq Sultan

'Ala al din Kay Kobad I ibn Kay Khusru **616 - 634**

السلطان المعظم علا الدنيا و الدين كيقباد بن كيخسرو

AR *Dirhem (3 gm)*

967 Konya 616 قونيه

968 Konya 617
shorter Seljuq titles

969 Konya 625

970 Siwas 618 سيواس

971 Siwas 622

972 Siwas 623

All the above issues cite the Caliph Al Nasir (575-622) الناصر

973 Siwas 623 سيواس
Citing Caliph Al Zahir (622-623) الظاهر

AE *Fals*

974 Siwas 617 سيواس
Citing Caliph Al Nasir

975 No mint or date (struck 616 - 622)
Citing Caliph Al Nasir الناصر

976 No mint or date (struck 622 - 623)
Citing Caliph Al Zahir (622-23) الظاهر

977 No mint or date (struck 623 - 634)
Citing Caliph Al Mustansir المستنصر

Ghiyath al din Kay Khusru II ibn Kay Kobad **634 - 643**

السلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا و الدين كيخسرو بن كيقباد

AR *Dirhem (3 gm)*

978 Konya 639 قونيه تسع ثلاثين
Citing Caliph Al Mustansir (623-40)

979 Konya 640 ابق ستمايه

980 Konya 641

981 Siwas 637 سبع ثلثث سد سيواس

982 Siwas 638

983 Siwas 639

AE *Fals*

984 No mint or date
Obv. : Kalima rev. : Seljuq inscr.

Lead *Sealing (11 gm)*

985 obv. : Sun above two-headed lion
rev. : السلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا و الدين قونيه

NB. Kay Khusru's authority was acknowledged on some dirhems struck at Hisn in the name of the Ayyubid Al Nasir Yusuf: on some Fals struck by the Ayyubid Al Mansur of Hims, and also on some silver trams struck at Sis in Cilician Armenia by Hethum I. See relevant sections and also those dealing with the various dynasties of Atabegs.

'Izz al din Kay Kawus II ibn Kay Khusru **644 - 655**
السلطان الاعظم ظل الله غ العالم عز الدنيا و الدين كيقاوس بن كيخسرو

AR *Dirhem (3 gm)*

986 - 987 Konya 648 كان و، سمانه قونيه

988 Konya 649 سم ابو سمانه

989 - 990 Konya 654 رما و حمس و سمانه

Rukn al din Kilij Arslan ibn Kay Khusru **646 - 655**
ركت الدين قلج ارسلات بن كيخسرو

AR *Dirhem (3 gm)*

991 Siwas 646 سيواس
Archer on horseback with Amir's legend around
rev.: Caliph Al Musta'sim المستعصم
mint and date around
(Artuk 1129)

"The Three Brothers"

Kay Kawus II, Kilij Arslan IV and Kay Kobad II 646 - 655

السلاطين الاعظم عز الدنيا و الدين كيكاوس و
ركن الدنيا و الدين قلج ارسلان و
علا الدنيا و الدين كيقباد بنو كيخسرو
برا هيم امير المومنين

AR *Dirhem (3 gm)*

992 Siwas 653 سيواس
obv. : Kalima with mint and date below
rev. : Seljuq Sultans

993 - 994 Siwas 654

995 Konya 650 قونيه

996 Konya 654

997 Konya 65x

Ghiyath al din Kay Khusru III ibn Kilij Arslan 663 - 682

السلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا و الدين كيخسرو بن قلج ارسلان

AR *Dirhem (3 gm)*

998 Madinat Konya 682 مدينه قونيه ٣ ثمنين سماه

999 Madinat Arzinjan 676 مدينه ارزنجان ست سبعين ستانه

1000 Gumushbazar 673 گمش بازار

1001 Ma'dan Lulueh 675 معدن لولوه ٥ سبعين سماه

1002 Ma'dan Lulueh, unc. date

1003 Lulueh, unc. date لولوه

(Siwas, AH 678: a coin bearing this mint name and date, countermarked by the Byzantines for use on the Island of Rhodes, is catalogued below: vide Rhodes)

Ghiyath al din Mas'aud II ibn Kay Kawus 681 - 704 (4 reigns)

السلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا و الدين ابو الفتح
مسعود بن كيكاوس بن كيخسرو

AR *Dirhem (3 gm)*

1004 Ma'dan Lulueh 690 معدن لولوه

1005 Siwas 693 سيواس

Danishmend and his son Gumushtegin carved out a South Anatolian Kingdom, largely at Byzantine expense, focussed on the cities of Siwas, Kayseri and Malatya. Their realm was consolidated at the same period as the Rum Sultanate which was later to absorb the Danishmendids.

Malik Danishmend Ghazi	c. 464	c. 1071
Mohammed I Ghazi Gumushtegin ibn Danishmend	477	1084
Malik Mohammed II ibn Ghazi	529	1134
'Imad al din Zunnun ibn Moh. (1 st. reign at Kayseri)	536	1142
Nizam al din Yaghibasan ibn Ghazi	537	1142
Mujahid Jamal al din Ghazi	560	1164
Shams al din Ibrahim ibn Mohammed II	562	1166
Shams al din Isma'il	562	1166
Nasir al din Zunnun (2 nd. reign) then Seljuqs of Rum	564 - 570	1168-74

Malatya branch of the Danishmendids

'Ayn al din ibn Gumushtegin	c. 537	c. 1142
Dhu al Qarnayn	547	1152
Nasir al din Mohammed	557	1162
Fakhr al din Qasim	565	1170
Afridun	567	1172
Nasir al din Mohammed (2 nd. reign) then Seljuqs of Rum	570 - 573	1175-78

Danishmendids of Siwas

Malik Ghazi ibn Gumushtegin 477 - 529

AE *Fals*

1006 obv. : ΜΕΓΑC ΜΕΛΗΚΙC ΓΑCΗC ΡΩΜΑΝΙΑ
rev. : ΚΑΙ ΑΝΑΤΟΛΗΕ ΜΑΧΑΜΑΤΙC

Nizam al din Yaghibasan ibn Ghazi 537 - 560

AE *Fals*

1007 Inscriptional type
obv. : Nizam al din Yaghibasan
نظام الدين ياغي بسان
rev. : ibn Amir Ghazi ibn Danishmend
بن امير غازى بن الدنشمند
(S. Erel no. 12)

1008 Bust type
analogous legends

Nasir al din Zunnun ibn Mohammed 564 - 570

AE *Fals*

1009 - No mint or date
1010 Lion right with rider
rev. : Zunnun's legend in circle
الملك ذالنون بن محمد سيف امير المومنين
(Artuk 1184)

Danishmendids of Malatya

Fakhr al din Qasim ibn Dhu al Qarnayn 565 - 567

AE *Fals*

1011 Lion left
rev. :
فخر الدين قاسم بن ذو القرنين بن عين الدولم

The Mangujakids of Erzinjan and Divrigi c. 464 - 650

The Mangujakids ruled north-eastern Turkey as contemporaries of the Danishmendids and then the Seljuqs, whose authority they sometimes recognised. Their lands were eventually incorporated by the Mongols.

Branch at Erzinjan

Amir Mangujak Ghazi	464	1071
installed at Erzinjan by Alp Arslan Seljuq		
Ishaq ibn Mangujak	?	?
Daud I ibn Ishaq	?	?
Al Malik Al Sa'id Fakhr al din Bahramshah ibn Daud	550	1155
'Ala al din Daud II ibn Bahramshah	615	1218
subject to Kaikubad I of Rum		
Muzaffar al din Mohammed ibn Bahramshah	?	?

Branch al Divrigi

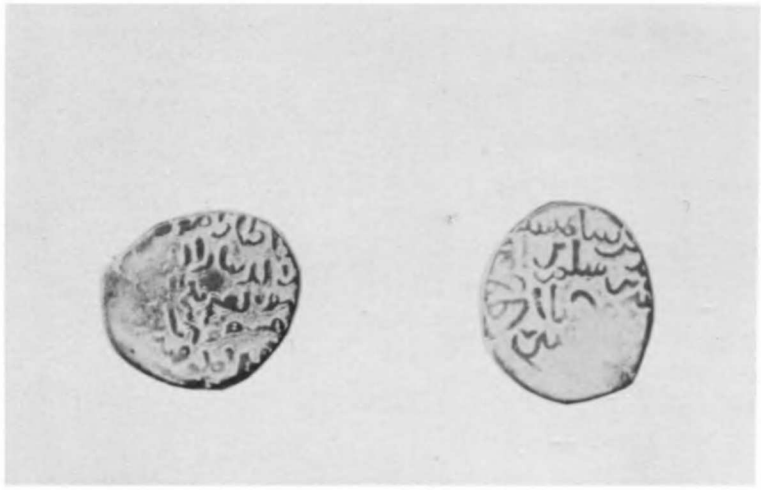
Sulaiman I ibn Ishaq ibn Mangujak	?	?
Saif al din Abu al Muzaffar Shahanshah	576	1180
vassal of Sulaiman ibn Kilij Arslan Seljuq of Toqat		
Sulaiman II ibn Shahanshah	592	1195
Hosam al din Abu al Muzaffar Ahmad Shah	625	1227
Abu al Muayyad Salih ibn Ahmad	650	1252
Seljuq occupation 650: Mongol occupation 675		

Branch at Divrigi

Sayf al din Shahanshah ibn Sulaiman c. 576 - 592

AE *Fals*

1012 No mint or date
obv. : citing Kilij Arslan Seljuq
سلطان المعظم ابو الفتح قلج ارسلان بن مسعود ناصر امير المومنين
rev. : Shahanshah's legend
امير شاهنشاه بن سليمن بن اسحق حسام امير المومنين



The Salduqids of Erzurum c. 496 - 590

The Salduqids were also vassals of the Seljuqs, by whose Rum Sultanate they were eventually suppressed

'Ali ibn Abu al Qasim	496	1102
'Izz al din Salduq ibn 'Ali	548	1153
Nasir al din Mohammed ibn Salduq	560	1164
vassal of the Seljuqs		
Malik Shah ibn Mohammed	580	1184
'Ala al din ibn Malik Shah	590	1193
suppression by Sulaiman ibn Kilij Arslan (Toqat)	598	1201

'Izz al din Salduq ibn 'Ali 548 - 560

AE *Fals*

1013 Byzantine design with St. George & John Comnenus
rev. : Salduq and his overlord, Mas'aud Seljuq of Iraq
السلطان المعظم مسعود بن محمد عز الدين سلدق بن علي

Nasir al din Mohammed ibn Salduq 560 - 580

AE *Fals*

1014 Horseman left
rev. : Salduq's legend in field
ناصر الدين قرا ارسلان محمد بن سلدق
around: suzerain Tughril i. Arslan, Seljuq of Erzurum
السلطان المعظم طغرل بن ارسلان

Byzantine Folles countermarked in northern Mesopotamia during the 6 th. century AH

A relative shortage of copper coinage during this period was remedied by the use of Byzantine copper folles which were often countermarked by local Islamic Amirs. Such large denomination copper coinage proving popular a number of Amirates, such as Urtukids of Maridin, began striking their own copper dirhems. Most Islamic countermarks on Byzantine folles consist of a single word and can only be attributed in a general way to the issuing authority. The words "Atabeg", "Shams" and "Ilah" could be given a number of possible attributions but the name "Jamal al din Mahmud" identifies one issue as having been struck by an Inalid Amir of Diyarbakr (vide infra) and the name "Nejm" is likely to have been stamped for Nejm al din Alpi of Maridin.

The Inalids of Amid (Diyarbakr) 490 - 536

Inal	490	1096
Fakhr al daulah Ibrahim ibn Inal	493	1099
Sa'd al daulah Abu Mansur Ilaldi ibn Ibrahim	503	1109
Jamal al din Shams al Muluk Mahmud ibn Ilaldi	536	1141
Ayyubid occupation by Saladin	579	1183

Jamal al din Shams al Muluk Mahmud 536 - 579

AE *Follis*

1015 "Jamal al din Mahmud" جمال الدين محمود
countermarked on a Byzantine follis of Constantine X (1059-67: Sear 1853) Artuk 1314

Countermarks applied by various Atabegs

AE *Folles of anonymous classes with one-word cmks*

1016 "Atabeg" اتابگ

1017 "Jamal" جمال
(? the Inalid Jamal al din Shams al Muluk Mahmud)

1018 "Shams" شمس
(? the Inalid Jamal al din Shams al Muluk Mahmud)

1019 " 'Adl Mahmud " محمود عدل
(? the same Mahmud)

1020 " 'Adl 'Izz " عدل عز
(? 'Izz al din Mas'aud of Mosul - 576-89
? 'Izz al daulah Abu al Nasr Olum the Nisanid at Hisn-Egil 551-65 an Inalid vassal - vide Artuk 1316)

1021 Seref or Sayf ? سر و
(? Seref khans of Bitlis, but this might be too late)

1022 Ilah لله

Urtukids and Atabegs

The Seljuqs ruled their domains through the intermediary of Turkish military governors. As Seljuq authority weakened these military governors (Atabegs) acquired increasing authority and eventually independance; so giving rise to various dynasties of Urtukids and Atabegs who ruled most of Mesopotamia and adjacent regions in the wake of the Seljuqs. Urtuk, a Turkoman officer in the Seljuq army, was appointed Governor of Jerusalem, a position to which his two sons Sukman and Eel-Ghazi succeeded during the years 484 - 489 (AD 1091 - 6) until they were expelled by the Fatimid occupation of Jerusalem. Eel-Ghazi was later appointed Seljuq prefect of Bagdad (495) and Sukman became Governor of Hisn Keyfa (495) and also of Maridin (496/7). In 502 Eel-Ghazi became Governor of Maridin while Sukman retained Hisn Keyfa. The two lines of Urtukids were now established.

The Urtukids of Maridin — AH 502 - 811 / AD 1108 - 1408

This was the longest lived Amirate, powerful from the time of its creation until the rise of the Ayyubids. The founder Eel-Ghazi amplified his original charge of Maridin by the conquest of Aleppo from the Crusaders in 511 (1117) and was subsequently given Mayafarikin (515) by his Seljuq overlord Mohammed. Aleppo soon passed to another branch of the Urtukids (518) but Maridin and Mayafarikin remained with this branch of the Urtukids until the Ayyubid conquests of Saladin and Al 'Adil deprived them of Mayafarikin in 580. The weakened Urtukid principality of Maridin was later forced to admit the suzerainty of the Persian Mongol Hulagu and was finally absorbed by the Kara Koyunlu Turkomans in 811.

Nejm al din Eel Ghazi	502	1109	Nejm al din Ghazi II Al Mansur	693	1294
Hosam al din Timurtash	516	1122	'Imad al din 'Ali Alpi Al 'Adil	712	1312
Nejm al din Alpi	547	1152	Shams al din Salih	712	1312
Kutb al din Eel Ghazi	572	1176	Ahmad Al Mansur	765	1364
Hosam al din Yuluk Arslan	580	1184	Mahmud Al Salih	769	1368
Nasir al din Urtuk Arslan Al Mansur	597	1201	Dawud Al Muzaffer	769	1368
Nejm al din Ghazi I Al Sa'id	637	1239	Majd al din 'Isa Al Zahir	778	1376
Kara Arslan Al Muzaffer	658	1260	Al Salih	809 - 811	1406-08
Shams al din Dawud	691	1292			

Hosam al din Timurtash — **516 - 547**

AE *Dirhems*

1023 Roman style bust right
rev. حسام الدين ملك الامرا

1024 Hellenistic bust right (Antiochos VII)
الملك العالم العادل حسام الدين
around تمرتاش بن ايل غازى بن ارتق
Countermarked by his successor Nejm al din
نجم الدين

Nejm al din Alpi ibn Timurtash ibn Eel Ghazi ibn Artuk
نجم الدين الپى — **547 - 572**

AE *Dirhems (10 / 15 gm)*

1025 - Hellenistic bust right (Antiochos VII)
1026 تمرتاش بن ايل غازى بن ارتق
around ملك الامرا ابو المظفر الپي بن
On neck (engraved on die as pseudo-countermark)
نجم الدين

1027 Two Hellenistic busts facing each other
above : نجم الدين below : ملک دیاربکر
Rev. Two Byzantine figures standing
right: ابو المظفر الپی centre : بن
left : تمرتاش بن ایل غازی below : ارتق

1028 AH 558
Hellenistic bust left
الملک العالم العادل نجم الدین ملک دیاربکر
Byzantine bust facing
Abu al Muzaffer legend; date at end, contd. by bust
ثمان و خمسین و خمسمایه

1029 - (struck 555 - 566)
1030 Two facing heads : Kalima around
Caliph Al Mustanjid (555-66) المستنجد
Rev. Facing head
نجم الدین ملک دیاربکر الپی بن ایل غازی ابن ارتق

Kutb al din Eel Ghazi ibn Alpi **572 - 580**
قطب الدین ایل غازی

AE *Dirhems (10 / 15 gm)*

1031 - Roman style head right : pedigree around
1032 بن الپی بن تمرتاش بن ایل غازی بن ارتق
Rev. : ایل غازی الملک العالم العادل قطب الدین
ملک الامرا شاه دیاربکر

1033 AH 577
Busts of Byzantine father and son facing : date above
Rev. : Caliph Al Nasir, part of Bismillah:
pedigree around

1034 AH 579
Sim.

Hosam al din Yuluk Arslan **580 - 597**

حسام الدين يولق ارسلان

AE *Dirhems (10 / 15 gm)*

1035 - Roman style bust of father: smaller Byzantine style
1036 bust of son حسام الدين ملك دياربكر
Rev. : Caliph Al Nasir and his titles

1037 AH 582
Facing bust with hand on chest
حسام الدين يولق ارسلان
Rev. Caliph Al Nasir written inside star
date around سنه اثنين ثمانين خمسمايه

1038 AH 584 اربع
Sim. (years 581, 583, 585 also known)

1039 AH 589
Seated figure with three standing figures around
Rev. Caliph Al Nasir within circle
Around حسام الدين ملك دياربكر يولق ارسلان بن ايل غازى بن ارتق سبع و ثمانين و خمسا

1040 - AH 589
1041 Sim. but longer Caliphal legend

1042 AH 596
Turkish soldier seated cross-legged facing, holding severed head in Right hand نور الدين اتابگ
Rev. Caliph Al Nasir within wreath
حسام الدين يولق ارسلان بن ايل غازى بن
outer marg. : ارتق ضرب سنه ست تسعين حما
Citing Ayyubids Al Afzal 'Ali of Damascus (582-92: d.622) & Al Zahir Ghazi of Aleppo (582-613) (inner margin)
الملك الافضل على و الملك الظاهر غازى بن الملك الناصر يوسف
+ Atabeg of Mosul Nur al din Arslan Shah (589-607)

1043 - AH 596
1044 Sim. but Turk holds severed head in LEFT hand

Nasir al din Urtuk Arslan **597 - 637**
ناصر الدين ارتق ارسلان

AE *Dirhems (10 / 15 gm)*

1045 AH 598
Facing bust with head quarter right : star beside
ناصر الدين ارتق ارسلان
Rev. Caliphal legend of Al Nasir in star around ضرب سنه ثمان و تسعين خمسمائه

1046 AH 598
Sim. but head faces quarter left
Al Zahir Ghazi of Aleppo cited below Caliphal legend
الملك الظاهر

1047 - Maridin 599
1048 Centaur right : mint and date around
بماردين سنه تسع و تسعين خمسمائه
Rev. Caliph Al Nasir and Ayyubid Al 'Adil, contd. around margin with Urtukid title
الناصر لدين الله امير المومنين الملك العادل
ابو بكر ملك ديار بكر ناصر الدين بن ارتق ارسلان بن ايوب
(NB. final Ibn Ayyub refers to Al 'Adil)

1049 Maridin 599
Sim. but Centaur left
rev. legend omits 'Diyarbakr'

1050 Maridin 599
Sim. with Centaur left
Includes 'Diyarbakr' : adds 'Jafar' below centaur جفر

1051 - Maridin 606

1052 Turk riding lion left
الملک العالم العادل ناصر الدین ارتق ارسلان ملک دیاربکر
Rev. Caliphal legend of Al Nasir
around Ayyubid Al 'Adil, continuing as mint and date

1053 AH 611
Head quarter left ناصر الدنیا و الدین ارتق ارسلان ملک دیاربکر
Rev. ابو العباس احمد الناصر لدین الله امیر المومنین
left & right : date الملک العادل ابو بکر بن ایوب
Citing Caliph Al Nasir, Ayyubid Al 'Adil

1054 - AH 615

1055 Caliph Al Nasir + Ayyubid Al Kamil in octagon
Rev. Nasir al din Urtuk Arslan in octagon
date around

1056 - AH 618

1057 Head left : date around ضرب سنه ثمان عشر و ستمایه
Rev. الملک الکامل محمد بن ایوب الملک المنصور
ناصر الدین ارتق ارسلان
Citing Al Kamil Mohammed of Egypt (615-635)

1058 - Unc. date (struck 615-635)

1059 Head right : around ضرب سنه ....
Rev. الملک الکامل محمد بن ایوب الملک المنصور
ناصر الدنیا و الدین .....
Citing Al Kamil Mohammed of Egypt

1060 - AH 620

1061 Roman style head right (Claudius)
الملک المنصور ناصر الدنیا و الدین ارتق ارسلان
Rev. Caliph Al Nasir, Ayyubid Al Kamil, date

1062 AH 623

Facing bust السلطان الاعظم علا الدين كيقباد بن كـ

Rev. Caliph Al Mustansir, Urtukid 'Artuk',, date

Citing Seljuk of Rum Kay Kobad (obv.)

AR Dirhem (3 gm)

1063 Dunaisir 625 دنيسر

Citing Caliph Al Mustansir

Seljuk Kay Kobad السلطان المعظم كيقباد بن كيخسرو

Urtukid الملك المنصور ارتق

AE Dirhems

1064 AH 626

Man riding lion left

Caliph Al Mustansir

1065 AH 628

Turk seated cross-legged facing on throne

ناصر الدين ارتق ارسلان

Rev. Caliph Al Mustansir (623-40), Ayyubid Al Kamil date around

AR Dirhem (3 gm)

1066 - Hisn (= Hisn Keyfa), 628

1070 Obv. : Caliph Al Mustansir

الامام المستنصر بالله امير المومنين

around: Kalima

Rev. : Ayyubid Al Kamil Mohammed

Urtukid Al Mansur Artuk

محمد الملك الكامل الملك المنصور ارتق

around: mint and date

ضرب بحسن سنه ثمان و عشرين و ستمائه

The mint name Hisn is legible on 2 coins, a third bears a different mint name, perhaps Dunaisir

The Ayyubid Al Kamil Mohammed took Hisnkeyfa from the local Urtukid Amir Rukn al din Modud (619-29) in 629. Dirhems of the present issue are known bearing the mint names Hisn (eg. here), Keyfa (eg Artuk 1231 & BM) and Dunaisir (Artuk 1229).

AE Dirhem

1071 Maridin 632 مردين

Facing head السلطان المعظم علا الدنيا و الدين كيقباد

قسيم امير المومنين

Rev. Caliph Al Mustansir, Urtukid

around mint and date

Citing Seljuq Kay Kobad on obv.

1072 Maridin 634

Turk seated cross-legged holding orb

around (Seljuk of Rum Kay Khusru)

السلطان المعظم غياث الدين كيخسرو قسيم امير المومنين

Rev. Caliph Al Mustansir, Urtukid

Nejm al din Ghazi I **637 - 658**

نجم الدين غازى

AR *Dirhem (3 gm)*

1073 Maridin 645 مردين

Obv.: Caliph Al Musta'sim

الامام المستنجم بالله امير المومنين

Rev.: Ayyubid Al Nasir Yusuf + Urtukid Amir

الملك الناصر يوسف الملك السعيد غازى

1074 - Maridin 648

1075

1076 - Maridin 655

1077

1078 - Maridin 657

1080 Obv. : Kalima لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

Rev. : Urtukid الملك الناصر يوسف الملك السعيد غازى

The last Abbasid Caliph was killed in 656

1081 Maridin 658

AE *Fals : Bust type*

1082 - Maridin, unc. date (struck 648 - 656)

1083 Obv.: Facing bust : Caliph Al Musta'sim

الامام المستنجم بالله امير المومنين

Rev.: Ayyubid Al Nasir Yusuf + Urtukid Amir

يوسف الملك الناصر الملك السعيد غازى

AE Fals : Inscriptional types

Square areas

1084 - Unc. mint and date (struck 637 - 640)

1085 Obv.: Caliph Al Mustansir (623 - 40)
Rev.: Seljuq Kay Khusru (634-43) + Urtukid Amir
السلطان المعظم غياث الدين الملك السعيد نجم الدين

1086 Unc. mint and date (struck 640 - 643)
Obv.: Caliph Al Musta'sim (640-56)
Rev.: Seljuq Kay Khusru + Urtukid Amir
السلطان المعظم غياث الدين الملك السعيد نجم الدين

1087 Sim. (AH 640 - 43) but 'Nejm al din Ghazi' in full
نجم الدين غازى

Circular Areas

1088 Unc. mint and date (struck 637 - 647)
Obv.: Caliph ..... : margin: Kalima
Rev.: Ayyubid Al Salih Mohammed (637-47)
+ Urtukid Amir
الملك الصالح نجم الدنيا و الدين السعيد غازى

Areas - Square / Hexagon

1089 - Maridin 644

1090 Obv.: Caliph Al Musta'sim
Rev.: Nejm al din's legend in hexagon
الملك السعيد نجم الدنيا و الدين غازى ابو الفتح
mint and date around

Hexagonal areas both sides

1091 Unc. mint, 64x ....اربعين و ستمايه
Obv.: Caliph Al Musta'sim
Rev.: Urtukid Amir
Overstruck on an issue with circular areas bearing the mint name Maridin (vide no. 1088 supra)

1092 Sim. : Maridin, unc. date .... دين سنه (مر)

Square areas

1093 Maridin 64x (struck 648 - 656)
Obv.: Caliph Al Musta'sim
Rev.: Ayyubid Al Nasir Yusuf + Urtukid Amir
يوسف الملك الناصر الملك السعيد غازى

1094 Sim. but date AH 655

Kalima type

1095 - Unc. mint (Maridin), 65x (struck 650 - 658)

1096 Obv.: Kalima
Rev.: Ayyubid Al Nasir Yusuf + Urtukid Amir

1097 Sim. but unc. mint and date
Overstruck on an issue of Nejm al din Ghazi with square areas.

The Kalima type copper issues were probably struck after the last Caliph's murder in 656 (cfr. silver coins supra)

Kara Arslan **658 - 691**

Kara Arslan with his overlord the Mongol Hulagu (654-663)

AR *Dirhem (2.7 gm)*

1098 Unc. mint (Maridin) and date (struck 658-663)
Obv. : Mongol suzerain هولاگو المعظم
Rev. : Urtukid Amir السلطان ارسلان

AE *Fals*

1099 Unc. mint and date (struck 658-663)
Obv. : هولاگو المعظم
Rev. : الملک المظفر قرا رسلان
Overstruck on an issue of Nejm al din Ghazi

Nejm al din Ghazi II **693 - 712**

AE *Fals*

1100 - Obv. : Sunface : Kalima around
1101 Rev. : السلطان الاعظم ظل الله في العالم
(Artuk 1247) الملک المنصور نجم الدين ابو الفتح

Shams al din Salih **712 - 765**

AR *Dirhem (1.6 gm)*

1102 Maridin, unc. date مردين
Obv. : ضرب في ايام دوله السلطان الملک الصالح ا
خلد الله ملکه

1103 Maridin, unc. date
Obv. : ضرب في ايام دوله السلطان الملک الصالح ا
خلد الله ملکه

NB. Strictly speaking Double dirhems struck to the Ilkhan-Jalairid standard introduced at the time of Togha Timur (739-752). Vide infra & S. Erel 1970, 37-41.

AE *Fals*

1104 Maridin, unc. date
Two headed eagle ضرب مردين الملک لله
Rev. : السلطان الملک الصالح خلد الله ملکه
around 4 Imams with marginal Kalima
(Artuk 1248)

Majd al din 'Iza Al Zahir **778 - 809**

AR *Dirhem (1.4 gm)*

1105 - Unc. mint, dates unc. and 7xx
1106 Obv. : السلطان الملک الظاهير خلد الله ملکه
Rev. : Kalima

NB. Strictly Double dirhems on the Jalairid standard.

Urtukids of Hisn Keyfa and Amid 495 - 639

This principality was founded in 495 when Sukman was appointed Governor of Hisn Keyfa. From 496/7 until 502 he also governed Maridin until his brother Eel Ghazi was appointed to Maridin. The district of Amid was added to the principality by Saladin in 579 when his suzerainty was acknowledged. Later Saladin's nephew Al Kamil Mohammed suppressed the Urtukid principality of Hisn Keyfa and Amid in 629.

Mu'in al daulah Sukman I	495	1102
Ibrahim	498	1105
Rukn al daulah Dawud	c. 502	c. 1109
Fakhr al din Qara Arslan	539	1144
Nur al din Mohammed	562	1167
Qutb al din Sukman II	581	1185
Nasir al din Mahmud	597	1201
Rukn al din Modud	619	1222
Al Malik Al Masa'ud	629	1232

suppressed by the Ayyubid Al Kamil Mohammed : 629

Fakhr al din Kara Arslan **539 - 562**

AE *Dirhem (c. 10 / 15 gm)*

1107 No mint 560
Bust quarter left
Kalima + Caliph Al Mustanjid
Rev. : ملك الامرا قرا ارسلان بن داود بن
(date around) سكمان بن ارتق
Kara Arslan ibn Dawud ibn Sukman ibn Artuk

Qutb al din Sukman II **581 - 597**

AE *Dirhem (c. 10 / 15 gm)*

1108 - No mint 584 سنه اربع و ثمنين و خمسمايه
1109 Two Roman style busts back to back : date above
Rev. : Sukman's pedigree, contd. by Caliph Al Nasir
+ Ayyubid Al Nasir Yusuf
الملك العادل قطب الدين سكمان بن محمد
بن ارتق معين الامام الناصر لدين الله
الملك الناصر يوسف بن ايوب

1110 No mint 594
Facing Byzantine style bust : date above
Rev. : Sukman's pedigree with Caliph Al Nasir around
الملك المسعود قطب الدين سكمان بن محمد
بن قرا ارسلان الامام الناصر امير المومنين

Nasir al din Mahmud **597 - 619**

الملك الصالح ناصر الدين محمود بن محمد بن قرا ارسلان بن ارتق

AE *Dirhem*

1111 Al Hisn 610 الحصن سنه ٦١٥
Two headed eagle : mint and date around
Rev. : Mahmud's pedigree, Caliph Al Nasir, Ayyubid
Al 'Adil الملك الصالح محمود بن ارتق الملك العادل
ابو بكر الامام الناصر امير المومنين

1112 Amid 617 امد
Two headed eagle : Mahmud's pedigree around
Rev. : Ayyubid Al Kamil in star الملك الكامل
mint and date around : Caliph Al Nasir outside

1113 - No mint 618
1114 Man riding lion right : ناصر الدين محمود
Rev. : Caliph Al Nasir : Ayyubid Al Kamil Mohammed

Rukn al din Modud **619 - 629**

الملك المسعود ركن الدين مودود بن محمود بن ارتق

AE *Dirhem*

1115 - Amid 621

1116 Two headed eagle : mint & date in angles

ضرب بامد سنه ٦٢١

Modud's legend around

Rev. : Ayyubids Al Kamil Mohammed, Al Ashraf Musa around : Caliph Al Nasir and Kalima

The Zangids

'Imad al din Zangi was son of a Turkish slave named Aksunkur who was Chamberlain to the Great Seljuq Malik Shah (465-485). Zangi himself was appointed Governor (Atabeg) of Iraq in 521 and extended his sway over Mosul, Sinjar, Jezira, Harran and Aleppo during the course of a year. When Zangi died in 541 (AD 1146) his domain was divided between two sons, Sayf al din Ghazi (Mosul and Mesopotamia) and Nur al din Mahmud (Syria).

The Zangids of Mosul **AH 521 - 660**

The Zangids of Mosul were the more important of the two lines that sprang from 'Imad al din Zangi who had conquered this region in 521 (1127). His descendants ruled there until 631 when their line was supplanted by Badr al din Lulu, a slave (vizir) who usurped the sovereignty and passed it on to his son Isma'il. In his turn Isma'il lost the realm to the Mongols in 660.

'Imad al din Zengi ibn Aksunkur	521	1127
Sayf al din Ghazi ibn Zangi	541	1146
Kutb al din Modud	544	1149
Sayf al din Ghazi II	564	1169
'Izz al din Mas'aud I	572	1176
Nur al din Arslan Shah I	589	1193
'Izz al din Mas'aud II	607	1211
Nasir al din Mahmud	615	1218
Badr al din Lulu	631	1234
(vizir: in real control from 619: usurper in 631)		
Isma'il ibn Lulu	657	1259
Mongol occupation : 660 (1262)		

Kutb al din Modud ibn Zangi **544 - 565**

الملك العادل العالم ملك امرا الشرق و الغرب

طغرلتگين اتابگ مودود بن زنگی بن اقسنقر

AE *Dirhem (10 / 15 gm)*

1117 - No mint 556

1118 Bust facing quarter left: winged Nikes flying above date beside

Rev. : Modud's legend

1119 No mint 557

Sim.

Sayf al din Ghazi ibn Modud **564 - 572**

ملک الامرا غازی بن مودود

AE *Dirhem (10 / 15 gm)*

1120 - Al Jezirah 575 and 5xx الجزیره

1121 Helmeted Hellenistic head left : Kalima around
Rev. : Ghazi's legend in circle : mint & date

1122 - Nisibin 575 نصیبین

1123 sim. but rev. includes Caliph Al Mustansir

'Izz al din Mas'aud **572 - 589**

عز الدین مسعود

AE *Dirhem (10 / 15 gm)*

1124 Al Jezirah 577 الجزیره
Helmeted Hellenistic head left : Kalima around
Rev. : Caliph Al Nasir + Mas'aud's legend
mint and date around

Nur al din Arslan Shah I **589 - 607**

الملک العادل نور الدین اتابک ارسلان شاه بن مسعود بن مودود

AE *Dirhem (10 / 15 gm)*

1125 Nisibin 594 نصیبین
Facing bust : mint and date around
Rev. : Caliph Al Nasir + Nur al din's legend
pedigree around

'Izz al din Mas'aud II **607 - 615**

عز الدین اتابک مسعود بن ارسلان شاه

AE *Dirhem (10 / 15 gm)*

1126 Mosul 607 الموصل
Roman style bust left : mint and date around
Rev. : Kalima + Caliph Al Nasir + Mas'aud's legend
pedigree around
also citing Ayyubid Al 'Adil

Nasir al din Mahmud **615 - 631**

ناصر الدين اتابگ محمود

AV Dinar (3.7 gm)

1127 Al Mosul 620 الموصل
Obv. : Kalima + Caliph Al Nasir : Bismillah around
Rev. : Kalima + Mahmud's legend
around Ayyubids Al Kamil Mohammed and Al Ashraf

AE Dirhem (10 / 15 gm)

1128 Al Mosul 620
Head facing quarter left, winged Nikes flying above
mint and date around
Rev. : Kalima + Caliph Al Nasir + Ayyubids Al Kamil
Mohammed and Al Ashraf Musa + Atabeg Mahmud

1129 Al Mosul 627
Turk seated facing holding crescent moon : mint + date
Rev. : Atabeg Mahmud + Ayyubids Al Kamil
Mohammed and Al Ashraf Musa.

Badr al din Lulu **631 - 657**

بدر الدين لولو

AV Dinar (3.7 gm)

1130 Al Mosul 65x

AE Dirhem (10 / 15 gm)

1131 Al Mosul 631 الموصل سنه احد و ثلثين و ستمايه
Diademed head left in square; star under chin
mint and date around
Rev. : Caliph Al Mustansir
around: Lulu's legend + Ayyubids Al Kamil Mohammed
and Al Ashraf Musa

The Zangids of Aleppo AH 521 - 577

The Zangids (Atabegs) of Aleppo (Syria) were the lesser of the two branches founded by 'Imad al din Zangi in 521. Zangi's son Mahmud and his grandson Isma'il succeeded to this province. On Isma'il's death in 577 the domain was partitioned between the Zangids of Mosul and those of Sinjar. Then in 579 much of Syria, including Aleppo, was occupied by the Ayyubid Saladin.

'Imad al din Zangi ibn Aksunkur	521	1127
Nur al din Mahmud ibn Zangi	541	1146
Nur al din Isma'il ibn Mahmud	569-77	1174-81

Nur al din Mahmud ibn Zangi **541 - 569**

العادل نور الدين محمود ملك الامرا ابن زنگى

AE Fals

1132 No mint or date
Two Byzantine figures standing: traces of Greek
between them - العادل نور الدين
Rev. : Christ standing facing: traces of Greek
beside - محمود ملك الامرا

1133 - No mint or date
1134 legend within decorations
الملك العادل محمود ابن زنگى

Nur al din Isma'il ibn Mahmud **569 - 577**

الملك الصالح اسمعيل بن محمود

AE Fals

1135 Unc. mint, 57x
Isma'il 's legend across obv. and rev. fields
mint and date around

The Zangids of Sinjar AH 566 - 617

The Zangid principality of Sinjar was founded by one of the three sons of Kutb al din Modud (544-565) of Mosul. The other two sons, Ghazi and Mas'aud, succeeded their father in Mosul but Zangi ibn Modud established himself at Sinjar in 566 and augmented his domain on the death of Isma'il, the Zangid of Aleppo in 577. The principality suffered from the rising power of the Ayyubids and eventually passed to them in 617.

'Imad al din Zangi ibn Modud	566	1171
Kutb al din Mohammed ibn Zangi	594	1198
'Imad al din Shahanshah	616	1219
Mahmud	616 - 617	1219-20

'Imad al din Zangi ibn Modud **566 - 594**

الملك العالم العادل عماد الدين زنكى بن مودود

AE *Dirhem (10 / 15 gm)*

1136 - Nisibin 579 نصيبين
1137 Obv. : Caliph Al Nasir : mint and date around
Rev. : 'Imad al din's legend in square : pedigree round

1138 Sinjar 5xx سنجار
Two headed eagle : mint and date around
Rev. : Zangid legend

Kutb al din Mohammed ibn Zangi **594 - 616**

الملك المنصور قطب الدين محمد بن زنكى بن مودود

AE *Dirhem (10 / 15 gm)*

1139 - Sinjar 598 and unc. m.d. سنجار
1140 Hellenistic bust left with spear : mint + date around
Rev. : Caliph Al Nasir + Zangid legend
pedigree around

The Zangids of Al Jezirah AH 576 - 648

The Al Jezirah principality was established by a son of Sayf al din Ghazi, the fourth Zangid of Mosul. Like its neighbours the Al Jezirah principality succumbed to Ayyubid expansion, being incorporated during AH 648.

Mu'izz al din Sinjar Shah ibn Ghazi	576	1180
Mu'izz al din Mahmud ibn Sinjar	605	1209
Al Mas'aud	618 - 648	1221-50

Mu'izz al din Sinjar Shah ibn Ghazi **576 - 605**

الملك المظفر سنجر شاه بن غازى الناصرى

AE *Dirhem (10 / 15 gm)*

1141 - No mint 584
1142 Facing bust : Sinjar's legend
Rev. : Caliph Al Nasir + Ayyubid Al Nasir Yusuf
date around

AE *Double Dirhem (34 gm)*

1143 Al Jezirah (600) الجزيره
Sinjar's legend around symbol
Rev. : Caliph Al Nasir : mint + date around
(Cfr. Artuk 1289)

Mu'izz al din Mahmud ibn Sinjar Shah **605 - 618**

الملك المعظم محمود بن سنجر شاه الناصرى

AE *Dirhem (10 / 15 gm)*

1144 Al Jezirah 618
Half length figure holding crescent moon
Mahmud's legend around
Rev. : Caliph Al Nasir + Ayyubids Al Kamil Mohammed
and Al Ashraf Musa
mint and date around

The Burids : Atabegs of Damascus AH 497 - 549

This principality was founded by Tughtigin, a former official of the Syrian Seljuq Tutush and subsequently an Atabeg (Governor) for Tutush's son Duqaq whom he succeeded at Damascus in 497. This principality was incorporated by the Zangids of Aleppo.

Sayf al Islam Zahir al din Tughtigin	497	1103
Taj al Muluk Buri	522	1128
Shams al Muluk Isma'il	526	1132
Shihab al din Mahmud	529	1134
Jamal al din Mohammed	533	1138
Mijir al din Abaq	534 - 549	1139-54
incorporated by the Zangids of Aleppo : 549		

Mujir al din Abaq **534 - 549**

AR *Fractional dirhem*

1145 No mint or date (struck AH 541 - 547)
Obv. : Great Seljuq Sinjar (511-52) سنجر
Seljuq of Iraq Mas'aud (527-47) مسعود
Rev. : Burid of Damascus Abaq ابق
Zangid of Aleppo Mahmud (541-69) محمود

The Bektiginids : Atabegs of Arbela AH 539 - 630

Zain al din 'Ali Kuchuk, son of Begtigin, was a Turkish officer of 'Imad al din Zangi, appointed viceroy of Mosul in 539 (1144). 'Ali was later given additional charge of Sinjar (544), Harran, Takrit and Irbil (Arbela). When 'Ali died (563) Irbil passed to his younger son Yusuf (563-68) while Harran became the charge of his elder son Kukburi who later acquired Irbil when Yusuf died in 586. By this time Saladin, the Ayyubid, was the chief power in the area. He left Kukburi in control of Irbil until his death in 630 but placed his own nephew 'Omar in charge of Harran.

A) Arbela + Harran

Zayn al din 'Ali Kuchuk ibn Begtigin	539 - 563	1144-67

B) Harran only

Muzaffer al din Kukburi ibn 'Ali	563 - 586	1167-90
then Ayyubids		

C) Arbela only

Zayn al din Yusuf ibn 'Ali	563	1167
Muzaffer al din Kukburi ibn 'Ali	586 - 630	1190-32
incorporated by Abbasids, then passed to Mongols.		
(a late Abbasid dirhem of Irbil is catalogued above)		

Muzaffer al din Kukburi ibn 'Ali **586 - 630**

ملك الامرا مظفر الدين كوكبرى بن على

AE *Fals*

1146 - (Irbil) 6xx (struck before 622) اربل
1147 Man riding lion left : mint and date around
Rev. : Caliph Al Nasir (575-622) + Kukburi's leg.

The Begtimurids : Atabegs of Armenia AH 493 - 604

A dynasty of Shahs of Armenia, arising from Sukman Al Kutbi, former slave of a Seljuq governor, ruled the region focussed on Khalat from 493 until 579 when power passed into the hands of Sayf al din Begtimur, erstwhile slave of the previous ruler. Thereafter, Armenia was ruled by members of both families until subjugated by the Ayyubids in 604 (AD 1207).

Sukman Al Kutbi	493	1100	Sayf al din Begtimur (former slave)	579	1183
Zahir al din Ibrahim Shah Armen ibn Sukman	506	1112	Badr al din Aksunkur ibn Sukman II	589	1193
Ahmad ibn Sukman	521	1127	Al Mansur Mohammed ibn Begtimur	594	1198
Nasir al din Sukman II ibn Ibrahim	522	1128	'Izz al din Balban (former slave)	603 - 604	1206-07

Sayf al din Begtimur **579 - 589**

AE *Fals*

1148 No mint 589
Cow standing left being suckled by calf
امر نصربه العبد الفقير بگتم تسع و ثمنين و خمسمايه
Rev. : around Caliph Al Nasir -
السلطان المعظم بحر الدنيا و الدين غيات امير المومنين
Vide Artuk 1299 but read 'Begtimur'. See their discussion on his titulature. بگتمر

The Ildegezids : Atabegs of Azerbaijan AH 531 - 622

Ildegiz, a Turkish slave, was granted the governorship of Azerbaijan by his master, Mas'aud the Seljuq of Iraq. The principality later succumbed to expansion of the Khwarezmian realm during the reign of 'Ala al din Khwarezmshah and was finally suppressed when the latter's son Jalal al din Mangbarni occupied Azerbaijan in 622.

Shams al din Ildegiz	531	1137	Nusrat al din Abu Bakr ibn Mohammed (associate ruler from 581)	591	1195
Nusrat al din Mohammed Al Pahlawan Jahan ibn Ildegiz	570	1175	Muzaffer al din Uzbeg ibn Mohammed	607 - 622	1210-25
Muzaffer al din Qizil Arslan 'Othman ibn Ildegiz	581	1186	(supressed by Jalal al din Mangbarni Khwarezmshah : 622)		
Qutlugh Inanj	587	1191			

Mohammed al Pahlawan Jahan ibn Ildegiz **570 - 581**

محمد جهانشاه البهلوان اتابگ

AE *Fals*

1149 No mint or date
Obv. : Caliph Al Nasir
Rev. : Jahanshah Al Pahlawan Atabeg
(cfr. Artuk 1297) جهانشاه البهلوان اتابگ

The Kings of Ahar

The rulers of Ahar in Azerbaijan were subordinates of the Atabegs of Azerbaijan.

Nutshegin ibn Mohammed	59x - 611
Mahmud ibn Nutshegin	610 - ?622

Nutshegin ibn Mohammed **59x - 611**

نتشگين بن محمد

AE *Dirhem (10 / 15 gm)*

1150 - Unc. mint, AH 611 سنه احد عشر .....
1151 Obv. : Kalima + Caliph Al Nasir (575-622)
لااله الا الله محمد رسول الله صلى الله عليه
الناصر لدين الله امير المومنين
Rev. : Atabeg of Azarbaijan, Uzbeg (607-622)
and Nutshegin's legend : date around
اتابگ الاعظم ازبگ بن محمد ملک الامرا
نتشگين بن محمد محيي امير المومنين
NB Nutshegin's son Mahmud began issuing coins in 610 (vide Artuk 1296)

1152 Sim. but both mint and date unc.

The Salgharids : Atabegs of Fars — AH 543 - 668

This line of Atabegs was consolidated in South-western Iran by Sonqur who remained nominally subordinate to the Seljuqs. Following a period of prosperity the Salgharids were subordinated to the Khwarezmshahs (c. 600) and to their Mongol successors until suppressed by the Ilkhan Mongols in 668

Muzaffer al din Sonqur	543	1148	Sa'd II	658	1260
Muzaffer al din Zangi	556	1161	Mohammed	658	1260
Degele	570	1175	Mohammed Shah	660	1262
Tughril	590	1194	Seljuq Shah	660	1262
'Izz al din Sa'd I	601	1203	Abish Khatun	663 - 668	1265-70
Abu Bakr Qutlugh Khan	628	1231			

Muzaffer al din Sonqur ibn Modud — **543 - 556**

سنقار اتابک

AV Dinar (3.7 gm)

1153 Shiraz 550 — شیراز
Citing Caliph Al Muqtafi — المقتفی لامر الله
Suzerain Mohammed ibn Tughril — الملک العادل محمد بن طغرل

The Hazaraspids : Atabegs of Luristan (Lur Buzurg) — AH 543 - 740

This House of Atabegs was founded by Abu Tahir, a general of the Salgharid Atabeg. Centred on Eydij, the Hazaraspids remained in office, latterly under Ilkhanid sovereignty, until suppressed by the Timurids in 740.

Abu Tahir ibn Mohammed	543	1148	Rukn al din Yusuf Shah II	733	1333
Nusrat al din Hazarasp	c.600	c.1203	Muzaffer al din Afrasiyab II	740	1339
Takla	c.650	c.1252	Shams al din Hoshang / Nur al Ward	756	1355
Shams al din Alp Arghu	c.657	c.1259	Ahmad	c.780	c.1378
Yusuf Shah I	c.673	c.1274	Hosayn	c.820	c.1417
Afrasiyab	c.687	c.1288	Ghiyath al din	827	1423
Nusrat al din Ahmad	696	1296			

Anonymous : Period of Nur al Ward — **circa 750's**

AR Dirhem (2.4 gm)

1154 Eydij, 7xx — ایدج
mint and date on opposite faces of coin

1155 Eydij, (7)57

1156 Rajiz (= Ramhormuz), xx7 — راجز
Struck on the early Jalairid weight standard

The Atabegs of Nehavend

Qutlugh Yurunkush — **fl. 522**

قتلغ یرنکوش اتابک

AV Dinar (3.7 gm)

1157 Nehavend 522 — نهاوند
Citing Caliph Al Mustarshid — المسترشد بالله
Great Seljuq Sinjar — السلطان الاعظم سنجر بن ملکشاه
Seljuq of Iraq Mahmud — السلطان المعظم ابو شجاع محمود

The Bawandids of the South Caspian Coastlands

The relatively isolated southern coastlands and mountainous hinterland of the south Caspian region was conquered from the Ispahbads of Tabaristan by the Abbasids and remained subject to the Caliphate, administered by a succession of provincial governors. The Bawandid family, whose representatives had retained some authority in the mountains, re-asserted their territorial claims when Abbasid authority grew weak (as also did a family of 'Alids: 250-316) and governed Tabaristan until the advent of the Seljuqs, often under the suzerainty of more powerful neighbours such as the Ziyarids (with whom they inter-married). When the Great Seljuqs grew weak and their realm fragmented a second dynasty of Bawandids regained control of Tabaristan, initially acknowledging Seljuq suzerainty. They were suppressed by 'Ala al din Khwarezmshah but soon after the death of his Mongol conqueror Genghiz Khan a third and final dynasty of the Bawandid family governed Tabaristan, this time as Mongol vassals.

First dynasty		
Baw	45	665
Interregnum of Walash	60	680
Surkhab I ibn Baw	68	688
Mihr Mardan ibn Surkhab	98	717
Surkhab II ibn Mihr Mardan	138	755
Sharwin I ibn Surkhab	155	772
Shahriyar I ibn Sharwin	181	797
Shapur (/Ja'far) ibn Shahriyar	210	825
Qarin I ibn Shariyar	222	837
Rustam I ibn Surkhab ibn Qarin	253	867
Sharwan II ibn Rustam	282	895
Shahriyar II ibn Sharwan	318	930
Rustam II ibn Sharwin	c. 335	c. 946
Dara ibn Rustam	355	966
Shahriyar III ibn Dara	358	969
Rustam III ibn Shahriyar	396	1006
Ziyarid occupation	397	1007
Sharwan ibn Mohammed	c. 400	c. 1009

Second dynasty		
Hosam al daulah Shahriyar ibn Qarin	466	1074
Nejm al daulah Qarin ibn Shahriyar	503	1110
Shams al Muluk Rustam	511	1117
'Ala al daulah 'Ali ibn Shahriyar	511	1118
Shah Ghazi Rustam I ibn Qarin	534	1140
'Ala al daulah Hasan ibn Rustam	558	1163
Hosam al daulah Ardeshir ibn Hasan	567	1172
Shams al Muluk Shah Ghazi Rustam II ibn Ardeshir	602	1206
Occupation by 'Alal al din Khwarezmshah	606	1210

Third dynasty	(capital Amul)	
Hosam al daulah Ardeshir ibn Kinhwar	635	1238
Shams al Muluk Mohammed ibn Ardeshir	647	1249
'Ala al daulah 'Ali ibn Ardeshir	665	1267
Taj al daulah Yazdegird ibn Shahriyar	675	1276
Nasir al daulah Shahriyar ibn Yazdegird	698	1299
Rukn al daulah Kay Khusru ibn Yazdegird	714	1314
Sharaf al Muluk ibn Kay Khusru	728	1328
Fakhr al daulah Hasan ibn Kay Khusru	734	1334
Superceded by the Afrasiyab family	750	1349

Hosam al daulah Shahriyar **466 - 503**

شهريار

AV Dinar (2.3 gm)

1158 Saria, 501 ساريه

Citing Caliph Al Mustazhir (487 - 512)

Great Seljuq Ghiyath al din Mohammed (498 - 511)

عدل لااله الا الله محمد رسول الله شهريار
لله المستظهر بالله السلطان المعظم غياث الدين محمد

Shah Ghazi Rustam I **534 - 558**

Dinars struck at Saria in the name of Mas'aud, the Seljuq of Iraq and his suzerain Sinjar are catalogued above (903 - 904)

Later Bawandids

Ilkhanid half dirhems struck at Amul in the name of Ghazan Mahmud and Uljaitu are catalogued above (1560 and 1570)

The Mamluke - Ottoman Period

The Mamlukes

The Mamlukes were slaves of the Ayyubids who dispossessed their masters during the 640's AH when Queen Shajar al Dur, widow of Al Salih Ayyub (637 - 647) declared her autonomy in 648, subject to her nominal puppet, the last Ayyubid of Egypt Al Ashraf Musa (648 - 650). Stable Mamluke government was maintained in Egypt and Syria by successive Bahri (of the River) and Burji (of the Fort) dynasties of Mamlukes until they were extinguished by the Ottomans in 922 (AD 1517); stability despite frequent dynastic crises.

Bahri Mamlukes

Shajar al dur	648	1250
Al Mu'izz 'Izz al din Aybak	648	1250
Al Mansur Nur al din 'Ali	655	1257
Al Muzaffer Sayf al din Qutuz	657	1259
Al Zahir Rukn al din Baybars I Al Bunduqdari	658	1260
Al Sa'id Nasir al din Baraka Khan	676	1277
Al 'Adil Badr al din Salamish	678	1280
Al Mansur Sayf al din Qala'un Al Alfi	678	1280
Al Ashraf Salah al din Khalil	689	1290
Al Nasir Nasir al din Mohammed (1 st. reign)	693	1294
Al 'Adil Zayn al din Kitbugha	694	1295
Al Mansur Hosam al din Lajin	696	1297
Al Nasir Nasir al din Mohammed (2 nd. reign)	698	1299
Al Muzaffer Rukn al din Baybars II Al Jashankir	708	1309
Al Nasir Nasir al din Mohammed (3 rd. reign)	709	1309
Al Mansur Sayf al din Abu Bakr	741	1340
Al Ashraf 'Ala al din Kujuk	742	1341
Al Nasir Shihab al din Ahmad	743	1342
Al Salih 'Imad al din Isma'il	743	1342
Al Kamil Sayf al din Sha'ban I	746	1345
Al Muzaffer Sayf al din Hajji I	747	1346
Al Nasir Nasir al din Al Hasan (1 st. reign)	748	1347
Al Salih Salah al din Salih	752	1351
Al Nasir Nasir al din Al Hasan (2 nd. reign)	755	1354
Al Mansur Salah al din Mohammed	762	1361
Al Ashraf Nasir al din Sha'ban II	764	1363
Al Mansur 'Ala al din 'Ali	778	1376
Al Salih Salah al din Hajji II (1 st. reign)	783	1382
(Al Zahir Sayf al din Barquq of Burji Mamlukes	784	1382)
Al Salih Hajji II Al Muzaffer (2 nd. reign)	791 - 2	1389-90

Burji Mamlukes

Al Zahir Sayf al din Barquq (1 st. reign)	784	1382
(Al Salih Hajji II of Bahri Mamlukes	791	1389)
Al Zahir Sayf al din Barquq (2 nd. reign)	792	1390
Al Nasir Nasir al din Faraj (1 st. reign)	801	1399
Al Mansur 'Izz al din 'Abd al 'Aziz	808	1405
Al Nasir Nasir al din Faraj (2 nd. reign)	808	1405
Al 'Adil Al Musta'in	815	1412
Al Mu'ayyad Sayf al din Shaykh	815	1412
Al Muzaffer Ahmad	824	1421
Al Zahir Sayf al din Tatar	824	1421
Al Salih Nasir al din Mohammed	824	1421
Al Ashraf Sayf al din Barsbay	825	1422
Al 'Aziz Jamal al din Yusuf	841	1437
Al Zahir Sayf al din Jaqmaq	842	1438
Al Mansur Fakhr al din 'Othman	857	1453
Al Ashraf Sayf al din Inal	857	1453
Al Mu'ayyad Shihab al din Ahmad	865	1461
Al Zahir Sayf al din Khushqadam	865	1461
Al Zahir Sayf al din Bilbay	872	1467
Al Zahir Timurbugha	872	1468
Al Ashraf Sayf al din Qa'it Bay	872	1468
Al Nasir Mohammed	901	1496
Al Zahir Qansuh	903	1498
Al Ashraf Janbalat	905	1500
Al 'Adil Sayf al din Tuman Bay	906	1501
Al Ashraf Qansuh Al Ghawri	906	1501
Al Ashraf Tuman Bay	922	1517
Conquered by the Ottomans : 922		

The Bahri Mamlukes

Al Zahir Rukn al din Baybars **658 - 676**

الظاهر ركن الدين بيبرس

AV Dinar (3.4 gm)

1159 Al Iskendariyah, unc. date الاسكندريه
Lion below legend

الصالح السلطان الملك الظاهر ركن الدنيا و الدين
بيبرس قسم امير المومنين

AR Dirhem (3 gm)

1160 - Unc. mint and date
1161 Lion type

1162 Unc. mint and date
Legends without lion

AR Half Dirhem (1.5 gm)

1163 Al Malik Al Zahir with lion below الملك الظاهر

Al Mansur Sayf al din Qalaun **678 - 689**

المنصور سيف الدين قلاون

AV Heavy Dinar (6 gm)

1164 Al Qahirah, unc. date القاهره

1165 No mint or date
(vide Artuk 802)

AR Dirhem (c. 3 gm)

1166 No mint or date

Al Nasir Nasir al din Mohammed **three reigns**
693-4 : 698-708 : 709- 41

الناصر ناصر الدين محمد

AV Heavy Dinar (6 gm)

1167 Al Qahirah السلطان الملك الناصر ناصر الدنيا و الدين
محمد بن الملك المنصور قلاون

AR Dirhem (c. 3 gm)

1168 Halab حلب

1169 - Unc. mint and date
1170 overstruck on Cilician Armenian AR Takvorins
of Leon IV (1320-42)
(Bedoukian 2027-8)

AE Fals

1171 Damascus 735 دمشق
mint and date above Mohammed's legend
cfr. Balog 222

Al Nasir Nasir al din Hasan **748 - 752 : 755 - 762**

الناصر ناصر الدين حسن

AE Fals

1172 Damascus 749 دمشق بـع و اربـو
cfr. Balog 327

Al Ashraf Nasir al din Sha'ban II **764 - 778**

AV Heavy Dinar (6 gm)

1173 Al Qahirah 765 القاهره

السلطان الملك الاشرف ناصر الدنيا و الدين
شعبان بن حسين بن الملك الناصر محمد بن قلاون

Al Mansur 'Ala al din 'Ali **778 - 783**

علي

AE Fals

1174 'Ali in circle : titles around
Rev. : Lis

Al Salih Salah al din Hajji **783 - 784 : 791 - 792**

حاجى

AE *Fals*

1175 Hajji in circle : titles around
Rev. : Lis

Anonymous Mamluke

Glass weight

1176 Six - pointed star

The Burji Mamlukes

Al Zahir Sayf al din Barquq **784 - 791 : 792 - 801**

السلطان الملك الظاهر سيف الدنيا و الدين ابو سعيد برقوق

AV *Heavy Dinar (6 gm)*

1177 Al Qahirah 785 القاهره

Al Nasir Nasir al din Faraj **801 - 808 : 808 - 815**

السلطان الملك الناصر ابو السعادات فرج بن الشهيد الظاهر برقوق

AV *Heavy Dinar (6 gm)* السلطان الملك الناصر فرج بن برقوق

1178 Al Qahirah, unc. date القاهره

AV *Dinar (3.4 gm)*

1179 Al Qahirah, unc. date

1180 Al Qahirah, date ?812 القاهره

Al Ashraf Sayf al din Barsabay **825 - 841**

السلطان الملك الاشرف ابو النصر برسباى

AV *Dinar (3.4 gm)*

1181 Unc. mint and date

AR *Dirhem (c. 2 / 2½ gm)*

1182 Unc. mint and date
Kalima on one side

Al Zahir Sayf al din Jaqmaq **842 - 857**

السلطان الملك الظاهر ابو سعيد جقمق

AR *Dirhem (1.8 gm)*

1183 Jaqmaq : titles around جقمق

Al Ashraf Sayf al din Aynal **857 - 865**

السلطان الملك الاشرف ابو النصر اينال

AV *Dinar (3.4 gm)*

1184 Unc. mint and date

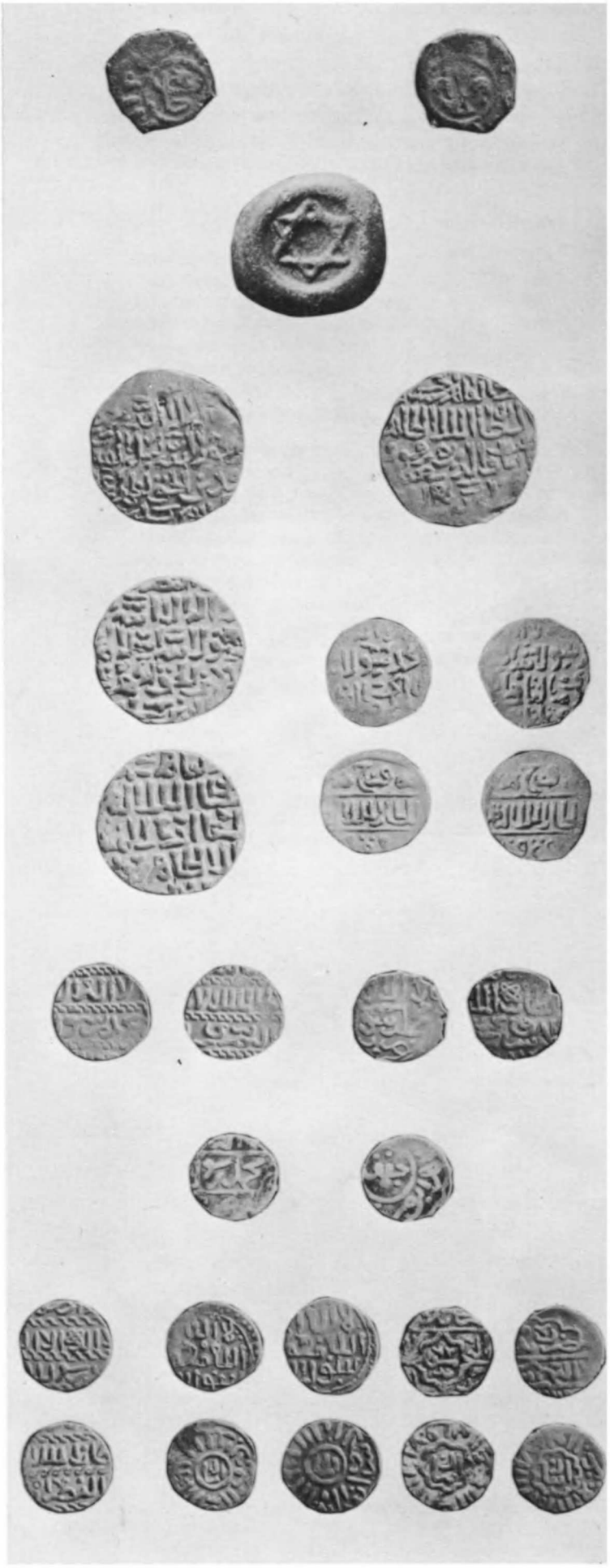
AR *Dirhem (1.4 gm)*

1185 - No mint or date

1186 Aynal : titles around اينال

1187 Damascus, (8) 62 ضرب بدمسق

1188 Damascus, un-dated



Al Zahir Sayf al din Abu Sa'id Khushqadam **865 - 872**

السلطان الملك الظاهر ابو سعيد خشقدم

AV *Dinar (3.4 gm)*

1189 No mint or date

AR *Dirhem (1.4 gm)*

1190 No mint or date

Khushqadam : titles around خشقدم

Al Ashraf Sayf al din Qaitbay **872 - 901**

السلطان الملك الاشرف ابو النصر قايتباى

AV *Dinar (3.4 gm)*

1191 Unc. mint and date

AR *Dirhem (1.4 gm)*

1192 No mint or date

Qaitbay : titles around قاى يتباى

Al Zahir Qansuh **903 - 905**

السلطان الملك الظاهر ابو سعيد قانصوه

AV *Dinar (3.4 gm)*

1193 Unc. mint and date

Al Ashraf Qansuh Al Ghawri **906 - 922**

السلطان الملك الاشرف ابو النصر قانصوه الغورى

AV *Dinar (3.4 gm)*

1194 Unc. mint and date

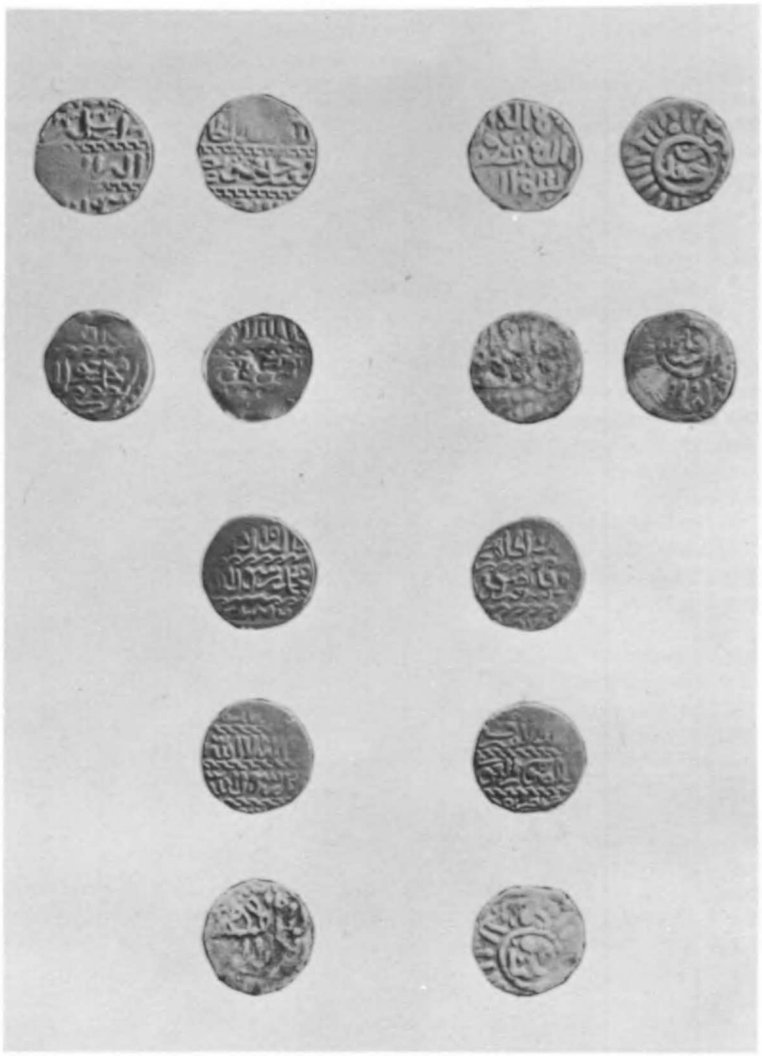
Al Ashraf Tuman Bay **922**

السلطان الملك الاشرف ابو النصر طومانباى

AR *Dirhem (1.4 gm)*

1195 No mint or date

Tuman Bay : titles around طومانباى



The Turkish Muluk al Tuwaif

These minor dynasties ruled fragments of Turkey in the wake of the Byzantines and the Seljuqs until such time as they were incorporated by one of their number, the Othmanlis (Ottomans). The most important factor precipitating the birth of these states was subjugation of the Seljuqs by the Ilkhan Mongols of Persia. Ilkhan hold over its Turkish posessions was never firm and the void left by the demise of the Seljuqs left the way clear for minor local dynasties to assert their autonomy. Most principalities arose during the years around 690, though the Karaman had asserted their independance some decades earlier (c. 654-792 : 805-888). Minor dynasties included the Karasi of Mysia (c. 700-737), the Hamid of Pisidia (700-783), the Karmiyan of Phrygia (700-792 : 805-832), the Takka of Lycia (c. 700-792 : 805-832), the Saruhan (713-792 : 805-813) and the Aydin (700-792 : 805-829), both of Lydia, the Mentesha of Caria (700-792 : 805-829) the Isfendiarids of Paphlagonia (690-795 : 805-864) and the Eretnids of Erzinjan (736-782). Many of these minor principalities were suppressed by the Ottomans during the 790's but restored by Timur in 805 following his conquests of the previous year. Definitive suppression by the Ottomans was achieved during ensuing decades.

Central and Southern Turkey

The Karaman

Kerim al din Qaraman ibn Nura Sufi	c. 654	c. 1256
Mohammed I ibn Qaraman	660	1261
Badr al din Mahmud ibn Qaraman	677	1278
Burhan al din Musa ibn Mahmud	c. 740	c. 1339
Fakhr al din Ahmad ibn Ibrahim	?	?
Shams al din ibn Ibrahim	750	1349
'Ala al din Khalil ibn Mahmud	753	1352
'Ala al din ibn Khalil	783	1381
Ottoman conquest by Bayazid	792	1390
Restoration by Timur	805	1402
Mohammed II ibn 'Ala al din	805	1402
Mamluke occupation	822	1419
Mohammed II (restored)	824	1421
'Ala al din 'Ali ibn 'Ala al din	827	1424
Taj al din Ibrahim ibn Mohammed II	827	1424
Ishaq ibn Ibrahim	868	1463
Pir Mohammed ibn Ibrahim	869	1464
Pir Mohammed jointly with brother Qasim	874	1479
Qasim ibn Ibrahim	879	1474
Ottoman conquest	888	1483

Western Turkey

The Saruhan

(capital Magnesia)		
Saruhan	713	1313
Fakhr al din Ilyas ibn Saruhan	746	1345
Muzaffar al din Ishaq ibn Ilyas	776	1374
Khizr Shah Beg ibn Ishaq	790	1388
Ottoman conquest by Bayazid	792	1389
Restoration by Timur	805	1402
Khizr ibn Ishaq (restored)	805	1402
Urkhan, brother of Ishaq : 806 - 807		
Conquest by Ghazi Junayd	813	1410

The Aidin

(southern neighbours of the Saruhan)		
Aidin Beg ibn Mohammed	700	1300
Mohammed Beg ibn Aidin	734	1333
'Umar Beg ibn Mohammed	741	1340
'Isa Beg I ibn 'Umar	?	?
Ottoman conquest by Bayazid	794	1391
Restoration by Timur	805	1402
'Isa Beg II (Musa) ibn 'Isa Beg I	805	1402
'Umar Beg II ibn 'Isa	805	1402
Ghazi Junayd ibn Ibrahim (usurper)	806	1403
(conquered Saruhan in 813)		
Ottoman conquest	818	1415
Ghazi Junayd (2 nd. reign)	822	1419
Definitive Ottoman conquest	828	1424

The Amirs of Denizli

(on borders of Aidin, Menteshid and Hamid Amirates)		
Shuja al din Tataj Beg ibn 'Ali Beg	?	?
Murad Beg ibn Tataj	735	1334
Ishaq ibn Murad	?	?
'Abdallah ibn Ishaq	763	1361
Ottoman occupation	783	1381

The Kermian

(inland from the Saruhan: cap. Kutahia)		
Muzaffar al din Ya'qub I ibn Alishir Kermian Khan	c. 699	c. 1299
Mohammed I ibn Ya'qub	706	1306
Suleiman I ibn Mohammed	779	1377
Ya'qub II ibn Suleiman	790	1388
Ottoman conquest by Bayazid	792	1389
Restoration by Timur	805	1402
Ya'qub II (2 nd. reign)	805	1402
Ottoman conquest by Murad	832	1428

The Hamid

(south of the Kermian, inland from the Aidin)		
Falak al din Dundar Hamid Beg	700	1300
Mongol occupation (Timurtash governor)	724	1323
Khizr Beg ibn Dundar	728	1327
Nejm al din Ishaq Beg ibn Dundar	?	?
Ilyas Beg	?	?
Kamal al din Hussain Beg ibn Ilyas	776	1374
died	788	1386
realm split between Karaman and Ottomans		

The Menteshids

(Caria, inland from Rhodes, adjacent to Aidin & Hamid)		
Mentesha Beg Mas'aud	700	1300
Urkhan Shuja al din	730	1329
Ibrahim	745	1344
Mohammed	755	1354
Taj al din Ahmad Ghazi	777	1375
Shuja al din Ilyas	793	1390
Ottoman conquest by Bayazid	793	1390
Restoration by Timur	805	1402
Ilyas (2 nd. reign)	805	1402
Laith	824	1421
Ottoman conquest	829	1425

Northern Turkey

The Isfendiarids (Qizil Ahmadly)

Shams al din Timur Jandar	690	1290
Shuja al din Suleiman I ibn Timur	709	1309
Ghiyath al din Ibrahim I ibn Sulciman	740	1339
Ya'qub ibn Timur	742	1341
'Adil Beg (? 'Ali) ibn Ya'qub / Suleiman	746	1345
Jalal al din Bayazid Koturum ibn 'Adil	c. 773	c. 1371
Suleiman II ibn Bayazid	787	1385
Ottoman conquest by Bayazid	795	1392
Restoration by Timur	805	1402
Mubariz al din Isfandiar ibn Bayazid	805	1402
Ibrahim II ibn Isfandiar	843	1439
Kamal al din Abu al Hasan Isma'il ibn Ibrahim	847	1443
Qizil Ahmad ibn Ibrahim	864	1459
Ottoman occupation	866	1461

Eastern Turkey

The Eretnids of Siwas

'Ala al din Eretna ibn Ja'far	736	1335
Ilkhan governor of Asia Minor (capital Siwas)		
from 728 until Abu Sa'id 's death in 736		
Ghiyath al din Mohammed ibn Eretna	753	1352
'Ala al din 'Ali ibn Mohammed	767	1365
Mohammed Celebi ibn 'Ali	782	1380

The Qadi Burhan of Siwas

Sultan Ahmad Qadi Burhan al din Ghazi	782	1380
an Eretnid vizir since 767		
Zain al 'Abidin Mohammed ibn Ahmad	800	1397
Ottoman conquest of Siwas	801	1398

The Sharaf Shahs of Bitlis

Hajji Sharaf ibn Dia al din	796	1393
Deposed by Timur	804	1401
Shams al din ibn Sharaf	806	1403
Qara Qoyunlu occupation circa 815 / 825		
'Abdallah ibn 'Abdallah	?	?
Sharaf ibn Mohammed	?	?
Ibrahim ibn Mohammed	865	1460
Mohammed ibn Ibrahim	900	1494
Amir Sharaf	913	1507
Shams al din ibn Sharaf	941	1534
Sharaf al din ibn Shams al din	986	1578
Sefavid occupation by Shah 'Abbas	1009	1600

Southern Turkey

The Karaman

Mohammed II ibn 'Ala al din **805 - 822 : 824 - 827**

AR *Dirhem (1 - 2 gm)*

1196 Konya 822 قونيه
Kalima
rev.: Amir's legend + mint and date
السلطان الاعظم محمد بن علا الدين خلد مملكته غ سنه ٨٢٢

Taj al din Ibrahim ibn Mohammed **827 - 868**

AR *Dirhem (1 - 2 gm)*

1197 Konya 85x
Obv. : ابرهيم بن محمد بن قرمان .. ٨٥
Rev. : خلد ملكه ضرب قونيه
(Artuk 1357)

Qasim ibn Ibrahim **with brother - 874 - 879**
alone - 879 - 888

AR *Dirhem (1 - 2 gm)*

1198 Ermenak (87) 9 ضرب ارمناك سنه تسع
Obv.: Kalima with 'Ali at centre علی
Rev.: السلطان ملک قاسم

The Beys of Alaya

Anonymous **circa 825 - 855**

AR *Dirhem (1 - 2 gm)*

1199 'Alaiya, un-dated
Obv.: around star - امير السو احل خلدت د و لم
Rev.: ضرب علايه حمن عن الافات و البلهم
(Artuk 1361)

1200 'Alaiya علايه
sim.

Western Turkey

The Saruhan

Muzaffar al din Ishaq ibn Ilyas **776 - 790**

AR *Dirhem (1 - 2 gm)*

1201 no mint or date
خلد شاه عدل اسحاق الله ملكه
(Artuk 1317)

AE *Fals*

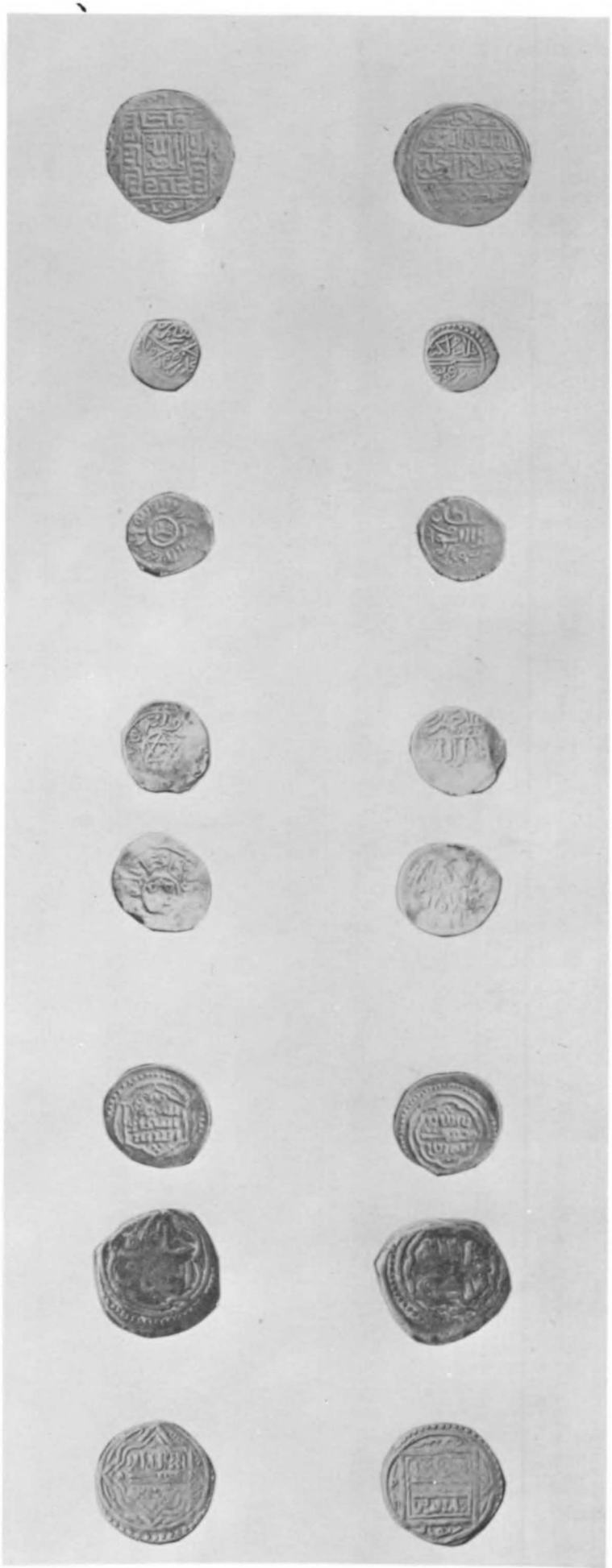
1202 no mint or date
خلد اسحاق and خلد الله ملكه

The Aidin

Mohammed Beg ibn Aidin **734 - 741**

AR *Dirhem (1 - 2 gm)*

1203 no mint or date
السلطان محمد خلد الله ملكه
(could possibly have been struck by another Mohammed)



The Kermian of Kutahia

Muzaffar al din Ya'qub I ibn Alishir Kermian Khan c. 699-706

AR Dirhem (1 - 2 gm)

1204 no mint or date
Obv.: يعقوب سلطان
Rev.: probably - مظافر دين

Ya'qub II ibn Suleiman 790 - 792 : 805 - 832

AR Dirhem (1 - 2 gm)

1205 Kermian, no date
السلطان الاعظم بكرميان يعقوب

Anonymous c. 699 - 832

AR Dirhem (1 - 2 gm) .

1206 - Simav, no date
1207 Obv.: Kalima
Rev.: خلد ملكه سماو ضرب
(Artuk 1340)

The Hamid

Anonymous circa 720

AR Dirhem (1 - 2 gm)

1208 Borghlu, no date برغلو
Citing the Ilkhan Uljaitu (Khudabanda Mohammed and the long deceased Caliph Al Musta'sim (d. 656).

The Menteshid

Shuja al din Ilyas ibn Mohammed 793 and 805 - 824

AR Dirhem (1 - 2 gm)

1209 no mint name, AH 805
Obv.: الياس بن محمد ٨٠٥
Rev.: خلد ملكه
(Artuk 1333)

1210 sim. but date not legible

Anonymous Anatolian Dirhems 8 th. century AH

AR Dirhems (1 - 2 gm)

1211 - Based on Ilkhan prototypes of the period 680 / 730
1212

Northern Turkey

The Isfendiarids

Shams al din Timur Jandar 690 - 709

AR Dirhem (1 - 2 gm)

1213 - No mint or date
1214 Obv.: Kalima
Rev.: Amir's legend - typically stylised Anatolian script
سلطان عظم تمور خان خلد ملكه

Shuja al din Suleiman ibn Timur 709 - 740

AR Dirhem (1 - 2 gm)

1215 no mint or date
سليمان امير بن يمور خلد ملكه

Jalal al din Bayazid Koturum ibn 'Adil c. 773 - 787

AR Dirhem (1 - 2 gm)

1216 - Kastamunia, no date قسطمونيه
1218 امير عدل بايزيد خلد ملكه

AR Half dirhem

1219 sim.

Anonymous Anatolian Fals **8 th. century AH**

AE *Fals (c. 3 gm)*

1220 no mint or date
Obv. and Rev. the same
السلطان الاعظم خلد الله ملكه

1221 sim. but legend - السلطان العادل خلد الله ملكه

Eastern Turkey

The Eretnids

'Ala al din Eretna ibn Ja'far **736 - 753**

AR *Dirhem (1 - 2 gm)*

1222 Baibirt 748 بايبرت
Mongol legend in star
mint and date around خلد الله ملكه

1223 - Erzinjan 750 ارزنجان خمسين و سبع مائه
1224 sim. (Artuk 2378)

Ghiyath al din Mohammed ibn Eretna **753 - 767**

AR *Dirhem (1 - 2 gm)*

1225 Erzinjan 761 ارزنجان
محمد ارتنا السلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا و الدين
خلد الله ملكه

1226 Erzinjan

'Ala al din 'Ali ibn Mohammed **767 - 782**

AR *Dirhem (1 - 2 gm)*

1227 Erzinjan, no date ضرب ارزنجان
السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا و الدين خلد الله ملكه
countermarked 'Allah' in lozenge

1228 - Erzinjan ارزنجان
1229 sim. but "countermark" is engraved on the die
(Artuk 2384)

Anonymous **8 th. century AH**

AR *Dirhem (1 - 2 gm)*

1230 Khilat, no date
خلاط

The Qadi Burhan of Siwas

Sultan Ahmad Qadi Burhan al din Ghazi **782 - 800**

AR *Dirhem (1 - 2 gm)*

1231 Kayseri, no date قيصريه
Obv.: Kalima with mint below
Rev.: السيد العالى العادل البرهانى خلد الله ملكه
(Artuk 2387)

The Seref Shahs of Bitlis

'Abdallah ibn 'Abdallah **circa 830**

AR *Dirhem (c. 4 gm)*

1232 Sa'irt سعرت
عبد الله بن عبد الله

1233 Unc. mint

1234 Jezirah جزيره
sim.

The Ottoman Turks (Othmanlis)

The Ottoman clan of Oghuz Turks migrated westwards from their homeland on the Eastern coastlands of the Caspian Sea at the time of the Mongol expansion and settled among the Seljuqs of Rum in Phrygia. 'Othman was born there in 656 (AD 1258) and later asserted the independance of his people in 699 during the period of Seljuq subjection to the Ilkhans. His son Urkhan occupied Bursa and Nicaea from the Byzantines and subjugated the neighbouring state of the Karasi (Mysia). Towards the end of his reign Urkhan established a foothold in Europe (Gallipoli). Murad continued this expansion, occupying the principality of Hamid in Pisidia and Byzantine possessions in Thrace, together with the Kingdom of Bulgaria and part of Serbia. During the 790's (1390's AD) Bayazid subdued all the remaining minor Anatolian principalities but his defeat at Ankara by Timur in 804 (AD 1402) led to the restoration of most of these principalities by Timur (805). The Ottoman realm was consolidated again by Mohammed (816-824 : 1413-21) and Murad II (824-848 : 1421-44) who re-asserted Ottoman supremacy over the minor Anatolian principalities and over former Ottoman conquests in Europe (Battle of Varna 848 : 1444). During the next few decades Ottoman power was further augmented by the demise of the Byzantine Empire when they captured Constantinople in 857 (1453) and by their occupation of Trebizond a few years later (867 : 1462). The Ottomans also established a foothold across the Black Sea, in the Crimea, domain of the Khans of Krim, where the Genoese now found their trading position (Colony of Caffa) untenable. Pursuing campaigns beyond Turkey to the south, the Ottomans extended their supremacy over the Mamluke domains of Syria and Egypt (922 : 1517) whence they pushed on to secure their foothold in the Arabian Penninsula (including Mecca) and the Yemen which had only recently been conquered by the Mamlukes. The Ottomans also acquired much of the North African coastline (Algiers 1519, Tunis 1568, Tripoli 1551) as far as a frontier with Morocco, though their sovereignty in these distant regions was long contested (Hafsids not suppressed until 982 : 1574 and Ziyanids until 964 : 1556). During the same period the Crusader principalities were expelled from Greece and most of the Aegean Islands and a more northerly campaign up the Danube gave the Ottomans control of Hungary. The reign of Suleiman I, the Great (the Magnificent: 926-974 : 1520-66) marked the apogee of the Ottoman Empire which now extended from Budapest to Mecca and from Mesopotamia to the borders of Morocco. These frontiers remained fairly stable for a century during which time the Island of Cyprus was acquired in 979 (1571) and Moldavia on the north coast of the Black Sea was occupied in 1077 (1666). Turkish military defeats in Europe during the 1680's and 1690's permitted Hungary and Transylvania to regain treir independance while the distant North African provinces of Algeria (1070 : 1659 : Deys) and Tunisia (1117 : 1705 : Beys) became semi-autonomous although remaining in nominal allegiance to Turkey until the 19 th. century. During the 18 th. century the rise of Russian power deprived Turkey of her possessions on the north coast of the Black Sea; the Russians acquired Ottoman possessions in the Crimea, extinguishing the Khanate of Krim in 1197 (1783). Turkish possessions in Europe were lost during the 19 th. century. Greece became independant in 1828, the lower Danube became Roumania in 1866 and Serbia acquired its independance during the following year (1867). Re-arrangments in the 1878 Treaty of Berlin included the creation of further independant principalities in Bulgaria and Montenegro: Turkish possessions in Europe were now virtually restricted to Thrace. Meanwhile Turkey was also deprived on her North African possessions as semi-autonomous Algiers (1830) and Tunis (1881) passed into French hands and Egypt, semi-autonomous under its Khedives since 1805 (1220), was occupied by the British (1883) who also acquired Cyprus (1878 Treaty of Berlin). Removal of Asiatic provinces after the First World War (the new states of Iraq, Syria, Transjordan and Palestine) left Turkey with frontiers comparable to those of the modern Republic (established 1922-4).

'Othman (= Osman) I ibn Ertughril	699	1299
Urkhan	724	1324
Murad I ibn Urkhan	761	1360
Bayazid I Yildirim ibn Murad	791	1389
(Timurid occupation	804 - 805	1402-03)
Period of divided rule : -		
Mohammed Celebi (consolidated realm 816)	806 - 816	1403-13
Amir Suleiman	806 - 813	1403-10
Musa Celebi	813 - 816	1410-13
Mohammed (= Mehmet) I Celebi ibn Bayazid	816	1413
Mustapha Celebi (usurper)	824 - 825	1421-22
Murad II ibn Mohammed (1 st. reign)	824	1421
Mohammed II Fatih ibn Murad (1 st. reign)	848	1444
Murad II (2 nd. reign)	849	1445
Mohammed II (2 nd. reign)	855	1451
Jem Sultan (usurper)	886	1481
Bayazid II ibn Mohammed	886	1481
Selim I Yavuz ibn Bayazid	918	1512
Suleiman I Qanuni ibn Selim	926	1520
Selim II ibn Suleiman	974	1566
Murad III ibn Selim	982	1574
Mohammed III ibn Murad	1003	1595
Ahmad I ibn Mohammed	1012	1603
Mustapha I ibn Ahmad	1026	1617
'Othman II ibn Ahmad	1027	1618
Mustapha I (2 nd. reign)	1031	1622
Murad IV ibn Ahmad	1032	1623
Ibrahim I ibn Ahmad	1049	1640
Mohammed IV ibn Ibrahim	1058	1648
Suleiman II ibn Ibrahim	1099	1687
Ahmad II ibn Ibrahim	1102	1691
Mustapha II ibn Mohammed	1106	1695
Ahmad III ibn Mohammed	1115	1703
Mahmud I ibn Mustapha	1143	1730
'Othman III ibn Mustapha	1168	1754
Mustapha III ibn Ahmad	1171	1757
'Abd al Hamid I ibn Ahmad	1187	1773
Selim III ibn Mustapha	1203	1789
Mustapha IV ibn 'Abd al Hamid	1222	1807
Mahmud II ibn 'Abd al Hamid	1223	1808
'Abd al Mejid ibn Mahmud	1255	1839
'Abd al 'Aziz ibn Mahmud	1277	1861
Murad V ibn 'Abd al Mejid	1293	1876
'Abd al Hamid II ibn 'Abd al Mejid	1293	1876
Mohammed V Rashad	1327	1909
Mohammed VI Wahid al din	1336	1918
'Abd al Mejid II (Caliph without political power)	1341-42	1922-24
Republic :	from 1341	1922

NB Most of the dates placed on coins are regnal accession dates, not the year in which the coin was actually struck.

Urkhan اورخان **724 - 761**

a - اورخان خلد الله ملكه

b - السلطان الاعدل اورخان بن عثمان خلد الله ملكه

AR *Akche (1.2 gm)*

1235 No mint or date
اورخان خلد الله ملكه

1236 sim. but modified legends

AR *Half Akche*

1237 sim.

Murad I ibn Urkhan **761 - 791**
مراد بن اورخان

AR *Akche (1.2 gm)*

1238 No mint or date
Obv. : name and patronymic
Rev. : خلد ملكه

Bayazid I ibn Murad **791 - 804**
بايزيد بن مراد

AR *Akche (1.2 gm)*

1239 Accession date 792, no mint
Obv. : name and patronymic
Rev. : خلد ملكه ٧٩٢

Mohammed Celebi ibn Bayazid **806 - 816**
with: Overlord Timur Gurkan **771 - 807**
تيمور خان كوركان محمد بن بايزيد خان

Mohammed Celebi consolidated the Ottoman realm by 816 and then proclaimed himself Sultan as Sultan Mohammed I

AR *Akche (1.2 gm)*

1240 Brusa 806 بروسا ٨٥٦
Obv.: Kalima with mint and date below
Rev.: تيمور خان كوركان محمد بن بايزيد خان خلد ملكه
(Artuk 1388)

Amir Suleiman ibn Bayazid **806 - 813**
امير سليمان بن بايزيد

AR *Akche (1.2 gm)*

1241 No mint name, 806
Obv.: name in Toughra: امير سليمان بن بايزيد
Rev.: four Imams around - خلد ملكه ٨٥٦
(Artuk 1387)

Musa Celebi ibn Bayazid **813 - 816**
موسى بن بايزيد

AR *Akche (1.2 gm)*

1242 Unc. mint, AH 813
Musa's legend around star

Mohammed I ibn Bayazid **816 - 824**
(contending for the throne since 805)
محمد بن بايزيد

AR *Akche (1.2 gm)*

1243 Adrana (= Edirne), accession date 816 ادرنه ٨١٦
(Artuk 1400) السلطان بن السلطان محمد بن بايزيد خان

1244 Aleppo, accession date 816 حلب ٨١٦

Murad II ibn Mohammed **824 - 848 : 849 - 855**
مراد بن محمد

AR *Akche (1.2 gm)*

1245 Serez, 834 سرز ٨٣٤

مراد بن محمد خان خلد ملكه

Mohammed II ibn Murad **848 and 855 - 886**
محمد بن مراد

AR *Akche (1.0 gm)*

1246 Edirne 855 ادرنه ٨٥٥
Patronymic around : -
(Artuk 1452)

AE *Manghir*

1247 Ayasaluk 865 ايا ثلق

Bayazid II ibn Mohammed **886 - 918**
بايزيد بن محمد

AR *Akche (0.8 gm)*

1248 Nuwar, accession date 886 نوار ٨٨٦

Selim I ibn Bayazid **918 - 926**
سليم بن بايزيد

AR *Akche (0.8 gm)*

1249 Tirah, unc. date تيره
(Artuk 1514)

1250 Constantinople, accession date 918 قسطنطنيه ٩١٨

AE *Manghir*

1251 Serez سرز

Suleiman I ibn Selim **926 - 974**
سليمان بن سليم

AV *Dinar (Funduk: 3.6 gm)*

1252 Constantinople 926 قسطنطنيه

1253 Misr 926 مصر

1254 Sidre Qapsa 926 سدره قپسه

AR *Akche (0.8 gm)*

1255 Karatova (Roumelia), 926 قرطوه

AE *Manghir*

1256 Bagdad 938 بغداد

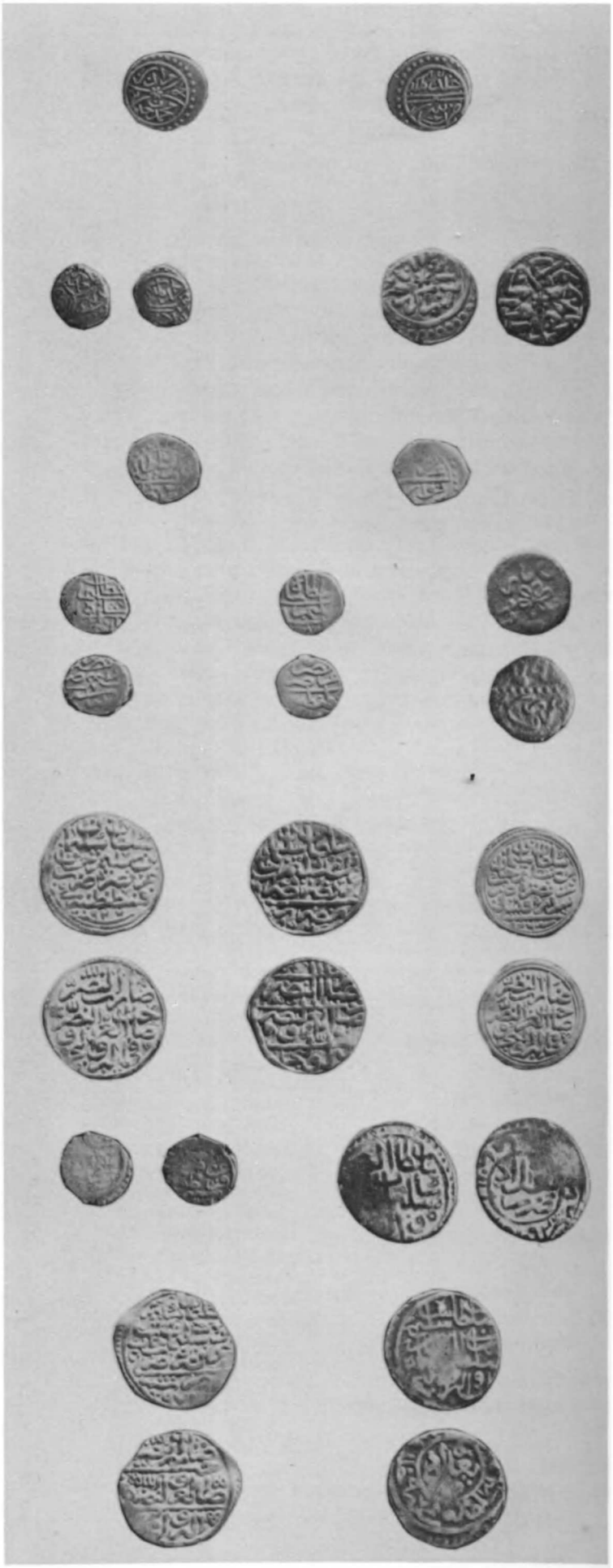
Selim II ibn Suleiman **974 - 982**
سليم بن سليمان

AV *Dinar (Funduk: 3.5 gm)*

1257 Misr 974 مصر

AR *Para (of 4 Akches: 3.8 gm)*

1258 Bagdad 974 بغداد



Murad III ibn Selim **982 - 1003**

مراد بن سليم

AV Dinar (Funduk: 3.5 gm)

1259 Misr 982 مصر

1260 Jezair 982 جزاير

AV Double Dinar (N. African standard: 4.6 gm)

1261 Tlemcen 995 مدينه تلمسان

السلطان مراد ابن السلطان سليم

Struck soon after suppression of the Ziyanids (964)

AR Para (of 4 Akches: 3.8 gm)

1262 - Aleppo 982 حلب سنه ٩٨٢

1263 date in angles of star

Mohammed III ibn Murad **1003 - 1012**

محمد بن مراد

AV Dinar (Funduk: 3.5 gm)

1264 Constantinople 1003 قسطنطنيه

1265 Misr 1003 مصر

AV Double Dinar (N. African standard: 4.6 gm)

1266 Tlemcen, no date مدينه تلمسان

السلطان محمد بن السلطان مراد

Ahmad I ibn Mohammed **1012 - 1026**

احمد بن محمد

AV Dinar (Funduk: 3.5 gm)

1267 Aleppo 1012 حلب

1268 Misr 1012 مصر

AR Para (of 3 Akches: 2.4 gm)

1269 Aleppo, unc. date حلب

Toughra reading: سلطان احمد بن محمد خان

(Artuk 1666)

AR Akche (0.8 gm)

1270 Misr مصر

Murad IV ibn Ahmad **1032 - 1049**

مراد بن احمد

AV Dinar (Funduk: 3.5 gm)

1271 Misr, unc. date مصر

Ibrahim I ibn Ahmad **1049 - 1058**

ابراهيم بن احمد

AR Akche (c. 1 gm)

1272 Constantinople 1049 قسطنطنيه ١٠٤٩

Mustapha II ibn Mohammed **1106 - 1115**

السلطان مصطفى بن محمد خان

AR *Zolota (of 30 para: 19.3 gm)*

1273 Constantinople 1106 قسطنطنيه
inscriptional design

AR *Yarim Zolota (½ zolota: 9.8 gm)*

1274 Constantinople 1106 قسطنطنيه

Ahmad III ibn Mohammed **1115 - 1143**

السلطان احمد بن محمد خان

AV *Dinar (Funduk: 3.5 gm)*

1275 Islambul 1115 اسلامبول

1276 Misr 1115 مصر

AR *Kurus (Piastre of 40 para: 26 gm)*

1277 Constantinople 1115 قسطنطنيه
Toughra type

AR *Zolota (of 30 para: 19 gm)*

1278 Constantinople 1115
Inscriptional type
Obv. : سلطان البرين و خاقان البحرين السلطان ابن السلطان
Rev. : Sultan's name and patronym + mint & date

Turkish Silver denominations : -

To the silver unit of early Turkish coinage, the Akche, was added a larger coin, the Para. This was initially valued at four akches, but later devalued to three akches. The system was then amplified by the addition of two large denominations, the Zolota of 30 paras bearing inscriptional designs and weighing 19.3 grammes and the Kurus (Piastre) of 40 paras bearing a Toughra on one side and weighing 26 grammes. Slow devaluation occurred but the system remained fairly stable until the accession of Mahmud II in 1223 (AD 1808).

Akche (Asper)		1/3 Para
Para		
Onluk (¼ Kurus)	Toughra	10 Para
Yarim Zolota (½ Zolota)	inscriptions	15 Para
Yarim Kurus (½ Kurus)	Toughra	20 Para
Zolota	inscriptions	30 Para
Kurus (Piastre)	Toughra	40 Para
Altmyslyk (2 Zolota)	inscriptions	60 Para
Ikilik (2 Kurus)	Toughra	80 Para
Yuzluk	Toughra	100 Para

All denominations were not in simultaneous use; the lower denominations being more characteristic of early Sultans and the higher denominations being introduced later as devaluation reduced the weights of the Zolota and the Kurus.

AR *Yarim Zolota (½ zolota : 9.8 gm)*

1279 Contantinople 1115 قسطنطنيه
Inscriptional type

AR *Onluk (¼ Kurus: 6.4 gm)*

1280 Constantinople 1115 قسطنطنيه
Toughra type

Mahmud I ibn Mustapha **1143 - 1168**

السلطان محمود بن مصطفى

AV Dinar (Funduk: 3.5 gm)

1281 Islambul 1143 اسلامبول

1282 Misr 1143 مصر

'Othman III ibn Mustapha **1168 - 1171**

السلطان عثمان بن مصطفى

AV Dinar (Funduk: 3.5 gm)

1283 Misr 1168 مصر

Mustapha III ibn Ahmad **1171 - 1187**

السلطان مصطفى بن احمد

AV Birbucuk Funduk (5 gm)

1284 Islambul 1171 اسلامبول

AV Funduk (3.5 gm)

1285 Misr 1171 مصر

'Abd al Hamid I ibn Ahmad **1187 - 1203**

السلطان عبد الحمد بن احمد

AV Funduk (3.5 gm)

1286 Misr 1187 year 2 مصر

AV Zer-i Mahbub (2.65 gm)

1287 Islambul 1187 year 16 اسلامبول

AR Double Zolota (Altmyslyk of 60 para: 27 gm)

1288 Constantinople 1187 year 12 قسطنطنيه
Inscriptional type

AR Kurus (Piastra of 40 para: 17 gm)

1289 Constantinople 1187 year 11 قسطنطنيه
Toughra type

AR Kurus (Piastre: 15 gm)

1290 Tunis 1198 تونس

The Tunisian piastre weighed less than that of Constantinople and was made of moderately debased silver.

AE Manghir

1291 Tripoli 1188 طرابلس ١١٨٨

Selim III ibn Mustapha **1203 - 1222**

السلطان سليم بن مصطفى

AV *Zer-i Mahbub (2.65 gm)*

1292 Islambul 1203 year 7 اسلامبول

AV *Zer-i Mahbub (2.3 gm)*

1293 Misr year 1 مصر

AR *Yuzluk (100 Para: 2½ piastres: 30 gm)*

1294 Islambul 1203 year 3 اسلامبول

Toughra type

rev. : سلطان البريت و خاقان البحرين السلطان بن السلطان

1295 Islambul 1203 year 11

AR *Kurus (Piastre: 15 gm)*

1296 Tunis 1215 تونس

Mahmud II ibn 'Abd al Hamid **1223 - 1255**

السلطان محمود بن عبد الحمد

A) *Early Standard*

AV *Cifte Altini (Double Altun: double funduk: 4.8 gm)*

1297 Constantinople 1223 year 9 قسطنطنيه

AV *Adli Altini (½ Altun: 1.6 gm)*

1298 Constantinople 1223 year 5

AR *Five para (1.5 gm)*

1299 Constantinople 1223 year 2 قسطنطنيه

B) Later Standards

AV Altun (1.65 gm)

1300 Constantinople 1223 year 19 قسطنطنيه

1301 Constantinople 1223 year 21

1302 Dar al Khalifat 1223 year 16 دار الخلافه

AV Sultani (Altun: 3.2 gm)

1303 Jezair 1243 جزاير

The Algerian gold unit was not devalued during Mahmud's reign like the gold unit used in the Home Provinces.

AV Half Altun (0.8 gm)

1304 Misr 1223 year 23 مصر

AR Five Piastres (Standard of yrs. 25-26: 16 gm)

1305 Constantinople 1223 year 26 قسطنطنيه

Coins on this standard were made of markedly debased silver.

AR Piastre (same standard: 3.2 gm)

1306 Constantinople 1223 year 25

AR Six Piastres (Standard of yrs. 26-32: 12.5 gm)

1307 Constantinople 1223 year 31 قسطنطنيه

The quality of the silver was improved during year 26 from 17% to 43.5%.

AR Three Piastres (same standard: 6.25 gm)

1308 Constantinople 1223 year 28

AR 1½ Piastres (same standard: 3.13 gm)

1309 Constantinople 1223 year 29

AR Two Budju (Piastre: 19.5 gm)

1310 Jezair 1237 جزاير

Algerian coinage was devalued slightly in 1237; but minimally when compared with the gross devaluation experienced in Turkey and Egypt.

AR Quarter Budju (2.5 gm)

1311 Jezair 1244 جزاير

AR Four Muzuna (1/6 Budju: 1.5 gm)

1312 Jezair 1245 جزاير

AR Kharub (1/16 piastre: 0.7 gm)

1313 Tunis 1250 تونس

cfr. comment on Algerian coinage.

AR Twenty Para (1/5 piastre: 5 gm)

1314 Tripoli 1223 year 22 طرابلس

Debased silver

AR Twenty Para (½ piastre: 3.3 gm)

1315 Misr 1223 year 21 مصر

Debasement in Egypt tended to follow that in Turkey. This particular issue was used as prototype for the later coinage of Darfur Sultanate (vide infra).

For further details of the numismatic complexities associated with rapid inflation during the reign of Mahmud II see studies cited in references below. In Turkey the system was rationalised by the reform of 'Abd al Mejid's 6th. regnal year. Coinage of the N. African provinces evolved along individual lines as these regions moved politically away from Turkey.

'Abd al Mejid ibn Mahmud **1255 - 1277**

السلطان عبد المجيد بن محمود خان

AR Six Piastres (12.6 gm)

1316 Constantinople 1255 year 1 قسطنطنيه

'Abd al 'Aziz ibn Mahmud **1277 - 1293**

السلطان عبد العزيز بن محمود خان

some coins of this Sultan are catalogued among the countermarked coins in the next section.

'Abd al Hamid II ibn 'Abd al Mejid **1293 - 1327**

السلطان عبد الحمد بن عبد المجيد خان

AR Twenty Piastres (23.6 gm)

1317 Constantinople 1293 year 3 قسطنطنيه

AR Piastre (1.2 gm)

1318 Misr 1293 year 10 مصر

Mohammed V **1327 - 1336**

السلطان محمد خان

AR Twenty Piastres (23.6 gm)

1319 Constantinople 1327 year 10 قسطنطنيه

Shortage of small change during the late Ottoman period was remedied in a number of places by re-validating obsolete Ottoman copper coins. Re-validation was signified by the application of countermarks by local municipal and ecclesiastical authorities. Two of the major groups of identified countermarks were applied at villages on the islands of Thasos and Lesbos (Mytilene). For further discussion see K. M. MacKenzie and S. Lachman, Countermarks of the Ottoman Empire 1880 - 1922 .

1320 **Island of Mytilene**
Villages of Vasselike and Yressa
ΒΑΣ (ΒΑΣΙΝΙΚΑ) GRK 02/03
ΒΡ (ΒΡΙΣΑ) GRK 02/05
struck on 40 para of 'Abd al..... 12.....

1321 **Island of Mytilene**
Village of Eressos
ΕΡΣ (ΕΡΕΣΣΟΣ) GRK 05/04
M32
(found only with Eressos cmk) VAR M/03
struck on 40 para: 'Abd al Mejid 1255 yr. 20

1322 **Island of Mytilene**
Village of Kalone
Κ * Λ (ΚΑΛΛΟΝΗ) GRK 10/19
struck on 40 para: 'Abd al Mejid 1255 yr. 20

1323 **Island of Mytilene**
Village of Telonia
ΤΕΛ (Telonia) .GRK 19/01
struck on 40 para: 'Abd al Mejid 1255 yr. 19

1324 Sim. but date of original issue uncertain
additional cmk. on coin (un-read) repeated twice

1325 **Island of Mytilene**
Village of Midilli AH 1301
مدالو بلديه سي ٣٠١ TRK 28/01
re-validated by Toughra of 'Abd al 'Aziz TRK T/8
struck on 20 para: 'Abd al 'Aziz 1277 yr. 4

1326 **Island of Mytilene**
Village of Pilmar AH 1308
پلمار بلدیه سی ۳۰۸ TRK 03/02

1327 **Island of Yunda, beside Mytilene**
Village of Ploumari on Mytilene island
بلدیه سی یونده ۱۳۰۰ TRK 30/01
Yunda AH 1300
re-validated by Toughra of 'Abd al 'Aziz TRK T/5
Π O (Potamas = Ploumari) GRK 16/12
T
struck on 20 para: 'Abd al 'Aziz 1277 yr. 4

1328 **Mainland north of Mytilene**
Village of Bayramic AH 1320
بلد بیرمچ ۳۲۰ TRK 02/06

1329 **Dardanelles**
ب / ۳۱۵ B (Belediyesi: Municipality) AH 1315
used in the Dardanelles TRK 02/01
struck on 20 para: 'Abd al 'Aziz 1277 yr. 4

1330 **Island of Thasos**
Village of Vourgaro
K Θ (κοιμησιξ θεοτοκον
E B (ἐφορια βογζαρου) GRK 10/11
struck on 40 para: 'Abd al Mejid 1255 unc. yr.
Vourgaro was one of ten villages on Thasos where demonetised Turkish copper coins were c/s.

1331 probably also attributable to the village of **Vourgaro**
18 **B** 81 GRK 02/02
struck on 40 para: 'Abd al Mejid 1255 yr. 20

Post Ottoman Coin Series

Egypt

Egypt was administered on behalf of the Turkish Sultan by a succession of Khedives (title adopted by Isma'il Pasha in 1284 / 1867) from 1805 when Mohammed 'Ali Pasha expelled Napoleon until termination of nominal Turkish suzerainty in 1916. In practice the Khedives were virtually autonomous until they submitted to British Protectorate in 1882 (1299). Turkish coin forms were replaced by a reformed currency bearing inscriptional types in 1917 and after British Protectorate ended in 1922 Ahmad Fuad I (1917 - 36 : 1335 - 55) adopted the title king (1922) and placed his own bust on coins (from 1923).

Khedives		
Mohammed 'Ali Pasha	1220	1805
Ibrahim Pasha ibn Mohammed 'Ali	1264	1848
'Abbas I Pasha ibn Tusun ibn Moh.	1264	1848
Sa'id Pasha ibn Mohammed 'Ali	1270	1854
Isma'il Pasha ibn Ibrahim	1280	1863
Tawfik Pasha ibn Isma'il	1300	1882
'Abbas II Pasha ibn Tawfik	1309	1892
Hussain Kamil (Sultan)	1333	1914

Kings		
Ahmad Fu'ad I : Sultan	1335	1917
King	1340	1922
Faruq	1355	1936
Fu'ad II	1371 - 1372	1952-53
Republic from 1953		

Coins struck in the name of Mohammed V of Turkey until 1916

AR *Ten Piastres (12.8 gm)*

1332 Misr 1327 year 6 (1914) مصر
Mohammed's Toughra

Sultan Hussain Kamil under British Protection 1915 - 1917

AR *Ten Piastres (13.7 gm)*

1333 1917 - 1335

AR *Five Piastres (6.75 gm)*

1334 1916 - 1335

AR *Two Piastres (2.7 gm)*

1335 1917 - 1335

Ahmad Fu'ad I

Sultan under British Protectorate 1917 - 1922

King 1922 - 1936

AR *Ten Piastres (14.0 gm)*

1336 1923 - 1341 : first portrait issue

AR *Five Piastres (7.0 gm)*

1337 1923 - 1341

AR *Two Piastres (2.8 gm)*

1338 1923 - 1341

Tunisia

Tunis was administered by its Beys under a form of Turkish suzerainty that was, to an increasing extent, nominal rather than real, until 1881 when the French established their Protectorate. The Turkish style currency (vide supra) was reformed in 1847 (1263) and after 1855 (1271) coins bore the Bey's name alongside that of his Turkish suzerain. From 1881 (1299) only the Bey's name appeared on coins and in 1891 (1308) French legends were added.

504

Mohammed Bey **1271 - 1276 : 1855 - 1859**
with: Sultan 'Abd al Mejid **(1255 - 1277)**

السلطان الغازى عبد المجيد خان محمد

AE *Two Kharub (1/8 piastre: 24 gm)*

1339 AH 1276 تونس

Mohammed Al Sadiq Bey **1276 - 1299 : 1859 - 1881**
with: Sultan 'Abd al 'Aziz **(1277 - 1293)**

السلطان عبد العزيز خان محمد الصادق

AR *Two Piastres (5.8 gm)*

1340 AH 1290 تونس

1341 ibd. with star countermark

AR *Piastre (3.0 gm)*

1342 AH 1289 with star countermark

AE *Four Kharubs (1/4 piastre: 15 gm)*

1343 AH 1281

AE *Two Kharubs (11 gm)*

1344 AH 1289

The better struck issue was made in Birmingham (AH 1281), the other copper coin (AH 1289) was produced locally.

Hussainid Beys of Tunis

Hussain I ibn 'Ali al Turki	1117	1705
'Ali ibn Mohammed ibn 'Ali al Turki	1148	1735
Mohammed ibn Hussain	1170	1756
'Ali ibn Hussain	1172	1758
Hammuda ibn 'Ali	1196	1781
'Othman ibn 'Ali	1229	1813
Mahmud ibn Mohammed	1230	1814
Hussain II ibn Mahmud	1239	1823
Mustafa ibn Mahmud	1251	1835
Ahmad ibn Mustafa	1253	1837
Mohammed II ibn Hussain	1271	1854
Mohammed Al Sadiq ibn Hussain	1276	1859
'Ali Muddat ibn Hussain	1299	1881
Mohammed Al Haddaj ibn 'Ali	1320	1902
Al Nasir ibn Mohammed	1324	1906
Sayyid Mohammed Al Habib ibn Nasir	1340	1922
Ahmad Pasha	1347	1929
Mohammed Al Munsit	1361	1942
Mohammed Al Amin	1362	1943
Republic established	1376	1957

Algeria

Algeria was administered by its Deys under nominal Turkish suzerainty until occupied by the French in 1830. A revolt against the French conquest was led by 'Abd al Kader (1834 - 1847) but after his defeat Algeria was annexed to France in 1848.

'Abd al Kader **1250 - 1264 : 1834 - 1847**

AE *Five Aspers (0.8 gm)*

1345 Takidemt 1255 تاقدمت ١٢٥٥

عبد الله الاسلام و الدين

Sudan

The Sudan had been incorporated by Mohammed 'Ali Pasha (1805 - 1848) within the Khedival province of Egypt. The Sudan assumed independance under the leadership of the Mahdi in 1881, when the British were establishing their protectorate over Egypt. Sudanese independance was finally lost to the Anglo-Egyptian expedition of 1896 - 8.

Mohammed Ahmad : The Mahdi 1298 - 1302 : 1881 - 1885

AR *Twenty Piastres (24 gm)*

1346 No mint name: AH 1302 'of the Hijra' : regnal yr. 5
ضرب غ الهجره ١٣٠٢
Toughra: 'by order of the Mahdi' بامر المهدى

Khalifa 'Abdallah ibn Mohammed 1303 - 1315 : 1885 - 1898

AR *Twenty Piastres (23 gm)*

1347 Omdurman AH 1309 ام درمان
fictitious regnal year 5

AR *Twenty Piastres (reduced to 20 gm)*

1348 Omdurman AH 1311
fictitious regnal year 9

Billon Twenty Piastres (20 gm)

1349 Omdurman AH 1312
fictitious regnal year 11

AE Twenty Piastres (18 - 20 gm)

1350 - Omdurman AH 1312 — ام درمات

1351 fictitious regnal year 12
without 'Azz nasrah — عز نصره

1352 Omdurman AH 1315
fictitious regnal year 8

Darfur

Sultan 'Ali Dinar created the Sultanate of Darfur in the Western Sudan at the time when the Anglo-Egyptian expedition was in the process of suppressing the Sudanese realm of the Khalifa 'Abdallah. The coins of Sultan 'Ali Dinar were inspired by the Egyptian twenty para (½ piastre) of AH 1223 (vide supra). Coins were struck at the mint of Al Fasher from 1908 to 1914 but the first prolific issue was struck in 1327 (AD 1909) and that date remained fossillised on all later coins.

Sultan 'Ali Dinar — **1314 - 1335 : 1896 - 1916**

Billon Piastre (1.9 gm)

1353 Al Fasher AH 1327 — الفاشر ١٣٢٧
Toughra: 'Ali Dinar' — علي دينار
(vide A.J. Arkell NC. XIX)

Members of the dynasty to which 'Ali Dinar belonged had controlled the Darfur region of the Sudan for some three centuries, since their line was established by Suleiman Solon in AH 1004.

The Sharifs of Morocco — from AH 951

The Sharifs were two families of Berbers claiming descent from Al Hasan, a grandson of the Prophet Mohammed. The Hasani Sharifs, also known as the Sa'dians, rose to prominance in Morocco during the 10 th. century AH (16 th. century AD) when the authority of the Wattasids grew weak. Mohammed I consolidated his position around Sous in southern Morocco. Further conquests enabled his son Mohammed II to proclaim himself sovereign in 951 (AD 1544), a declaration consolidated by expulsion of the Wattasids from Fez in 956 (AD 1549), a Sa'dian victory that marked the final suppression of the Wattasid dynasty. Within a few decades the Sa'dian realm reached its greatest extent under Ahmad I (986-1012) whose successes included expulsion of the Portuguese and the occupation of Timbuctu. Rivalry between Ahmad's sons led to a period of anarchy during which a new line of Sharifs belonging to the Filali family who had controlled the Tafilalt district of eastern Morocco since the 1040's, rose to power under the leadership of Al Rashid (1075-82) and succeeded in re-constituting the realm. Another period of anarchy during the 19 th. century AD, aggravated by defeats at the hands of the French and the Spanish, culminated in the establishment of French Protectorate in 1912 (AH 1330).

The Sa'dians : Hasani Sharifs

Mohammed I Al Mahdi Al Qaim bi Amr Allah	917	1511
Ahmad Al A'raj (latterly at Marrakesh only)	923 - 947	1517-40
Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed II Al Shaykh Al Mahdi Al Sharif Al Hasani "ibn Al Hasan"	930 - 964	1524-57
(s/o Mohammed I : ruler of all Morocco 956)		
Abu Mohammed 'Abdallah Al Ghalib I ibn Moh. II	964	1557
Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed III Al Mutawakkil Al Maslukh ibn 'Abdallah	981	1574
Abu Marwan 'Abd al Malik I Al Mu'tasim ibn Mohammed II	983	1576
Abu al 'Abbas Ahmad II Al Mansur ibn Moh. II	986	1578
(the rival sons of Ahmad II)		
Abu Faris 'Abdallah Al Wathiq ibn Ahmad (at Marrakesh)	1012 - 1017	1603-08
Abu al Ma'li Zaydan Al Nasir ibn Ahmad (initially at Fez, later much of realm)	1012 - 1039	1603-28
Mohammed Al Shaykh Al Ma'mun ibn Ahmad	1012-17	1603-08
(late rulers at Marrakesh)		
Abu Marwan 'Abd al Malik II Al Mu'tasim ibn Zaydan	1034	1623
Al Walid ibn Zaydan	1042	1631
Mohammed IV Al Asghar	1045	1636
Ahmad III Al 'Abbas ibn 'Abd al Malik II	1064 - 1069	1654-59

The Filali Sharifs

Mohammed I Al Sharif (at Tafilalt)	1041	1631
Mohammed II ibn Mohammed Al Sharif	1045	1635
Al Rashid ibn Mohammed Al Sharif	1075	1664
Isma'il Al Samin ibn Mohammed Al Sharif	1082	1672
Ahmad Al Dhahabi ibn Isma'il	1139	1727
'Abdallah ibn Ahmad	1141	1729
(period of rivalry	*1147 - 58*	*1735-45)*
'Abdallah's reign contd.	1158	1745
Mohammed III ibn 'Abdallah	1171	1757
Yazid ibn Mohammed	1204	1790
Hisham ibn Mohammed	1206	1792
Suleiman ibn Mohammed	1207	1793
'Abd al Rahman ibn Hisham	1238	1822
Mohammed IV ibn 'Abd al Rahman	1276	1859
Al Hasan ibn Mohammed	1290	1873
'Abd al 'Aziz	1312	1895
Al Hafiz	1325	1907
French Protectorate	*1330*	*1912*
Yusuf	1330	1912
Mohammed V ibn Yusuf	1345	1927
Mohammed ibn 'Arafa	1372	1953
Mohammed V restored	1375	1955
Independant		
Mohammed V	1376	1956
Al Hasan II ibn Mohammed	1381	1962

The Sa'dians : Hasani Sharifs

Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed II Al Shaykh Al Sharif Al Hasani "ibn Al Hasan" **930 - 964**

ابو عبد الله محمد ابن الحسن الشيخ الشريف الحسني

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

1354 Fas فاس

square areas

Fez was captured by the Sa'dians from the Wattasids in 956

The Al Hasan cited here was a grandson of the Prophet Mohammed from whom the Sharifs claimed descent.

Abu Mohammed 'Abdallah I Al Ghalib Al Sharif Al Hasani ibn Mohammed II **964 - 981**

ابو محمد عبد الله الغالب

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

1355 Fas 9xx : square areas فاس
Obv. : بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم عت امر عبد الله الغالب بالله امير المومنين
Rev. : ابو محمد عبد الله بن امير المومنين عبد الله محمد الشريف الحسني

1356 Marrakesh (mint in obv. margin) مراكش
AH 969 (date in rev. margin)
sim.

1357 Marrakesh 971

1358 Marrakesh 973

1359 unc. mint and date

AV *Dinar (2.3 gm)*

1360 Unc. mint and date
Obv. : الحمد لله رب العلمين
Rev. : عبد الله الغالب

AR *Dirhem (1.5 gm)*

1361 Sous, no date (mint below obv. leg.) سوس
Rev. : امير المومنين ابو محمد عبد الله

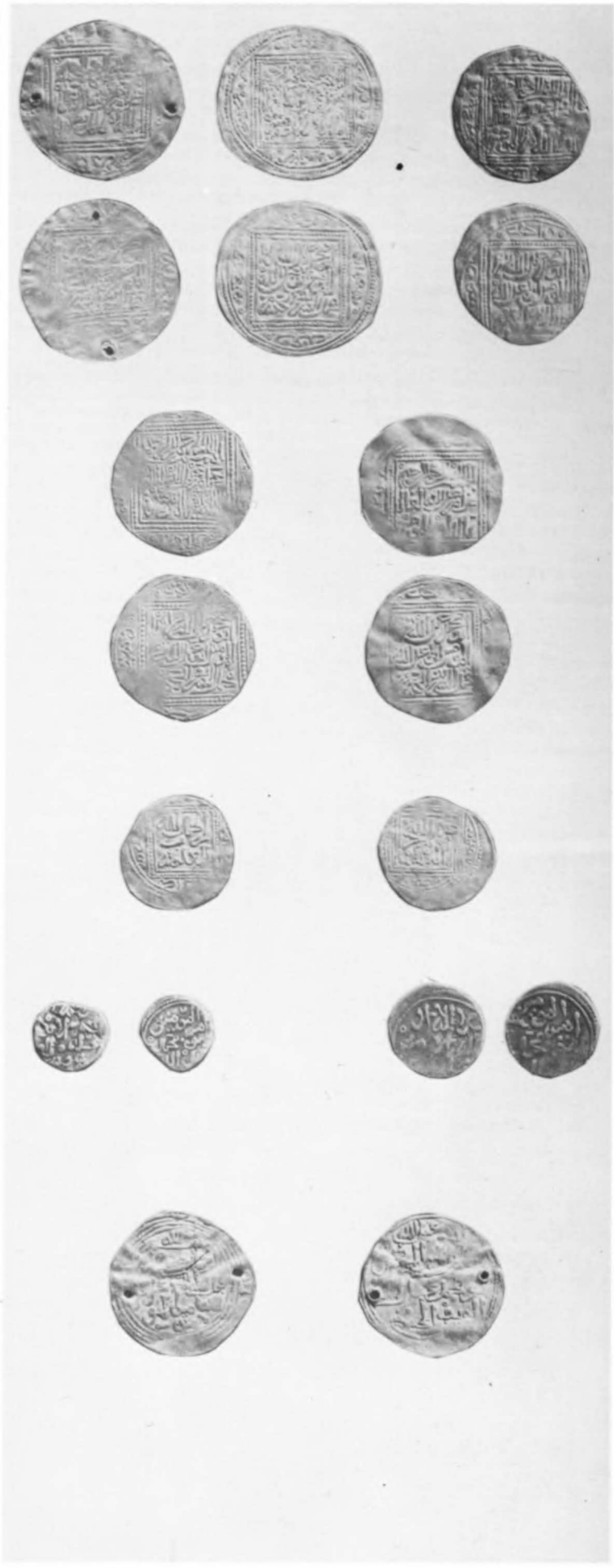
1362 No mint or date

Abu 'Abdallah Mohammed III Al Mutawakkil Al Maslukh Al Hasani ibn 'Abdallah **981 - 983**

ابو عبد الله محمد امير المومنين بن ابو محمد عبد الله المشلوخ الحسني

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

1363 Unc. mint and date
Circular areas



Abu Marwan 'Abd al Malik I Al Mu'tasim
ibn Mohammed II Al Shaykh **983 - 986**

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

1364 Unc. mint and date
Circular areas بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم عبد الله الامام ابو مروان عبد (الملك) المستعصم بالله ابن الامام عبد الله محمد الشيخ الماموث الحسنى

Abu Al 'Abbas Ahmad II Al Mansur
ibn Mohammed II Al Shaykh Al Hasani
ibn Al Qaim bi Amr Allah Al Sharif Al Hasani **986 - 1012**

AV *Double Dinar (4.6 gm)*

1365 Hadrat Marrakesh 1008 (rev. marg.) حضره مراكش

Obv. : Ruler بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم عبد الله الامام ابو العباس احمد المنصور بالله امير المومنين
Rev. : Pedigree ابن الامام ابى عبد الله محمد الشيخ الحسنى ابن الامام القائم بامر الله الشريف الحسنى

1366 Hadrat Al Ketoua 1005 حضره الكتوه

1367 - 1368 Beled Al Ketoua 1008 بلد الكتوه

1369 Al Mohammadiya 1007 المحمديه

1370 Hadrat Fas 995 حضره فاس
Sim. but circular areas and slightly shorter legend

1371 Sijilmasa 9xx سجلماسه

1372 Unc. mint and date

AV *Dinar (2.3 gm)*

1373 Marrakesh (probably) مراكش
square areas

1374 Marrakesh Al Madinat 993 ضرب بمراكش المدينه
circular areas
Obv. : الحمد لله رب العالمين
Rev. : ابو العباس المنصور بالله

1375 Unc. mint, 999

1376 Unc. mint and date

Anonymous : period of Ahmad II

AV *Half Dinar (1.15 gm)*

1377 No mint or date
Same obv. & rev. : الحمد لله رب العالمين

Abu Faris 'Abdallah Al Wathiq Al Sharif Al Hasani ibn Ahmad II **1012 - 1017**

(at Marrakesh)

AV *Double Dinar (3.8 - 4.4 gm)*

1378 Hadrat Marrakesh 1015 (rev. marg.) حضره مراكش
Obv. : ruler بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم عبد الله الامام
ابو فارس الواثق بالله امير المومنين
Rev. : ancestry

1379 Marrakesh (stylised inscr.) مراكش
Obv. : بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم عبد الله الامام امير المومنين
Rev. : به الامام ابو فارس عبد الله الواثق الشريف الحسنى

Abu Al Ma'li Zaydan Al Nasir Al Sharif Al Hasani ibn Ahmad II **1012 - 1039**

AV *Double Dinar (3.8 - 4.4 gm)*

1380 Hadrat Al Ketoua حضره الكتوه
Obv.: ruler بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم عبد الله الامام
الناصر بالله امير المومنين
Rev.: pedigree ابن الامام احمد ابن الامام محمد الشيخ
بن الامام القائم بامر الله الشريف الحسنى

1381 Hadrat Al Ketoua 1030

1382 Hadrat Marrakesh 101x حضره مراكش

1383 Marrakesh مراكش

1384 Unc. mint and date circular areas
Obv.: ends ابو المعالى
Rev. ابن عبد الله احمد امير المومنين ابن عبد الله
محمد الامام الشريف الحسنى ايده الله

AR *Double dirhem (c. 3 gm)*

1385 Marrakesh, unc. date
Obv. : الناصر الحسنى (ز)يدت
Rev. : ضرب بمراكش

Abu Marwan 'Abd al Malik Al Mu'tasim Al Sharif Al Hasani ibn Zaydan **1034 - 1042**

AV *Half Dinar (0.95 - 1.1 gm)*

1386 Unc. mint and date
عبد الملك ابو مروان المستعصم بالله الشريف الحسني

AR *Dirhem (1.5 gm)*

1387 No mint or date
Obv.: لااله‌الا الله الامر كله لله
Rev.: ابو مروان المنصور بالله

Filali Sharifs

Isma'il Al Samin ibn Al Sharif **1082 - 1139**

AV *Double Dinar (3.4 gm)*

1388 Miknasa 1093 مكناسه
Anonymous inscr.
Obv.: لااله‌الا الله الامر كله لله
ضرب بحضره مكناسه حاطها الله عام ثلث و تسعين و الف
Rev.: الله حق ناصر الحق المبين
margin بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ماتوفيقي الا بالله عليه توكلت و اليه اني

1389 Fas, unc. date فاس

Mohammed III ibn 'Abdallah **1171 - 1204**
محمد بن عبد الله

AV *Dinar (1.7 gm)*

1390 Hadrat Fas (11)95 حضره فاس

1391 Fas 119x ضرب بفاس عام ١١٩x

AR *Dirhem (3 gm)*

1392 Miknasa, AH 1179
Obv. and rev.: ضرب مكناسه عام ١١٦٩

Al Yazid ibn Mohammed **1204 - 1206**
اليزيد بن محمد

AV *Dinar (1.7 gm)*

1393 Hadrat Fas, unc. date ضرب بحضره فاس عام

Suleiman ibn Mohammed **1207 - 1238**

AV *Benduqi (Double dinar: 3.4 gm)*

1394 Fas 1216 حضره فاس
Anonymous inscr.

'Abd al Rahman ibn Hisham **1238 - 1276**

AV *Benduqi (3.4 gm)*

1395 Fas 1269 ضرب بفاس عام ١٢٦٩

1396 Fas 1270

1397 Fas 1271

Mohammed IV ibn 'Abd al Rahman **1276 - 1290**
AD 1859 - 1873

AR *Dirhem (double dirhem: 2.5 - 3 gm)*

1398 Fas 1283 ضرب بفاس عام ١٢٨٣

1399 No mint 1283

AE *Fals*

1400 Marrakesh 1288 ضرب بمراكش

1401 Fas 1290 ضرب بفاس

1402 Rabat 1280 رباط

1403 Rabat Al Fath 1281 رباط الفتح

1404 No mint name, 1277

Western style coinage

'Abd al 'Aziz **1312 - 1325**
AD 1895 - 1907

AE *Ten Mazuna (9.8 gm)*

1405 Berlin 1320
Obv.: Year 1320 عام ١٣٢٥
Rev.: 10: struck at Berlin ١٥ ضرب ببرليت

Southern Arabia and East Africa from the 12 th. century AD

The East African Sultanates of Kilwa and Zanzibar — circa AD 1200 - 1350

Trade between the Rhodesian (copper mines) region of Africa and Moslem countries was active from the 9 th. century AD and led to the foundation of several Moslem Sultanates along the East African coast. The Sultanate of Kilwa was based on the coastal site at Kilwa Kasiwani in Tanganyika, some 200 miles south of Zanzibar, and on the Island of Mafia about one hundred miles further north. The Kilwa Sultanate flourished during the century and a half from AD 1200 until 1350 and was visited by Ibn Battuta in 1331, during the reign of Al Hasan ibn Suleiman. The Sultanate of Zanzibar was powerful during the same period. Both Sultanates were later overshadowed by more northerly trading stations (eg. Mombasa) and by the coming of the Portuguese who established their first trading post at Mozambique in 1505 and another at Mombasa in 1590.

The Sultans of Kilwa - Mafia

Shirazi dynasty	
'Ali ibn Al Hasan	c. AD 1200
Daud ibn Al Hasan	early 13 th. century
Abu al Mawahib dynasty	
Al Hasan ibn Talut	c. AD 1300
Al Hasan ibn Suleiman	c. 1315
Suleiman ibn Al Hasan	floruit AD 1331
Daud ibn Suleiman	c. 1350

The Sultans of Zanzibar

Al Hussein ibn Ahmad	14 th. century AD
Suleiman ibn Al Hussein	14 th. century AD
Ishaq ibn Hasan	14 th. century AD
Al Hasan ibn 'Ali	14 th. century AD

'Ali ibn Al Hasan — **c. 13 th. century**

AE Fals (2 gm)

1406 No mint or date — علي بن الحسن سلطان

Al Hasan ibn Suleiman — **circa AD 1320**

AE Fals (2 gm)

1407 No mint or date — الحسن بن سليمان عز نصره

Suleiman ibn Al Hasan — **floruit AD 1331**

AE Fals (2 gm)

1408 No mint or date — سليمان بن الحسن

Daud ibn Suleiman — **circa AD 1350**

AE Fals (c. 2 gm)

1409 No mint or date — داود بن سليمان

The East African Sultanates of Mogadishu and Harar — circa AD 1200 - 1886
The Kingdom of Ethiopia — from AD 1886

Mogadishu in Somalia and Kilwa in Tanzania were the chief Islamic cities on the East African coast from about AD 1200. The early coins of Mogadishu are sometimes found in Kilwa and vice versa. After Kilwa's decline around 1350 the more northerly Sultanate of Mogadishu remained powerful and some of its late coinage adopted the Toughra design from new northern neighbours, the Ottoman Turks. Inland from Mogadishu a new Sultanate arose at Harar in Eastern Ethiopia in 1520. During later years Mogadishu became a dependancy of the Sultans of Oman and Zanzibar during the reign of Sayyid Sa'id ibn Sultan (1220 - 1273 : 1806 - 1856) and not long afterwards Harar became part of the new Ethiopian kingdom in 1886.

The Sultans of Mogadishu

Abu Bakr ibn Mohammed	c. AD 1322
Al Taufiq ibn Sa'ad	? 14 th. century
Al Rahman ibn Masa'ud	? 14 th. century
Yusuf ibn Sa'id	? 14 th. century
Al Malik Faq	after AD 1388
Sultan Mohammed	after AD 1388
Sultan Ahmad ibn 'Ali	15 / 16 th century
Sultan Suleiman	15 / 16 th. century
Sultan Rasul ibn 'Ali	15 / 16 th. century
Sultan Yusuf ibn Abi Bakr	15 / 16 th. century
Sultan Malik ibn Sa'id	15 / 16 th. century
Sultan Zubair ibn 'Umar	15 / 16 th. century
Sultan 'Ali ibn Yusuf	15 / 16 th. century
Sultan Al Sultania Al Mujahidia	16 th. century
Sultan 'Umar	16 th. century

The Sultanate of Mogadishu

Yusuf ibn Sa'id — **circa 14 th. century**

AE *Fals (c. 0.6 gm)*

1410 No mint or date — يوسف سعيد

Sultan Al 'Adil Mohammed — **after AD 1388**

AE *Fals (c. 0.6 gm)*

1411 No mint or date — سلطان محمد

1412 Sim. but : — محمد سلطان

Sultan Zubair ibn 'Umar — **15 - 16 th. century**

AE *Fals (c. 0.6 gm)*

1413 No mint or date — سلطان زبير بن عمر

Sultan 'Ali ibn Yusuf — **15 - 16 th. century**

AE *Fals (c. 0.6 gm)*

1414 No mint or date — سلطان علي بن يوسف

Sultanate of Harar — AD 1520 - 1886

foundation of the Amirate	927	1520
Ahmad	1169	1755
Mohammed	1197	1782
'Abd al Shakir	1197	1782
Ahmad ibn Mohammed	1209	1794
'Abd al Rahman	1235	1819
'Abd al Karim	1240	1824
Abu Bakr ibn 'Abd al Munan	1250	1834
Mohammed ibn 'Ali, 'Abd al Shakir	1272	1855
Egyptian occupation	1292	1875
'Abdallah ibn Al Shakir	1303	1885
occupation by Menelik	1304	1885

Mohammed ibn 'Ali — **1272 - 1292**
AD 1855 - 1875
السلطان محمد بن علي

AR *Fractional dirhem*

1415 Al Harar 1288 — الهرر

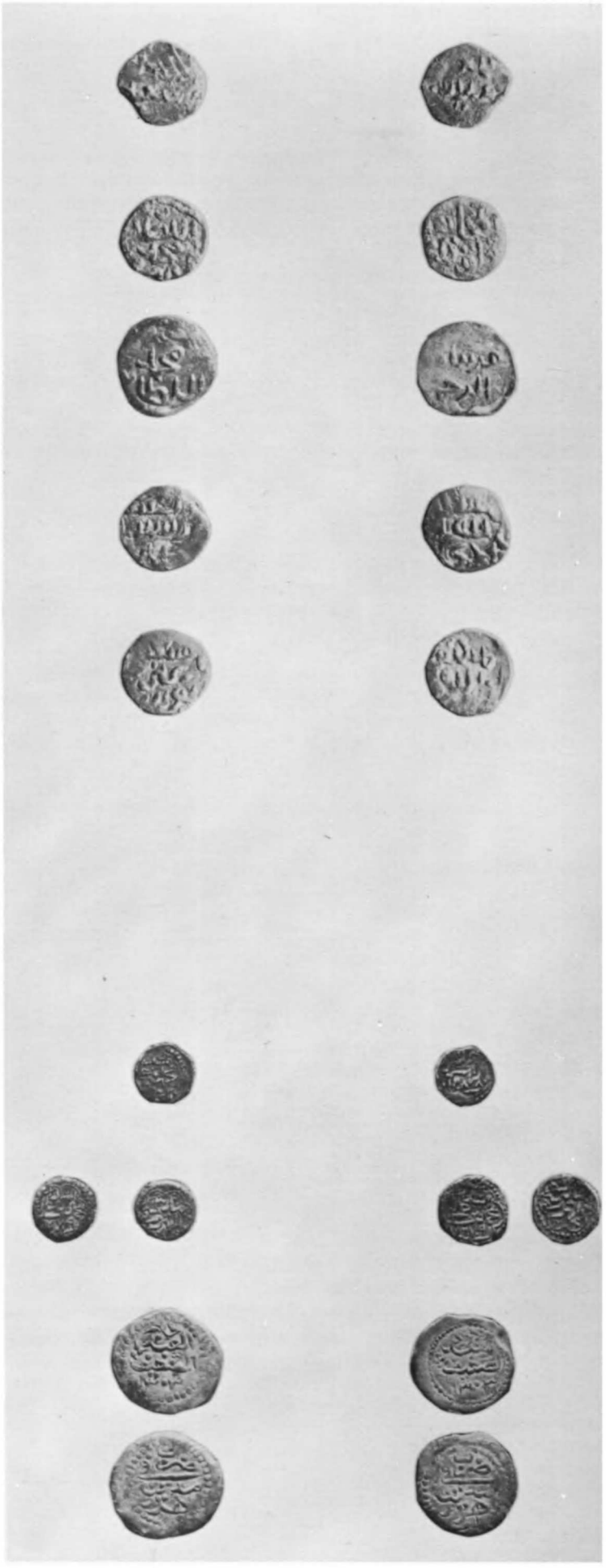
Brass *Fals*

1416 - 1417 Madinat Al Harar 1279 — مدينه الهرر

Al 'Abd Al Da'il (= 'Abdallah ibn Al Shakir) — **1303 - 04**
AD 1885
العبد الضعيف

Brass *Fals*

1418 - 1419 Madinat Harar 1303 — مدينه هرر



Kingdom of Ethiopia from AD 1886

The modern Kingdom of Ethiopia was consolidated after the capture of Harar in 1885. Menelik (II) had been king of Choa since 1865 and had made peace with his rival protagonist to the Ethiopian crown, John IV (1872-89) in 1878, accepting for the 2 nd. time the position of Heir. Menelik's reign as King of all Ethiopia officially began when John IV died combatting the Mahdia in 1888-9.

Menelik **AD 1889 - 1913**

AR *Talari*

1420 Paris mint (torch + cornucopia in ex.)
1895 Ethiopian era (AD 1903)

AR *1/8 th. Talari (3.5 gm)*

1421 Paris mint (cornucopia and fasces in ex.)
1887 Ethiopian era (AD 1894)

The Arabian Penninsula : AD 1173 to 1872

The Yemen lost its independance to the Ayyubids when the region was conquered by Saladin in AH 569 (AD 1173) and it was ruled by its own succession of Ayyubid dynasts until AH 625 when independance returned in the form of the Rasulid Imams (AH 626 - 858) and their Tahirid (AH 850 - 923) successors. Then another conquest from the north brought Yemen within the Mamluke realm of Kansuh Al Ghori in 921/2. When the Ottoman Turk Selim I (918 - 926) defeated the Mamlukes in 923 (AD 1517) Turkish suzerainty was established over the Yemen. This lasted until 1043 (AD 1633) when the Imams of San'a replaced their Turkish masters. The establishment of these Imams at San'a marked a move in the focus of the Yemeni Imamate from Sa'da to San'a but the Imams of San'a were no newcomers to the scene, being members of the same family as the earlier Rassid Imams of Sa'da who had intermittently wielded power since the foundation of their line as an offshoot from the Abbasid Caliphate. In 1872 (AH 1289) the Turks again captured San'a and extended their suzerainty over southern Arabia.

The Rasulid Imams of the Yemen

Al Mansur Nur al din 'Umar I	626	1229
Al Muzaffer Shams al din Yusuf I	647	1250
Al Ashraf Mumahhid al din 'Umar II	694	1295
Al Mu'ayyad Hizabr al din Da'ud	696	1296
Al Mujahid Sayf al din 'Ali	721	1322
Al Afdal Dirgham al din Al' Abbas	764	1363
Al Ashraf Mumahhid al din Isma'il I	778	1377
Al Nasir Salah al din Ahmad	803	1400
Al Mansur 'Abdallah	827	1424
Al Ashraf Isma'il II	830	1427
Al Zahir Yahya	831	1428
Al Ashraf Isma'il III	842	1439
Al Muzaffer Yusuf II	845	1442
fragmentation of the realm	846 - 858	1442-54

The Tahirids of the Yemen

Al Zafir Salah al din 'Amir I (at Zabid)	850 - 870	1446-65
Al Mujahid Shams al din 'Ali (initially at Aden)	850	1446
Al Mansur Taj al din 'Abd al Wahhab	883	1478
Al Zafir Salah al din 'Amir	894 - 923	1488-17
conquest by the Mamlukes	921-2	1515-16
definitive Ottoman conquest	923	1517

The Rassid Imams of Sa'da

(during the late Ayyubid and the early post-Ayyubid period these Imams wielded some political power and struck some coins)

'Abdallah Al Mansur	594	1198
Yahya Al Hadi Ila al Haqq (at Sa'da)	614	1217
Mohammed Al Nasir (in southern provinces)	614 - 623	1217-26
Ahmad Al Mahdi Al Murtadi	646	1248
Shams al din Ahmad Al Mutawakkil	656	1258
Da'ud Al Muntasir	c. 680	c. 1281

The Imams of San'a

Al Qasim Al Mansur	c. 1000	c. 1592
Mohammed Al Mu'ayyad I	1029	1620
(independant of the Ottomans	1045	1635)
Isma'il Al Mutawakkil	1054	1654
Mohammed Al Mu'ayyad II	1087	1676
Mohammed Al Hadi	1092	1681
Mohammed Al Mahdi	1097	1686
Al Qasim Al Mutawakkil	1128	1716
Al Hosayn Al Mansur (1 st. reign)	1139	1726
Mohammed Al Hadi Al Mejid	1139	1726
Al Hosayn Al Mansur (2 nd. reign)	1140	1728
Al 'Abbas Al Mahdi	1160	1747
'Ali Al Mansur	c. 1190	c. 1776
Ahmad Al Mahdi	1221	1806
'Ali Al Mansur (2 nd. reign)	?	?
Al Qasim Al Mahdi	1257	1841
Mohammed Yahya	1261	1845
Ottoman conquest of San'a	1289	1872

The Rasulid Imams of the Yemen

Al Muzaffer Shams al din Yusuf ibn 'Omar ibn 'Ali 647 - 694

AR Dirhem (c. 1.9 gm)

1422 Aden 655 عدن

Obv.: بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم لااله الا الله محمد رسول الله ارسله بالهدى و دين الحق

Rev.: عمر السلطان الملك المظفر شمس الدين يوسف بن الملك المنصور

1423 Aden 661

1424 Zabid 650 زبيد

Al Mujahid Sayf al Islam 'Ali ibn Al Mu'ayyad Da'ud 721 - 764

السلطان الملك المجاهد سيف الاسلام علي بن الملك المويد

AR Dirhem (c. 1.9 gm)

1425 Zabid 72x زبيد

Al Ashraf Mumahhid al din Isma'il I ibn Al 'Abbas 778 - 803

السلطان الملك الاشرف ممها الدين اسمعيل

AR Dirhem (c. 1.9 gm)

1426 Al Mahjan 753 المهجم

1427 Al Mahjan, unc. date
sim. but rev. legend differently arranged

Al Nasir Salah al din Ahmad ibn Isma'il 803 - 827

AR Dirhem (c. 1.9 gm)

1428 Al Mahjan 815 المهجم

Obv.: amplified Kalima around - ضرب

Rev.: السلطان الملك الناصر صلاح الدين around. مهجم

1429 Al Mahjan 8(1)8

Obv.: amplified Kalima in square

Rev.: السلطان الملك الناصر صلاح الدنيا و الدين احمد بن اسمعيل

The Imams of San'a

Al Mutawakkil Isma'il **1054 - 1087**

AR *Dirhem*

1430 Obv.: Kalima

Rev. : عبد الله المتوكل بالله

Mohammed Al Mahdi **1097 - 1128**

AR *Persian style Abbasi*

1431 San'a صنعا

Obv. : ..... الامام المهدي

Rev. : امير المومنين محمد ضرب صنعا

Al Hosayn Al Mansur **1139 and 1140 - 1160**

AR *Persian style Abbasi*

1432 Unc. mint and date

Obv.: Kalima

Rev.: من الا بالله و ابو فتح المنصور بالله

AR *Dirhem*

1433 San'a, no date صنعا

Al Mahdi Al 'Abbas **1160 - 1190**

AR *Dirhem*

1434 San'a 1171 صنعا

Obv.: المهدي ١١٧١

Rev.: ضرب ف صنعا

1435 San'a 1177

sim. but Rev.: امير المومنين ضرب صنعا

Al Mansur 'Ali **1190 - 1221**

AR *Dirhem*

1436 - Unc. mint and dates

1437 Rev.: المنصور بالله علي

The Yemen after AD 1872

The Yemen was occupied by the Ottoman Turks from 1872 until 1890 (AH 1308) when the Imam Hamid al din Yahya (1890 - 1894) regained some authority. It was not until 1911 that the Turkish Governor Izzat Pasha recognised the Imam Yahya ibn Mohammed Hamid al din al Mutawakkil (1904 - 1948 : 1322 - 1367) as ruler of the Yemen. During the period 1911 to 1918 when Yemen was still under semi-nominal Turkish suzerainty local copper coins were struck. At that time the currency of the region consisted of the following : "Gold: the Turkish Lira should be the standard gold coin of the country, but it is rare and becoming rarer. The English sovereign is readily accepted (= 10 Maria Theresa dollars or riyals). The French Napoleon is also in circulation. Silver: there are two opposition silver standards. a) The Maria Theresa dollar or riyal (= 12 piastres); b) The Turkish Mejidie dollar (= 17 piastres). The latter used to be the only legal tender in silver and the importation of the Maria Theresa dollar was prohibited for some time; but the prohibition was withdrawn in 1910. The Mejidie dollar will only be accepted by the Arabs of the towns and even there the Riyal is accepted more readily..... The merchants of Hodeidah make general use of Indian rupees as currency and base their exchange calculations on the value of 100 riyals in that currency" (Handbook of the Yemen 1917 p.38: vide F. Pridmore, 1963).

The Mutawakkilite Kingdom of the Yemen acquired full independance when the Turks withdrew in 1918/19. The striking of local silver coinage dates from that period. One of the new Yemeni 'Imadi Riyals was equivalent to one Maria Theresa thaler alongside which it was to circulate until at least 1926. But by 1937 the highest denomination in current circulation was the ¼ riyal. The next Imam, Ahmad ibn Yahya (1948-1962 : 1367-1382), re-introduced the Riyal as a coin, both in the form of local designs overstruck on Maria Theresa thalers and also in the form of Maria Theresa thalers validated by counter-stamping them with the die of the smallest current coin, the silver 1/16 th. riyal (a countermarking procedure also used in some of the Malay-Indonesian sultanates). The same ruler introduced the ½ riyal as a new denomination, the blanks for these coins being cut out from ubiquitous Maria Theresa thalers.

Imams of San'a as Ottoman vassals

Hamid al din Yahya	1308	1890
Yahya ibn Mohammed Hamid al din Al Mutawakkil	1322	1904

Independant Mutawakkilite kings of the Yemen

Yahya : as king	1336	1918
Sayf al Islam Ahmad ibn Yahya ibn Hamid al din	1367	1947
Mohammed Badr	1382	1962

Yahya ibn Mohammed Hamid al din Al Mutawakkil

1322 - 1367 : 1904 - 1947

يحي بن محمد حميد الدين المتوكل

recognised 1911 (AH 1328) : independant 1918 (AH 1336)

AE 1/80 riyal ('eighth-tenth': ثمن عشر : 3.2 gm)

1438 San'a 1333 ضرب بصنعا

1439 San'a 1347 صنعا

1440 San'a 1352

AE 1/40 riyal ('fourth-tenth': اربع عشر : 5.4 gm)

1441 San'a 1342

AR 1/20 'Imadi riyal ('half-tenth': نصف عشر : 1.1 gm)

1442 San'a 1359 صنعا

AR 1/10 'Imadi riyal (tenth: عشر : 2.0 gm)

1443 San'a 1345

AR 1/4 'Imadi riyal ('fourth 'Imadi': اربع عمادي : 5.5 gm)

1444 San'a 1341

With the addition of the 1/160 riyal this is the complete range of denominations struck for common use by Imam Yahya. Beyond this there was a restricted issue of 'Imadi Riyals in 1344, apparently struck to replace Turkish large silver 20 piastre pieces, rather than to compete with Maria Theresa thalers. By 1937 (1356) the Riyal had passed out of circulation as a current denomination.

Ahmad ibn Yahya ibn Mohammed Hamid al din

1367 - 1382 : 1947 - 1962

احمد بن يحي بن محمد حميد الدين

AE 1/40 Ahmadi riyal (اربع عشر : 6.8 gm)

1445 San'a 1372 صنعا

AR Riyal (28 gm)

1446 Maria Theresa Thaler (1780 re-strike) validated by counterstamp.
c/s: AR 1/16 th. riyal: San'a AH 1371
لا اله الا الله ١٣٧١
ضرب بصنعا نصف ثمن
(stamped with the die of the smallest current coin)

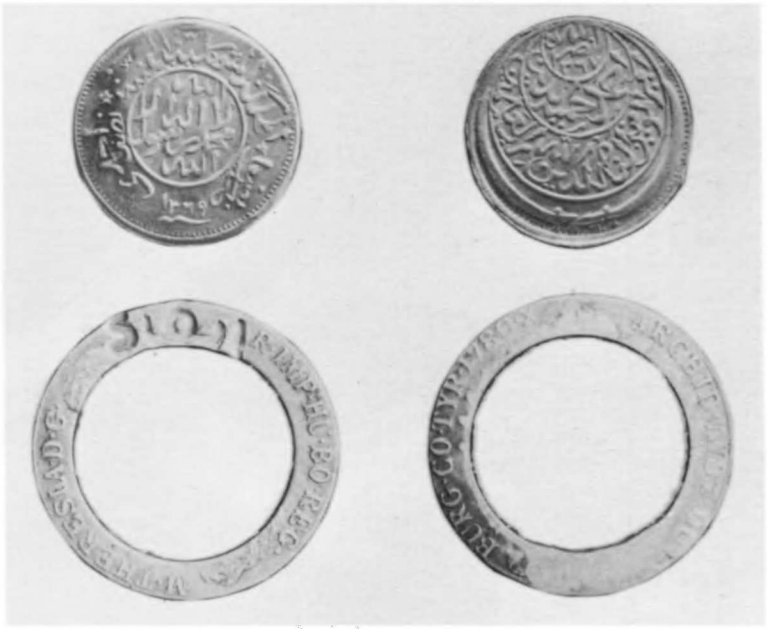
The practice of authorising large denomination foreign silver coins by stamping them with the die of a small local coin was also pursued in some Malayan States during the 19th. century

AR ½ Ahmadi Riyal (14 gm)

1447 San'a 1369 ضرب بصنعا

AR ---------- (13 gm)

1448 Residual ring of Maria Theresa thaler from which the centre has been excised for striking as a Half Riyal. This denomination was issued from 1947 to 1959. The residual ring is counterstamped either : -
'reduced value' الغاى
or 'profit' الفاد
Such bullion of fairly constant weight may, or may not have had a defined currency value.



The Wahabis (Al Saud) of Nejd : AD 1746 - 1818 : AH 1159 - 1233

What originated as a Religious movement created by Mohammed ibn 'Abd al Wahhab was given political expression by his protector, the chief Mohammed ibn Saud (1159 - 1179 : 1746 - 1765). Nejd was occupied during the course of the century and campaigns were pursued in Hejaz and Iraq. Turkish reaction followed and Ibrahim Pasha, son of the Egyptian governor, occupied Nejd and Hejaz in 1233 (AD 1818).

Mohammed ibn Sa'ud	1159	1746
'Abd al 'Aziz ibn Mohammed	1179	1765
Sultan Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al 'Aziz	**1218 - 1229**	**AD 1803 - 1814**
Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al 'Aziz	1218	1803
'Abdallah ibn Sa'ud	1229 - 1234	1814 - 1818

AE Fals

1449 Mecca 1222 ضرب مكه سنه ١٢٢٢

1450 Mecca 1223
Bird and - ضرب مكه
Fish and - ١٢٢٣ ١٢٢٣

The Ibn Saud of Nejd and Hejaz : latterly of Saudi Arabia : from AD 1902 (AH 1319)

After their defeat at the hands of the Ottomans in 1818 the Ibn Saud of Nejd remained relatively impotent. Nejd continued to owe allegiance to the Turks and was governed by members of the Rashidi family. 'Abd al 'Aziz of the Ibn Saud family, governor of Nejd from 1902 and a subject of the Rashidis, gave himself the title Sultan in 1905 and then proceeded to extend his sway across the Arabian penninsula, occupying Hasa in 1913 at the expense of his Turkish sovereign. In 1916 Turkish withdrawal left Hejaz under the control of Al Hussein ibn 'Ali (1916-24: 1334-42). In 1924 Ibn Saud was able to consolidate his realm and give it a frontage on to the Red Sea by occupying Hejaz from Al Hussein. In 1930 Ibn Saud gave his Kingdom of Nejd, Hejaz and Hasa a new name, calling it Saudi Arabia.

Rulers of Nejd

'Abd al 'Aziz ibn Saud	1319-73	1902-53
Sultan from 1905 : Independant from 1916		
A consituent province of Saudi Arabia from 1930		

Rulers of Hejaz

Al Hussein ibn 'Ali	1334	1916
Ibn Saud of Nejd	from 1342	fr. 1924

Rulers of Saudi Arabia **founded 1930**

Ibn Saud of Nejd, Hejaz and Hasa	1349	1930
Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al 'Aziz	1373	1953
Faisal	1384	1964
Khaled	1395	1975

The Sultanate of Nejd 1905 - 1926

'Abd al 'Aziz ibn Saud 1902 - 53

AR Riyal (28 gm)

1451 - Nejd نجد

1453 Counterstamped on Maria Theresa thaler

AR Fractional riyals

1454 India rupee of Queen Victoria: 1900 نجد

1455 Turkey 5 piastres : 1293 نجد

1456 India ½ rupee of Queen Victoria نجد

1457 Egypt 5 piastres 1917 (1335) نجد

These coins are genuine with a pedigree of some decades. The countermark is easy to forge and since the countermarked coins began having a commercial premium for collectors over the normal coins during the years after the Second World War there has been a tendancy for 'home-made' c/s to be applied.

The Sultanate of Hejaz 1916 - 1926

Similar countermarks (Al Hejaz) and similar comments.

The Sultanate of Nejd + Hejaz 1924 - 1930

'Abd al 'Aziz ibn Saud **1902 - 53**

AR Riyal (28 gm)

1458 Nejd : Al Hejaz الحجاز نجد
Counterstamped on Maria Theresa thaler

Double counterstamps applied at the same time were placed well above and below the centre of the coin unlike specimens bearing a single, more centrally placed countermark.
The same comments apply to these coins as to previous groups.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia founded 1930

'Abd al 'Aziz ibn Saud **until 1373 (1953)**
عبد العزيز بن عبد الحسن السعود

Royal title: - King of the Kingdom of Arabya Al Sa'udya
ملك مملكه عرابيا السعوديه

AR Riyal (11.6 gm)

1459 Mecca 1354 ضرب في المكرمه مكه

AR Half Riyal (5.8 gm)

1460 Mecca 1354

Copper nickel Half Ghirsh (5.1 gm) نصف قرش

1461 1356
These last coins were sometimes c/s '65' (1365 = 1946)

The Al Bu - Sa'id of Oman and Zanzibar : from AD 1741 (AH 1154)

In 1660 the Imam of Oman captured Mombasa from the Portuguese. Then, in 1741 (1154) Ahmad ibn Sa'id, erstwhile governor of Suhar in Oman, succeeded to the Arabian and East African possessions of the preceeding Ya'rubid dynasty. Muscat became the capital of the new Sayyid (Bu - Sa'id) sultanate which grew to include Bahrain, Bandar 'Abbas and Hormuz during the reign of Sayyid Sultan ibn Ahmad (1206-20 : 1792-1806). Threatened by the increasing power wielded by the Wahhabis of Nejd the Sayyids made an alliance with the British who, in exchange, gained the use of Muscat as a port: the East India Company treaty of 1798 (1212). Sayyid possessions on the East African coast included the traditional centres of Kilwa, Zanzibar and Pemba but during the reign of Sayyid Sa'id ibn Sultan (1806-56 : 1220-73) suzerainty was extended over Mogadishu and re-established at Mombasa; thus consolidating Sayyid control of the coastline. Sa'id 's death in 1856 (1273) was followed by division of the realm into the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman and the Sultanate of Zanzibar and Pemba. The Sultanate of Muscat and Oman retained its independance, but under strong British influence. The Sultanate of Zanzibar and Pemba (an adjacent island to the north) became a British Protectorate in 1890 (1307) and part of British East Africa in 1897.

The Sayyid Sultans of Oman and Zanzibar		
Ahmad ibn Sa'id	1154	1741
Sa'id ibn Ahmad	1198	1783
Hamid ibn Sa'id	c. 1200	c. 1786

The Sultans of Zanzibar and Pemba		
Majid ibn Sa'id	1273	1856
Barghash ibn Sa'id	1287	1870
Khalifa ibn Barghash	1305 - 1307	1888-90

The Sultans of Muscat and Oman		
Thuwayni ibn Sa'id	1273	1856
Salim ibn Thuwayni	1282	1866
'Azzan ibn Qays	1285	1868
Turki ibn Sa'id	1287	1870
Sultan ibn Ahmad	1206	1792
Salim ibn Sultan	1220	1806
Sa'id ibn Sultan	1220 - 1273	1806-56
division of the Sultanate in two:	1273	1856
(British Protectorate	1307	1890)
'Ali ibn Sa'id	1307	1890
Hamid	1310	1893
Hammud	1314	1896
'Ali ibn Hammud	1320	1902
Khalifa	1329	1911
'Abdallah ibn Khalifa	1380 - 1384	1960-64
Faysal ibn Turki	1305	1888
Taymur ibn Faysal	1331	1913
Sa'id ibn Taymur	1350	1932
Qabus ibn Sa'id	1390	1970

The Sultanate of Muscat and Oman

Faysal ibn Turki 1305 - 1331 : 1888 - 1913

"Fessul bin Turkee" : فيصل بن تركي سلطان عمان

AE *Quarter Anna (5½ - 6½ gm)*

1462 Muscat 1311 ضرب ﻍ مسقط
Building type

1463 Muscat 1312 : laureate legend

1464 Muscat 1312 : rayed border to legend

1465 "Muscat" 1315 : made in Birmingham

1466 Muscat 1316

The Sultanate of Zanzibar and Pemba

Barghash ibn Sa'id 1287 - 1305 : 1870 - 1888

AE *Paissa (6 - 6½ gm)*

1467 no mint name 1299
سلطان سعيد بن برغش بن سلطان

1468 Zanzibar 1304 زنجبار

Anonymous coinage of Pemba c. 1887 - 1897

AR *Riyal (28 gm)*

1469 Pemba پمبه
within clove shaped countermark
on Maria Theresa thaler

The clove became the symbol of Pemba - "the clove island" - when extensive cultivation of cloves was initiated there in 1872 following loss of the harvest on Zanzibar. Countermarked coins of this type are unlikely to have been issued after incorporation of the Zanzibar & Pemba protectorate within British East Africa in 1897. These countermarked issues are contemporary with those of Qaiti (dated 1889), Djibouti, Obock, Ras Bab al Mandab and Mozambique (from 1887).

AR *Fractional riyals*

1470 India rupee of Queen Victoria: 1840 پمبه
two counterstamps

1471 India ½ rupee of Queen Victoria: 1892 پمبه
two counterstamps

Mombasa

British East Africa Company

AE Pice (6½ gm)

1472 "Mombasa" 1888 - 1306 ممباسه
(mints: Birmingham and Calcutta)
Mombasa was given to the British by the Sultan of Zanzibar in 1887 and became part of British East Africa in 1897.

Lesser Sheikhdoms : The British sphere in the Hadramout

The Hadramout, the southern coastal strip of Arabia, remained the domain of local Sheikhdoms, intermittently dominated by more powerful neighbours, until these were incorporated, one by one, by the British as States of the Aden Protectorate. The British occupied Aden itself in 1839 and the various Sheikhdoms of the Hadramout during the remainder of the 19 th. century. Mukalla, the port for Qaiti, struck coins under Sultan Al Nakib Salah during the 1850's and the parent state of Qaiti issued coins under Sultan Monassar ibn 'Abdallah in the 1880's. Tarim and Ghurfah, further inland, issued individual coin series that resembled one another and were struck in Birmingham. Lahej, further to the west, near Aden, also struck a few coins. The commercial importance of these various states was enhanced by the boost to Red Sea trade given by the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869.

The Sultanate of Qa'iti

Sultan Monasser Al Daulah ibn 'Abdallah
floruit AH 1307 : AD 1889
منصر الدوله بن عبد الله

AR Riyal (28 gm)

1473 Al Qa'iti, year 1307 القعيطي
Countermarked on Maria Theresa thaler
c/s: Monasser al daulah ibn 'Abdallah: Al Qa'iti sanat 1307
سنه ١٣٠٧ منصر الدوله بن عبد الله القعيطي
This may be referred to as the 'Large' counterstamp

1474 No mint name, year 1307
countermarked on Maria Theresa thaler
c/s: Monasser al daulah: sanat 1307
منصر الدوله سنه ١٣٠٧
This is the 'Small' counterstamp

1475 Sim. : with both counterstamps

AR *Fractional riyals*

1476 English halfcrown 1821 : large c/s

1477 India rupee 1840 : small c/s

1478 India rupee 1888 : large c/s

1479 India half rupee 1888 : large c/s

1480 India half rupee 1888 : small c/s

Coins, rupees and copper particularly, have been seen bearing imitations of the small counterstamp (vide supra comments on Nejd issues). Inspection of silver specimens shows that the false die for at least one group of imitations was cast and has much thicker character strokes than genuine dies. Inspection of coppers sometimes shows bright fresh metal where the counterfeit die has been recently stamped: a marked contrast to the normal tarnished surface of the rest of the coin. Attempts to obscure this anachronism include firing the coins so that the whole surface is oxidised or lacquering the surface.

The Sultanate of Tarim

Sultan Syed Hussein ibn Sahil **floruit 1258 : 1842**

AE *Chomsih (1.6 gm)*

1481 Tarim 1258 تريم
Bow and arrows / scales

The Sultanate of Ghurfah

Sultan Saleh 'Abdat **floruit 1344 : 1925**

AR *30 Chomsihs*

1482 "Al Ghurfah" 1344 الغرفه
'Abdat 129 عبدات ١٢٩
129 is a chronogram for Saleh
struck at Birmingham

AR *4 Chomsihs*

1483 Sim.

Un-identified Sheikhdoms

AR *Fractional riyal*

1484 Maximilan Joseph of Bavaria : 1772
c/s : Sarkar (Government) سركار

AE *Paissa*

1485 Muscat and Oman
c/s : (S - T) س ت

Lesser Sheikhdoms : The French sphere at the mouth of the Red Sea

The importance of the Sheikhdoms around the mouth of the Red Sea was greatly enhanced by the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. The French, who had begun acquiring territorial concessions in 1839, also consolidated their dominion over this region and eventually established their Protectorate in 1884 (AH 1301). French Somaliland, with its capital at Obock, embraced the strip of coastland on the African shore of the Red Sea mouth together with the opposing headland of Ras Bab al Mandab on the Arabian shore, an Arabian possession they were to retain until the First World War. In 1892 the capital of French Somaliland was moved from Obock to Djibouti and in 1896 French Somaliland was given Colonial status.

Obock ابخ circa AD 1884 - 1892

AR *Fractional Riyal*

1486 Indian Victoria rupee 1840
c/s: In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate: struck at Obokh: (fineness) 92.6
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ضرب غ ابخ ٩٢,٦

1487 Indian Victoria rupee 1862
same c/s

These coins were tariffed to circulate at a nominal silver fineness of 92.6%. The actual fineness of Indian silver rupees was 91.7%. Compare with the slightly later coins of Djibouti. The Obock issues were probably authorised between the establishment of French Protectorate in 1884 and removal of their capital to Djibouti in 1892.

Djibouti جيبوتى circa 1892

Shaykh 'Abd Latif Ma'a Al Fazah

عبد لطيف مابع الفضه

AR *Riyal (28 gm)*

1488 Counterstamped Maria Theresa thaler
c/s: 'Abd Latif Ma'a al Fazah: bi Jibuti
عبد لطيف مابع الفضه بجيبوتى
2 nd. and 3 rd. c/s: (fineness) 830 ٨٣٠

The Djibouti counterstamps authorised circulation at a nominal silver fineness of 83%.

AR *Fractional riyals*

1489 Indian William IV rupee: 1835

1490 Indian Victoria rupee: 1840

1491 Indian Victoria rupee: 1862
All with the same c/s

The French only occupied Djibouti in 1885, whereas they had acquired Obock in 1881.

Ras Bab al Mandab **circa 1890's**

Shaykh Sa'id الشيخ سعيد راس باب المندب

AR *Riyal (28 gm)*

1492 Counterstamped Maria Theresa thaler
c/s: Al Shaykh Sa'id fi Ras Bab al Mandab
الشيخ سعيد غ راس باب المندب

At the time of the First World War there was a fort named Sheikh Said on the headland of Ras Bab al Mandab, presumably eponymously named by the French after a previous local ruler called Sheikh Said. This inscription should probably be interpreted as referring to the French Protected Sheikh Said rather than to the fort later named after him.

AR *Fractional riyal*

1493 Indian Victoria rupee: 1840
same c/s الشيخ سعيد غ راس باب المندب

NB. Coins bearing countermarks of this French series do not appear to have been subjects for counterfeiters. This is probably because thé designs are more complex and detailed than those of the Nejd-Qaiti series (supra).

The Maria Theresa thaler in Mozambique

The Portuguese established a trading post at Mozambique in 1505 and then extended their sway northwards to Mombasa, which they settled in 1590. They were unable to subdue the more northerly power of Mogadishu and later lost Mombasa to the Sultans of Oman and Zanzibar. A European style coinage was struck in Mozambique but Indian rupees and Maria Theresa thalers also circulated there in the late 19 th. century: apparently marking the southern limit for the circulation of such rupees and thalers. According to a decree of 31 st. March 1887 such foreign currency was required to be counterstamped (initially with PM and later with the same initials crowned).

AR *Thaler* *1887 - 1895/1900*

1494 Countermarked Maria Theresa thaler
c/s: PM (Provincia de Mocambique)

The Mongol Period

The Mongols, pastoral nomads of the Central Asian steppes, erupted from their homeland around Karakorum in Russian Turkestan, under their Chief Khan (Khaqan) Genghiz during the years AD 1206 - 27 (AH 603 - 24). The epic began three decades earlier when Temujin, son of Yissugay, acceeded in 1175, at the age of 13 years, to the leadership of the 40,000 tents in a clan wandering the banks of the Onan river. Between 1175 and 1206 Temujin rose to become the acknowledged leader of tribes living north of the Gobi desert. At the Kuraltay (Assembly of all tribes) held in 1206 Temujin was given the augmented title 'Genghiz Khan' (Very mighty king). Then began his career of conquest beyond the lands of the Central Asian Nomads. The Uighurs were reduced in 1209 but attempts on China only gave him the Kingdoms of Liau-tung and of the Tanguts of Hsia. The Turkish Gurkans of Karakhitay (Eastern Turkestan), descendants of the Ilak Khans (supra), were subdued, so giving Genghiz Khan control over Kashgar, Khotan and Yarkand. Then, his defeat of 'Ala al din the Khwarezmshah in 1220 (617) gave the Mongols extensive new territories in Transoxiana, Afghanistan and Eastern Iran. At the same time other Mongol armies descended the Caucasus, between the Caspian and the Black Seas, and occupied the Lands of the Volga, together with Georgia and Azerbaijan (North-western Iran). When Genghiz Khan died in 624 (1227) the Mongol realm extended from the Black Sea to the border of China and embraced much of Russia, Persia, Afghanistan and Turkestan. In conformity with Mongol custom the conquests were distributed among Genghiz Khan's sons Juji, Jagatai, Ogotai and Tuluy. One of them, Ogotay, was nominated to be his successor as 'Great Khan' (Khaqan). During the decades that followed Genghiz Khan's death further eastern campaigns completed the conquest of China from its Sung Emperors during the reign of Khubilay Khan (655-693 : 1257-94); Korea having already been occupied (1241). In the west the campaigns of Batu and Juji gave the Mongols possession of Moscow and Novgorod and brought them to the frontiers of Poland and Hungary during the 630's (1230's).

Mongol Great Khans

From the time of Genghiz Khan until the accession of his grandson Khubilay in 655 (1257) the Great Khans wielded substantive suzerainty over the Mongol world. After this time de facto sovereignty was exercised by the various families of Genghiz Khan's descendants who ruled the numerous provinces into which the Mongol world became divided. Chief among these lines of provincial khans were (in numismatic terms) the Golden Horde, the Ilkhans, the Jagatai and the Yuan. The Khans of the Golden Horde, descendants of the line of Juji and subdivided into the Blue Horde of Western Kipchak and the White Horde of Eastern Kipchak, controlled the Russian steppes and were, for a while, acknowledged sovereigns of the Genoese merchant community at Caffa and of various Russian princes. The Ilkhans, descended from the line of Tuluy, ruled Persia and adjacent parts of Turkey and Mesopotamia while the Jagatai controlled Afghanistan and Transoxiana and the Yuan, also descended from Tuluy's line, were the Mongol Emperors of China.

The Mongol Great Khans (Khaqans)

Genghiz Khan	603	1206
(accedit as Temujin in AD 1175)		
Ogotay s/o Genghiz	624	1227
Turakina widow of Ogotay	639	1241
(as regent for Kuyuk while he was camapigning in Europe)		
Kuyuk, s/o Ogoatay	644	1246
Mangu s/o Tuluy s/o Genghiz	646	1248
Khubilay s/o Tuluy s/o Genghiz	655 - 693	1257-94
(little effective control outside China)		
this line was continued as the Yuen dynasty of China and Mongolia		

The Yuen dynasty

Khubilai Khan (Shih Tsu)	655	1257
Temur Uljaitu (Ch'eng Tsung)	693	1294
Qayshan Guluk (Wu Tsung)	706	1307
Ayurparibhadra Buyantu (Jen Tsung)	710	1311
Suddhipala Gegen (Ying Tsung)	720	1320
Yesun Temur (Tai Ting Ti)	723	1323
Arigaba	728	1328
Jijaghatu Toq Temur (Ming Tsung)	728	1328
Qushila Qutuqtu (Wen Ti)	729	1329
Rinchendpal	732	1332
Toghan Temur (Shun Ti)	732 - 771	1332-70

After extinction of the Yuan dynasty in 1368 (Ming in China) the family continued to rule Mongolia until suppressed by the Manchu Tartars in 1634.

The Mongol Great Khans

Genghiz Khan 603 - 624

AR Dirhem (c. 4 gm) : Khwarezm series

1495 No mint or date (struck 617 - 622)
Struck in the name of the 'Khaqan'
الناصر لدين الله امير المومنين
عدل خاقان الاعظم

Derived from the small dirhems of 'Ala al din Khwarezmshah who was defeated by Genghiz Khan in 617. The Caliph Al Nasir cited on the coins died in 622. These Khwarezmian style dirhems may, like their prototypes, have been struck in Northern Afghanistan, rather than in Khwarezm itself.

1496 No mint or date
Struck in the name of Genghiz Khan
العادل الاعظم چنگز خان

AR 'Dinar' (c. 1½ gm) : Volga series

1497 Bulghar (Volga), no date بولغار
الناصر الدين الله امير المومنين
الدينار الضرب بولغار
Citing Caliph Al Nasir (575-622)

The first Khan of the Blue Horde (Batu Sain Khan) took office in AH 621.

AE Fals : Volga series

1498 No mint or date
الناصر الدين الله امير المومنين
الدنيا ساعه فجعلها طاعه

Companion issue to the previous 'Dinar'. This copper type was published by Fraehn (1816, I, 2).

AE Fals : Kurraman series (Kurram valley east of Ghazni)

1499 - Beled Kurraman, no date (struck 617-618)
1500 Obv.: mint في بلد كرمان
Rev.: برينجي

The Kurram valley was conquered by Genghiz Khan from 'Ala al din Khwarezmshah in 617 and was later held by Jalal al din Mangbarni Khwarezmshah from c.618 until his expulsion by Iltutmish, Sultan of Delhi, in 622.

Turakina : regent Queen 639 - 644

AR Dirhem (2.7 gm)

1501 Tiflis (64)2 تفليس
Horseman riding left, drawing bow
الغ منقل الوش بيك
Kalima in square, mint and date around

Mangu (Munakaka) 646 - 655
مونكاكا قاان

AR Dirhem (2.7 gm)

1502 - Tiflis 656 تفليس
1503 Kalima in square with symbol
Rev. مونكاكا قاان لاعظم لعادل sy.

العادل and modified symbol on second coin

The Yuan Dynasty

China was almost the only region in the Mongol world that did not also form part of the Islamic world. Islam was adopted by the majority of Mongol clans following their occupation of Islamic lands in Iran-Afghanistan-Turkestan but although the Mongols thereafter brought Islam to many parts of Russia those Mongols who settled in China tended to adopt Chinese practices. The Chinese style cash coinage (also paper money) of the Yuan Mongols, struck from the time of Khubilai Khan onwards, lies outside the scope of this volume but may be represented by the following group of issues.

Wu Tsung = Qayshan Guluk **AD 1307 - 1311**

AE *Cash (c. 3½ gm)*

1504 Chih Ta Tung Pao
(Currency of the Chih Ta period : AD 1308-11)
rev.: blank
casting of this issue was initiated in the 2nd. year of Chih Ta (Sjoth 1098: Ting Fu Pao p.141)

AE *Ten Cash (c. 17 - 27 gm)*

1505 Ta Yuan Tung Pao
rev.: Mongol legend
(Ting Fu Pao p.142)

1506 - 1508 Ta Yuan Tung Pao
rev.: blank
written in Mongol seal script
These coins were first cast in AD 1310 (3 rd. year of Chih Ta) and are among the commoner coins of the Yuan dynasty (Sjoth 1099: Ting Fu Pao p. 142).

Shun Ti = Toghan Temur **AD 1332 - 1370**

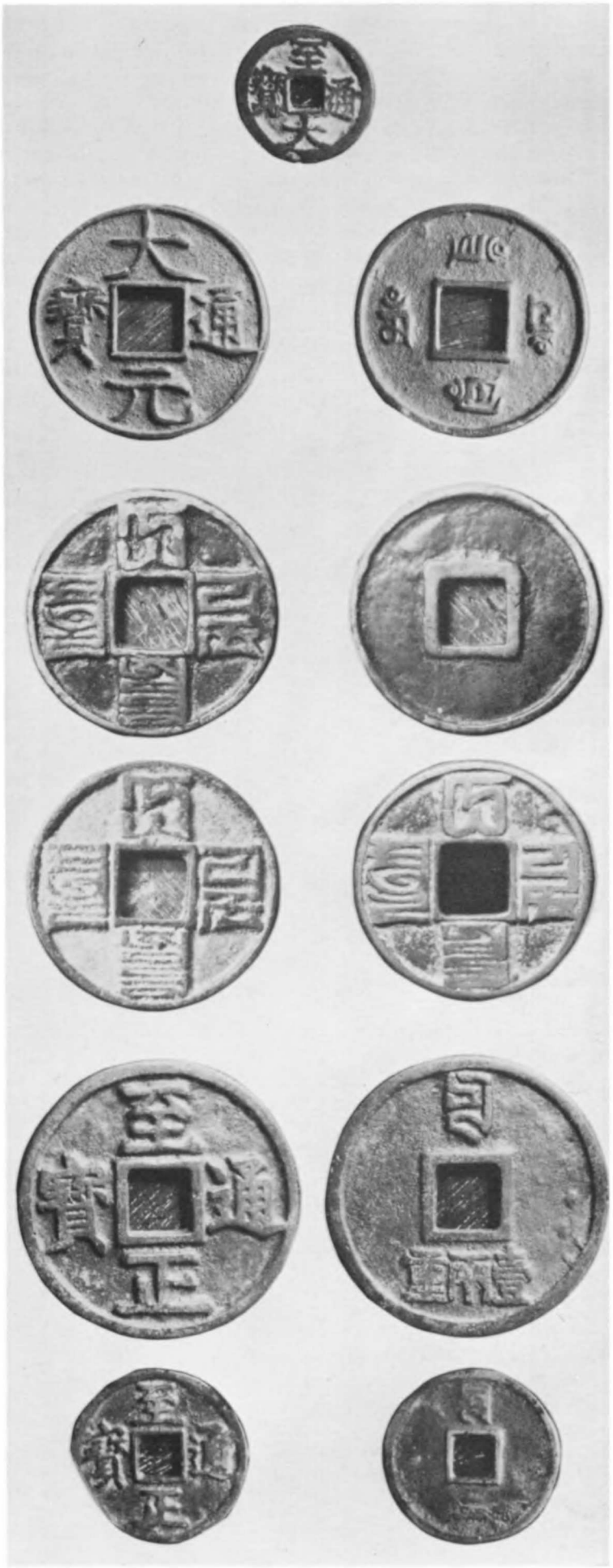
AE *Ten Cash (c. 17 - 27 gm)*

1509 Chih Cheng Tung Pao
rev.: (value) Ten in Mongol
weighing One Tael in Chinese
Casting was initiated in the 10 th. year of Chih Cheng (AD 1350) for use alongside the paper currency. (Sjoth 1112: Ting Fu Pao p. 147)

AE *Two Cash (c. 5 gm)*

1510 Chih Cheng Tung Pao
rev.: (Value) Two in Mongol and Chinese
A number of other values in this series were also cast and a rare related issue bears a reverse inscription in Arabic characters. (Sjoth 1109: Ting Fu Pao p. 146)

The problem of coin authenticity is more acute in the case of Chinese issues than it is with most other coin series. This is partly because all Chinese cash, both genuine and forged, are manufactured by casting and partly because forgeries have been cast for the edification of many generations of Chinese and latterly also of Occidental coin collectors. The coins shown here all appear to be genuine but reservations could be held in respect of the two large specimens bearing Mongol reverse inscriptions (nos. 1505 and 1509).



The Khans of the Golden Horde

Batu, son of Juji and a grandson of Genghiz Khan, played an important role in the European conquests achieved during the Khaqanate of Ogotay. The appanage of Juji's family, bequethed to them by Genghiz Khan, was Karakhitay in Turkestan but by such campaigns as those of Batu this appanage was expanded westwards across the south Russian steppes to the borders of Europe. Thus the Khanate of the Golden Horde (Juji's appanage) embraced most of Southern Russia. Within this Khanate Batu and his family ruled the dominant Blue Horde of Western Kipchak. Their lands were the western provinces centred on the Don - Volga country between the Urals and the Dniepr as far as a southern frontier provided by the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. These lands were ruled from a capital on the Volga that was variously referred to as Serai or as Gulistan (the Rose Garden) or Ordu (the Camp). A new capital built higher up the Volga by Jani Beg had comparable synonyms : New Serai, New Gulistan, New Ordu, Great Ordu. Royal succession in Western Kipchak was orderly until the death of Jani Beg in 758 (1357) after which followed two decades of virtual anarchy when numerous members of rival families belonging to the house of Juji acquired transient control. This situation was terminated in 780 (1378) by Toktamish Khan, leader of the White Horde, when he extended his control over the Blue Horde and thus united the Golden Horde.

The Blue Horde of Western Kipchak

Batu ibn Juji ibn Genghiz Khan	621	1224
Sartaq	653	1255
Ulaghchi	654	1256
Baraka	655	1257
Mangu Timur	665	1267
Tuda Mangu	679 - 689	1280-90
Tula Buqa	686	1287
Ghiyath al din Toqtu	689	1290
Ghiyath al din Mohammed Uzbeg	712	1312
Tini Beg	742	1341
Jani Beg Mahmud	742	1341
Birdi Beg Mohammed	758	1357
Kulna Khan	760 - 761	1358-59
Nuruz Beg	760 only	1359

end of Batu's line : 760 - 1359

Period of Rival families in Western Kipchak

The families of Batu (758-60), Shayban (760-80), Orda (762-80) and Tuka Timur (762-72) : -

Kulna Khan	(Batu)	760 - 761	1358-59
Nuruz Beg	(Batu)	760 only	1359
Khizr Khan	(Shayban)	760 - 762	1358-60
Mardud	(Shayban)	762 - 764	1360-62
Timur Khoja	(Ordu)	762 only	1360
Murid Khoja	(Ordu)	762 - 764	1360-62
Kildi Beg	(Tuka Timur)	762	1360
Pulad Khoja	(Shayban)	764 - 768	1362-66
Kutlugh Khoja	(Ordu)	764 only	1362
'Abdallah	(Ordu)	764	1362
'Aziz Shaykh	(Tuka Timur)	764	1362
Hasan	(Tuka Timur)	768 - 772	1366-70
Tulun Beg	(Shayban)	772 - 775	1370-73
Mohammed Bulak	(Ordu)	771 - 780	1369-78
Ilban	(Shayban)	775 - 777	1373-75
Khaghan	(Shayban)	777 - 779	1375-77
'Arab Shah	(Shayban)	779 - 780	1377-78

occupation by Toktamish Khan of the White Horde : 780

The Blue Horde of Western Kipchak

Tuda Mangu Khan 679 - 689

تودا منگو

AR *Dirhem (1½ gm)*

1511 Serai 687 السراى ٦٨٧

Obv.: ruler السلطان منگو تودا خان

Rev.: mint and date ضرب السراى سنه ٦٨٧

Anonymous issues of early Blue Horde Khans

AE *Fals*

1512 Bulghur (Volga) بوالغار

Obv.: Tamgha (badge) of the Golden Horde)

Rev.: mint بلغار

1513 Gulistan گلستان

Lion walking left: stars above and below

Rev.: ضرب غ گلستان

Ghiyath al din Toqtu Khan 689 - 712

AR *Dirhem (1½ gm)*

1514 Serai Al Mahrusat (ie. Garrisoned camp) 710

Obv.: Sultan's titles, سلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا

name in Mongol

Rev.: mint & date ضرب سراى المحروسه سنه ٧١٥

NB. Zero = ٥ Five = ٥ on Golden Horde coins

1515 Krim

Obv.: ضرب قريم

Rev.: خان العادل توقتا

Ghiyath al din Mohammed Uzbeg Khan **712 - 742**

محمد اوزبیگ

AR *Dirhem (1½ gm)*

1516 Serai 733 سرای ۷۳۳

Obv.: Kalima with names of 4 Imams around

Rev.: Khan - السلطان الاعظم اوزبیگ خان

mint & date around -

1517 - Serai 738 and unc. date سرای ۷۳۸

1519 sim. but names of 4 Imams omitted:

mint & date between lines of legend

السلطان الاعظم سرای اوزبگ محمد خان ۷۳۸

السلطان الاعظم سرای محمد اوزبگ

Jani Beg Khan جانی بگ **742 - 758**

AR *Dirhem (1½ gm)*

1520 Khwarezm 743 خوارزم

السلطان العادل جانی بگ

ضرب خوارزم سنه ۷۴۳

1521 New Serai 745 سرای الجدیده ۷۴۵

Jalal al din Mahmud Jani Beg Khan

السلطان العادل جلال الدین محمود جانی بگ خان

1522 New Serai 752

Sim.

1523 New Serai 747 سرای الجدیده ۷۴۷

Jani Beg Khan السلطان العادل جانی بگ خان

1524 New Serai 748 ۷۴۸

Sim.

1525 New Serai 753 ۷۵۳

1526 Gulistan 752 ضرب گلستان سنه ۷۵۲

AE *Fals*

1527 - New Serai 752

1528 Flower / ضرب سرای الجدیده ۷۵۲

1529 Serai 752 سرای

Birdi Beg Khan **758 - 760**

بیردی بگ

AR *Dirhem (1½ gm)*

1530 Beled Gulistan 759 بلد گلستان

السلطان العادل بیردی بگ خان خلد ملکه

ضرب بلد گلستان ۷۵۹

AE *Fals*

1531 Unc. mint and date

Lion right with large sun above

Rev.: name in square

Period of Rival Families in Western Kipchak 760-780

Kulna Khan **760 - 761**

قولنا خان قلنه خان

AR *Dirhem (1½ gm)*

1532 Beled Gulistan 760 بلد گلستان ٧٦٠

السلطان العادل قولنا خان خلد ملكه
ضرب ﻍ بلد گلستان سنه ٧٦٠

1533 Beled Gulistan 761

1534 Khwarezm 761 خوارزم ٧٦١

sim. but obv.: السلطان قلنه خان الاعظم

Khizr Khan **760 - 762**

خضر خان

AE *Fals*

1535 Gulistan 762 گلستان ٧٦٢

السلطان العادل خضر خان خلد ملكه
ضرب گلستان ٧٦٢

1536 New Serai 762 سراى الجديده ٧٦٢

Murid Khan **762 - 764**

مريد خان

AR *Dirhem (1½ gm)*

1537 Beled Gulistan 763 بلد گلستان ٧٦٣

السلطان العادل مريد خان خلد ملكه
ضرب بلد گلستان ٧٦٣

1538 Gulistan Al Serai السراى گلستان

لااله‌الا خان الاعظم مريد
الله محمد رسول السراى گلستان

Mohammed Bulak Khan **771 - 780**

محمد بولاک

AE *Fals*

1539 Serai سراى
محمد بو(لا)ک خان
ضرب السراى

Tulun Beg Khan **772 - 775**

طولت تولوت

AE *Fals*

1540 Countermarked on: - New Serai, date ? 773
Coin of Mohammed Bulak Khan

السلطان بولاک خان خلد ملكه
ضرب السراى الجديده ٧٧٣

Countermarked by Tulun Beg

طولت

1541 Unc. mint and date
Lion walking left
Rev.: ..... شاخ تولوت بيگ .....

The Golden Horde after its unification by Toktamish Khan in AH 780

The White Horde of Eastern Kipchak to which Toktamish Khan belonged was the appanage of Batu's elder brother Orda; the original inheritance of their father Juji. The land belonging to this branch of the Golden Horde was Karakhitay, the region in Turkestan lying above the River Jaxartes. The family of Orda succeeded one another as Khans of the White Horde in an orderly manner until the reign of Urus Khan (762-777). Then Timur Gurkan (771 - 807), founder of the Timurid dynasty, interfered from his homeland south of the river Jaxartes and placed a rival member of Orda's family, Ghiyath al din Toktamish Khan, upon the throne of Eastern Kipchak. Toktamish, having secured his eastern throne in 778, marched upon Western Kipchak and conquered the Blue Horde in 780, thus uniting both branches of the Golden Horde under his own leadership. The Golden Horde now retrieved transient glory that was marked by the sack of Moscow in 784 (1382) and by coins issued in the name of Toktamish Khan by various Russian princes and by the Genoese trading community of Caffa (Crimea) who now acknowledged his suzerainty. But the glory was short-lived. Toktamish Khan quarrelled with Timur and was defeated by him in 793 (1391) and again in 797 (1395). This permitted numerous rival aspirants from the opposing royal houses of Urus Khan and Toktamish Khan to seek the throne of Kipchak and introduced a new period of anarchy. In the west Russian principalities were quick to acquire their independance and the Crimea passed to its own autonomous dynasty, the Khans of Krim. A century later the remnants of the Golden Horde were absorbed by these now powerful Russian and Crimean principalities.

The White Horde of Eastern Kipchak		
Orda ibn Juji	623	1226
Kochu	679	1280
Bayan	701	1302
Sasibuqa	708	1309
Ilbasan	c. 715	c. 1315
Mubarak Khwaja	720	1320
Chimtay	745	1344
Urus	762	1361
Tuqtaqiya	777	1375
Temur Malik	777	1375
Ghiyath al din Toktamish Khan conquered the Blue Horde in 780	778	1376
United Blue and White Hordes		
Toktamish Khan (enthroned by Timur in the east in 778)	780 - 797	1378-95
Beg Pulad	793	1391

Second Period of Rival Families		
Timur Kutlugh	797	1395
Shadi Beg	803	1401
Pulad	810 - 815	1407-12
Timur	809 - 818	1406-15
Jalal al din	814 - 815	1411-12
Karim Birdi	815 - 817	1412-14
Kebek	817 - c. 818	1414 -
Jabbar Birdi	820	1417
Chakra	818	1415
Kuchuk Mohammed	827 - c. 864	1424-c.70
Ulugh Mohammed	822 - 823	1419-20
	832 - 838	1427-33
Devlet Birdi	823 - 831	1420-26
Sayyid Ahmad Khan	c. 838	c.1433
Shaykh Ahmad + Sayyid Ahmad II + Murtada	886 - 907	1481-02
final extinction of the Golden Horde	907	1502

The United Blue and White Hordes

Toktamish Khan **778 - 797**

توقتمش خان تو قتامش خان

AR *Dirhem (1½ gm)*

1542 Ordu 794 اوردو ۷۹۴

السلطان العادل توقتمش خان خلد ملكه

ضرب اوردو ۷۹۴

1543 Great Ordu 789

السلطان العادل ناصر الدين توقتمش خان

ضرب اوردو المعظم ۷۸۹

1544 Great Ordu, unc. date without Nasir al din اوردو المعظم ۷۸۹

1545 Khwarezm 788 خوارزم ۷۸۸

السلطان العادل توقتامش

The second period of rival families 797-907

Without ruler's name **810**

AR *Dirhem (0.8 gm)*

1546 Beled Gulistan : New Serai 810

Double reverse with mint and date on both sides

ضرب بلد كلستان ۸۱۰

ضرب السراى الجديده ۸۱۰

There were three Khans of the Golden Horde during AH 810: Shadi Beg died in that year and was succeeded by Pulad. Timur was also ruling and, like the other two, belonged to the family of Ordu.

The Khans of Krim (the Crimea)

Ulugh Mohammed, a general of Toktamish Khan of the Golden Horde, carved out for himself a principality in the Crimea at a time when regal authority was weak following Toktamish Khan's two defeats at the hands of Timur in 793 and 797. Hajji Giray, a son of Ulugh Mohammed, consolidated the Crimean Khanate during his reign of nearly five decades (c. 823 - 871 : 1420 - 1466). During this time Hajji Giray was also the aknowledged suzerain of the Genoese merchants at Caffa. The Krim Khanate persisted until absorbed by Russia in 1197 (AD 1783) though it had been subject to strong Turkish influence since the 9 th. century AH (15 th. centuryAD). A scarce coinage of small base silver fractional dirhems was struck until the more prolific terminal coinage.

Hajji Giray	c. 823	c. 1418	Mohammed Giray III (2 nd.)	1032	1623	Mangli Giray II	1137	1724
Hayder Giray	860	1456	Janbeg Giray (2 nd.)	1036	1627	Qaplan Giray I (3 rd.)	1143	1730
Hajji Giray (2 nd.)	860	1456	'Inayat Giray	1044	1635	Fath Giray II	1149	1736
Nur Dawlat	871	1466	Bahadur Giray	1046	1637	Mangli Giray II (2 nd.)	1150	1737
Mangli Giray	871	1466	Mohammed Giray IV	1051	1641	Salamat Giray II	1152	1740
Nur Dawlat (2 nd.)	879	1474	Islam Giray III	1054	1644	Selim Giray II	1156	1743
Mangli Giray (2 nd.)	880	1475	Mohammed Giray IV (2 nd)	1064	1654	Arslan Giray	1161	1748
Nur Dawlat (3 rd.)	881	1476	'Adil Giray	1076	1666	Halim Giray	1169	1756
Mangli Giray (3 rd.)	883	1478	Selim Giray I	1082	1671	Qirim Giray	1172	1758
Mohammed Giray I	920	1514	Murad Giray	1089	1678	Selim Giray III	1178	1764
Ghazi Giray I	931	1523	Hajji Giray II	1094	1683	Arslan Giray (2 nd.)	1180	1767
Sa'adat Giray I	932	1524	Selim Giray I (2 nd.)	1095	1684	Maqsud Giray	1181	1768
Islam Giray I	939	1532	Sa'adat Giray II	1103	1691	Qirim Giray (2 nd.)	1182	1768
Sahib Giray I	939	1532	Safa' Giray	1103	1691	Dawlat Giray IV	1182	1769
Dawlat Giray I	958	1551	Selim Giray I (3 rd.)	1104	1692	Qaplan Giray II	1184	1770
Mohammed Giray II	985	1577	Dawlat Giray II	1110	1699	Selim Giray III (2 nd.)	1184	1770
Islam Giray II	992	1584	Selim Giray I (4 th.)	1114	1702	Maqsud Giray (2 nd.)	1185	1771
Ghazi Giray II	998	1588	Ghazi Giray III	1116	1704	Sahib Giray II	1186	1772
Fath Giray I	1005	1596	Qaplan Giray I	1119	1707	Dawlat Giray IV (2 nd.)	1189	1775
Ghazi Giray II (2 nd.)	1006	1596	Dawlat Giray II (2 nd.)	1120	1708	Shahin Giray	1191	1777
Toqtamish Giray	1016	1608	Qaplan Giray I (2 nd.)	1125	1713	Crimea annexed by Russia	1197	1783
Salamat Giray I	1017	1608	Dawlat Giray III	1128	1716	Bahadur Giray II	1198	1784
Mohammed Giray III	1019	1610	Sa'adat Giray III	1129	1717	Shahin Giray (2nd.)	1199	1785
Janbeg Giray	1019	1610						

Mangli Giray I **871-9 : 880-1 : 883-920**

AR *Fractional dirhem (0.6 gm)*

1547 Bagchih Serai, no date سراى باغچه

Obv.: منگلى خان

Rev.: سراى ضرب باغچه

'son of Islam Giray' II **(992-998)**

or III **(1054-1064)**

Billon fractional dirhem (0.6 gm)

1548 - Bagchih Serai

1549 Obv.: ..... بن اسلام گراى خان

Rev.: ضرب باغچه سراى ⊓

with Krim tamgha -

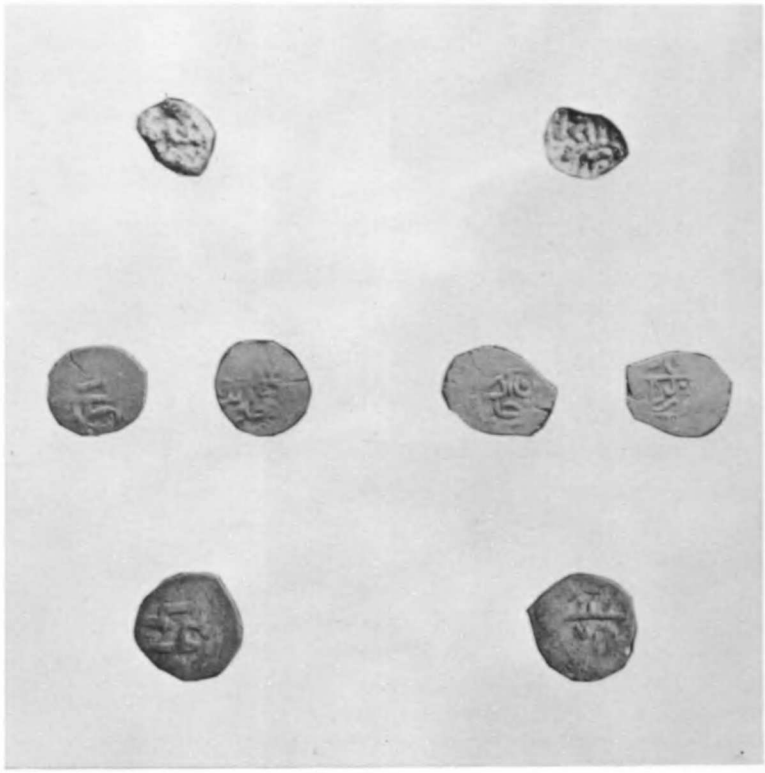
Selim Giray I **1082-9 : 1095-1103 : 1104-10 : 1114-16**

Billon fractional dirhem (0.6 gm)

1550 Bagchih Serai

Obv.: سليم گراى

Rev.: ضرب غ سراى



The weight of the silver dirhem from the time of Hulagu until the reign of Timur **AH 654 - 771**

(Note the persisting preference for a silver unit weighing about 2½ grammes).

			Half Unit	Unit	Double	Triple	Sixfold	
Ilkhan	Hulagu		--	2.7	--	--	--	
	Abaga		--	2.7	--	--	--	
	Ahmad		--	2.4	--	--	--	
	Arghun		--	2.4	--	--	--	Heavy dirhem 3.3
	Gaykhatu		--	2.4	--	--	--	
	Baidu		--	2.4	--	--	--	
	Ghazan Mahmud		1.15	2.3	--	--	--	Heavy dirhem 3.6
	Uljaitu	early	1.1	2.2	--	--	--	
		late	--	2.0	4.0	--	12.0	
	Abu Sa'id	1 st.	--	(2)	4.0	--	--	
		2 nd.	--	(1.8)	3.6	--	--	(Injuids)
		3 rd.	--	(1.6)	3.2	--	9.6	(Injuids)
		4 th.	--	(1.4)	2.8	--	--	
	Musa		--	(1.4)	2.8	--	--	
	Mohammed		--	(1.3)	2.6	--	--	
	Togha Timur		--	(0.8)	1.6	2.4	4.8	
	Sati Beg		--	(0.8)	1.6	2.4	--	
	Jehan Timur		--	(0.8)	1.6	--	--	
	Suleiman		--	(0.8)	1.6	2.4	4.8	
	Nushirwan		--	0.8	1.6	--	--	
Injuids	Abu Ishak	1 st.	0.9	(1.8)	3.6	--	--	
		2 nd.	--	(1.6)	3.2	--	--	

(The 0.8 gram standard was adopted by the Jalairids, the Urtukids of Maridin and the Muzafferids. It was slightly modified by the Sarbedarids. The standard declined to 0.7 gm. under the Jalairids and Muzaffarids and was passed on to the Shirwan Shahs and to Timur)

Urtukids of	Shams al din Salih		(0.8)	1.6	--	--
Maridin	Majd al din 'Iza al Z.	--	(0.7)	1.4	--	--
Jalairids	Shaykh Hasan Buzurg	--	(0.8)	1.6	2.4	--
	Oweys	--	0.7	--	2.1	--
	Hoseyn	--	(0.7)	1.4	--	--
	Anonymous	--	0.7	--	2.1	--
Muzaffarid	Shah Shuja	--	(0.8)	--	2.4	--
	Zain al Abidin	--	(0.7)	--	2.1	--
Shirwan Shah	Anonymous post Jalairid		(0.7)	--	2.1	--
Sarbedarid	Anonymous	--	(0.7-8)	--	2.6	4.5
Timurid	Timur	--	(0.7-8)	1.5	3.0	6.0

(After the reign of Timur his son Shah Rukh introduced the Timurid standard with a silver unit "Shah Rukhi tankah" of 5.1 gm)

This table only includes coin denominations represented in this catalogue.
The theoretical weight of the silver unit, the dirhem, is cited in all cases though coins of some rulers are only known as double or triple dirhems. Where coins of one dirhem weight are not represented here this weight is cited in brackets.

The Ilkhans : Mongols of Persia

During the reign of the Great Khan Mangu (646 - 655) Persia was placed under the control of Hulagu, son of Tuluy, who was a brother of both Mangu and Khubilai Khan. Hulagu was appointed Ilkhan (provincial Khan) in 654 in order that he might consolidate the Persian provinces recently conquered from 'Ala al din Khwarezmshah. Hulagu subdued Persia and extended Mongol rule as far as Bagdad where he executed the last Caliph, Al Musta'sim (640 - 656). Further progress in the west was prevented by the power of the Mamlukes. The Urtukid of Maridin, Kara Arslan, retained his domain as a vassal of Hulagu and the King of Trebizond sought his favour. Hulagu continued to cite the name of the Great Khan on his coins until the death of Mangu in 655 and thereafter only cited the existance of a Khaqan without actually giving his name (his brother Khubilai). During the reign of Abu Sa'id (716 - 736) the growing power of provincial governors began to undermine the authority of central government in the Ilkhan realm. The Injuid governor Abu Ishak assumed independance in south-western Iran following a period during which he acknowledged Abu Sa'id's authority and was followed by Shaykh Hasan Buzurg, the Jalairid governor of Iraq, who declared independance when Abu Sa'id died in 736. Most subsequent Ilkhan rulers were puppets of powerful provincial families, even the much married Queen Sati Beg (Chupan, then Arpa Khan, then Suleiman), a sister of Abu Sa'id.

The Ilkhans		
Hulagu ibn Tuluy ibn Genghiz Khan	654	1256
Abaga ibn Hulagu	663	1265
Ahmad Teguder ibn Hulagu	680	1282
Arghun ibn Abaga	683	1284
Arinchinturji Gaykhatu ibn Abaga	690	1291
Baidu ibn Teraghai ibn Hulagu	694	1295
Ghazan Mahmud ibn Arghun	694	1295
Khudabanda Mohammed Uljaitu ibn Arghun	703	1304
Abu Sa'id ibn Uljaitu	717	1317
Arpa Khan (desc. fr. Arikbuka ibn Tuluy) (married to Sati Beg, sister of Abu Sa'id)	736	1335
Musa ibn 'Ali ibn Baidu	736	1336

Period of rival Khans		
Nominees of powerful provincial families : - Shaykh Hasan Buzurg Jalayr of Iraq Amir Hasan Kuchuk Chupani Al Ashraf Chupani		
(Jalayrid nominees)		
Mohammed (desc. of Hulagu)	736	1336
Togha Timur (desc. of br. of Genghiz)	739 - 752	1338-51
Jehan Timur ibn Alafrang ibn Gaykhatu	739 - 741	1339-40
(Nominees of Amir Hasan Kuchuk Chupani)		
Sati Beg ibn Uljaitu	739 - 740	1339
Suleiman (desc. of Hulagu) (married to Sati Beg in 740)	740 - 744	1339-43
(Nominee of Al Ashraf Chupani)		
Nushirwan	745 - 754	1344-53

The Ilkhans

Hulagu ibn Tuluy ibn Genghiz Khan **654 - 663**

هولاگو

AR *Dirhem (2.7 gm)*

1551 Unc. mint and date (struck 654-655)
Citing the Khaqan (Great Khan), his brother Mangu
قاان الاعظم موناكا قاان هولاگو خان

1552 Al Abbasiyah 659 العباسيه
acknowledging the suzerainty of the Great Khan (his brother Khubilai) but not naming him
قاان الاعظم هولاگو ايلخان المعظم

1553 Mardin 656 ماردين

1554 Hilla 658 الحله

AE *Fals*

1555 Irbil type but mint name not legible
Hare left above crescent moon
قاان الاعظم هولاگو

1556 Unc. mint and date
Kalima / Hulagu legend as on dirhems

1557 Unc. mint and date
Lion left / Qaan in circle قاان
an anonymous issue of the period of Hulagu

Anonymous Georgian dirhems of Hulagu and Abaga

The mint at Tiflis in Georgia, having struck dirhems for the Great Khans Turakina and Mangu (supra), then issued anonymous dirhems for the first Ilkhans Hulagu and Abaga. From the last years of Abaga's reign (679-80) until the time of Ghazan Mahmud a series of Christian dirhems was struck bearing a Christian formula of Faith instead of the Kalima. Some of these are catalogued below with Georgian coinage. Ghazan Mahmud (from c. 701) and his successors thereafter struck standard Ilkhanid dirhems at Tiflis mint (vide infra).

Hulagu **654 - 663**

AR *Dirhem (2.7 gm)*

1558 (Tiflis) 6xx
'Kaanniki type I' issue with marginal mint & date
(cfr. Lang NNM 150, IV, 8-11) قاات العادل

Abaga ibn Hulagu **663 - 680**

AR *Dirhem (2.7 gm)*

1559 No mint name (Tiflis), 663, month Dhu al Q'ada
ذو القعده
'Kaanniki type II' issues with date across field, always including month of issue.
(cfr. Lang NNM 150, V, 1-6)

1560 669, month Safar صفر

1561 xx5 (665/675), month Ram'ania
شهر سنه رمعيانيه خمس ....

1562 unc. date

General Ilkhan coinage contd.

Abaga **663 - 680**
ابا قا سنه ستين

AR *Dirhem (2.7 gm)*

1563 - Tabriz 665 and 66x تبريز
1564 Obv.: Kalima - mint & date around
Rev.: The Qa'an, the Just in ornate border
العادل قاات

1565 Tabriz 668 تبريز
Obv.: Kalima in square - mint & date around
Rev.: Mongol legend :-
Qaghanu / nereber / Abagha-yin / deletkeguluksen
of the Khaqan : in the name / by Abagha : struck
بمشتق سكوس سنه ستين حسب الرهيص بحم

1566 Tabriz 679 : sim.

1567 Unc. mint, 669
Obv.: Kalima in circle
Rev.: قاات بادشاه عالم ايلخات الاعظم اباقا خان
mint & date around

AE *Fals*

1568 Unc. mint, year xx1
Obv.: Kalima
Rev.: قاات الاعظم اباقا ايلخات المعظم خلد الله ملكه

1569 - Unc. mint, years 6xx & xx5
1570 Obv.: Kalima
Rev.: Abaga legend as on dirhem of 669

1571 Maragha مراغه
Peacock left : around .... اباقا خلد ملكه ضرب مراغه .....

Ahmad Teguder ibn Hulagu **680 - 683**

سلطان احمد سلطم

AR *Dirhem (2.4 gm)*

1572 Mardin 681 ماردين
Standard Mongol legend with

سلطان احمد سلطم

Arghun ibn Abaga **683 - 690**

ارغون سلطان

AR *Dirhem (2.4 gm)*

1573 Bagdad 684 بغداد
standard Mongol insc. name in both Mongol & Arabic
ارغون سلطان

1574 Tabriz 685 تبريز
Mongol name spelt سلطم ص

1575 Mardin 6xx ماردين
sim.

1576 Tabriz 686 تبريز
Bird with sun below Mongol legend: mint by bird

1577 Hamadan 690 همدان
Bird type

1578 Sultaniya, unc. date سلطانيه
Bird type

AR *Heavy eastern dirhems (3.3 gm)*

1579 Astarabad, no date استراباد
Qa'an Arghun in circle قاان ارغون
Kalima with mint name around

1580 Damaghan, no date دامغان
Mint name between lines of Kalima and around margin
Ailkhan Arghun within ornament ايلخان ارغون
Kalima with mint name

1581 Damaghan دامغان
sim. but without mint name between lines of Kalima

AE *Fals*

1582 Unc. mint and date
Hare right + Kalima & السلطان ارغون
Mongol legend with mint & date

Arinchen Turji Gay Khatu ibn Abaga **690 - 694**

Official name Arinchen Turji ارینچین تورجی

[illegible]

AR *Dirhem (2.4 gm)*

1583 Tabriz 691 تبریز
standard Mongol insc. with Mongol & Arabic names
[illegible] ارینچین تورجی

1584 Bazift 691 بازفت

1585 Unc. mint, 694

AR *Heavy eastern dirhem*

1586 Unc. mint and date
mono-lingual with name in hexagon

AE *Fals*

1587 Hamadan 69x ضرب هم(دان سنه ... و) تسعین
Arabic name within border: mint & date around
ارینچین تورجی

Baidu ibn Teraghai ibn Hulagu **694**

یایدو [illegible]

AR *Dirhem (2.4 gm)*

1588 Unc mint, 694
standard Mongol insc. with Mongol & Arabic names

Ghazan Mahmud ibn Arghun **694 - 703**

غازان محمود [illegible]

AR *Heavy western dirhem (3.6 gm)*

1589 Wasit 7xx واسط
Mongol insc. with Mongol & Arabic names
tegun / kuchundur / Ghasanu / deledkeguluksen
of God : by the power : by Ghazan : struck
[illegible]

AR *Dirhem (2.3 gm)*

1590 Arzenjan 699 ارزنجات
Kalima with mint between lines : date around
Mongol inscr. with Mongol and Arabic names
غازان محمود [illegible]

1591 Anqara 699 انقره

1592 Sinub (Sinope) 699 سنوب

1593 - Gumushbazar 699 گمسبازار
1594

1595 - Unc. Turkish mint, 699
1596

1597 Tabriz 6xx تبریز
Mono-lingual Arabic inscr.
باد شاه جهان لسلطان اعظم غازان خان

AR *Half dirhem (1.15 gm)*

1598 Amul, no date امل
Mint name between lines of Kalima
same Mongol inscr. with Mongol & Arabic names

AE *Fals*

1599 No mint or date
Kalima / same personal legend

1600 Al Mansuriyah, no date المنصوريه
mint name below Kalima

Anonymous copper issues of the period of Ghazan Mahmud

AE *Fals*

1601 Unc. mint 69x
Sun face / Kalima with mint & date around

1602 - Unc. mint; unc. date and ?698
1603 sim. but mint & date around sun face

Uljaitu ibn Arghun **703 - 717**
also known as: - **Ghiyath al din Khudabanda Mohammed**
غياث الدين خدابنده محمد اولجايتو

AR *Dirhem (2.2 gm) : Early weight standard*

1604 Samsun 708 سمسون
Square area السلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا و الدين
خدابنده محمد خلد الله ملكه

1605 Mardin 705 ماردين
sim.

1606 Kayseri 709 قيصرى
sim.

AR *Half dirhem (1.1 gm) : Early weight standard*

1607 Samsun 7xx سامسون
mint name in Kalima

1608 Amul, unc. date امل

AR *Six Dirhem (12.0 gm) : Late weight standard*

1609 Damaghan 715 دامغان
ضرب فى دوله المولى السلطان الاعظم
مالك رقاب الامم و غياث الدنيا و الدين
اولجايتو سلطان محمد خلد الله ملكه

AR Double dirhem (4.0 gm) : Late weight standard

(Quatrefoil area)

1610 Al Mosul 710 (mint at 5 o'clock) الموصل
legend slightly varied from Damaghan 715 coin

(7-foil area)

1611 Arzenjan 713 ارزنجات

1612 Bagdad 7xx بغداد

1613 Madinat Erzurum 714 مدينه ارزروم

1614 Al Mosul 714 الموصل

1615 Nishapur 714 نيشاپور

1616 Shirbazar 71x شير بازار

1617 Tabriz 715 تبريز

sim. legends with mint name variously at I, XI or VIII o'clock

1618 Unc. mint, 714

AE Fals

1619 Unc. mint and date
Legend above Lion walking left
اولجايتو سلطان محمد خلد الله ملكه

1620 unc. mint, year 7xx
Kalima around sun face
normal Khudabanda Mohammed legend

1621 - No mint or date
1622 Kalima around sun face
legend السلطان الاعظم خدابنده محمد

1623 Unc. mint and date
ضرب ـغ دوله السلطان الاعظم خدابنده محمد

1624 sim. but legend - السلطان الاعظم محمد خدابنده

Abu Sa'id Bahadur ibn Uljaitu **717 - 736**

ابو سعيد وهمسكن

AR Double dirhem (4.0 gm) : 1 st. standard AH 717-718

(Hexagon type)

1625 Madinat Arzenjan 717 مدينه ارزنجات

ضرب في ايام دوله المولى السلطان

mint & date around الاعظم ابو سعيد خلد الله ملكه

AR Six dirhems (10.8 gm) : 2 nd. standard AH 719-727

(Looped square type)

1626 Jajerm 719 جاجرم

ضرب في ايام دوله السلطان الاعظم

ابو سعيد خلد الله ملكه

AR Double dirhem (3.6 gm) : 2 nd. standard AH 719-727

(Looped square type)

1627 Tabriz 719 تبريز

1628 Tabriz 720

1629 Tabriz 721

1630 Tabriz 722

1631 Arzenjan 719 ارزنجات

1632 Baibirt 720 بايبرت

1633 Shiraz 720 شيراز

1634 Siwas 720 سيواس

1635 Sultaniyah 720 سلطانيه

1636 Tustar (Khuzistan) / Tusan (Azerbaijan) 720 تستر

1637 Mardin 721 ماردين

(Pentagon type)

1638 Bazar 723 بازار

1639 Kashan 722 كاشان

1640 Mosul 725 موصل

1641 Shebankarah 7xx شبانکاره
(mint name between lines of Kalima)

1642 Tiflis 723 تفليس

(Circle type)

1643 Tabriz 725 تبريز

1644 Tabriz 726

1645 Erzurum 725 ارزروم

AR Six Dirhems (9.6 gm) : 3 rd. standard AH 729-733

(Octagon type)

1646 Sebzewar 733 سبزوار

ضرب السلطان الاعظم ابو سعيد بهادر خان
خلد الله ملكه سبزوار

1647 Bazar (? Sebzewar) 733 سرار

AR Double dirhem (3.2 gm) : 3 rd. standard AH 729-733

(Octagon type)

1648 Tabriz 729 تبريز

1649 Tabriz 730

1650 Tabriz 731

1651 Isfahan 729 اصبهان

1652 Bazar 72x بازار

1653 Bazar 730

1654 Bagdad 729 بغداد

1655 Hamadan 729 همدان

1656 Hilla 729 حله

1657 Kashan 729 كاشان

1658 Maragha 729 مراغه

1659 Qazvin 7xx قزوين

1660 Sawah 729 ساوه

1661 Sultaniyah 729 سلطانيه

1662 Yezd 729 يزد

AR Double dirhem (2.8 gm) : 4 th. standard AH 733-734
(Bilingual type)

1663 Tabriz 733 تبريز
ضرب في السلطان العالم العادل [illegible] بهادر خان خلد ملكه
mint name between lines of legend: date around

1664 Hamadan 73x همدان

1665 - 1666 Bagdad 734 بغداد

AE Fals

1667 Bagdad 734 بغداد
Looped square type

1668 Baibirt بايبرت
Obv.: السلطان ابو سعيد
Rev.: بايبرت

1669 Qazvin قزوين
Lion left with sun above & mint name

1670 Shiraz 731 شيراز احد ٧٣

1671 Tabriz 72x تبريز
countermark - بع

1672 Tabriz 72x تبريز

1673 Tabriz (72)5
Triangle type arrangment of Kalima
Rev.: mint & date in circle: Abu Sa'id leg. around

1674 Tiflis 728 تفليس

1675 unc. mint 732

1676 unc. mint and date

Musa ibn 'Ali ibn Baidu 736
موسى

AR Double dirhem (2.8 gm)

1677 Shiraz (736) شيراز
السلطان الاعظم موسى خان خلد الله ملكه

Period of the Rival Khans

Mohammed 736 - 738
(nominee of Shaykh Hasan Buzurg Jalayr) محمد

AR Double dirhem (2.6 gm)

1678 Awnik 738 اونيک
السلطان العالم محمد خلد الله ملكه و دوله

1679 Erzurum 738 ارزروم

1680 - 1681 Bagdad 738 بغداد

1682 Hamadan 738 همدان

1683 - 1684 Nakhjawan 738 & 73x نخجوان

1685 - 1686 Sultaniyah 738 سلطانيه

1687 Tabriz 738 تبريز

1688 - 1689 Kashan 738 كاشان

AE Fals

1690 Isfahan 738 اصبهان
Mint name below two fishes
Mohammed's legend with date around

Togha Timur 739 - 752

(nominee of Shaykh Hasan Buzurg Jalayr)

طغا تيمور قسخصرص

AR Six dirhems (4.8 gm)

(Arabic name form)

1691 - Amul 746 امل

1692 السلطان العالم طغاتيمور خان خلد الله ملكه

1693 Asfarain 741 اسفراين

1694 Jurjan 742 جرجان

1695 - Unc. mint

1696

(Mongol name form)

1697 Damaghan 741 دامغان

1698 Jajerm 741 جاجرم

1699 Semnan 741 سمنان

AR Triple dirhem (2.4 gm)

1700 Shustar 739 شوستر
date below Togha Timur legend
mint in rev. margin

1701 Kashan 739 كاشان
sim.

AR Double dirhem (1.6 gm)

1702 Hamadan, unc. date همدان

1703 Unc. mint

Jehan Timur 739 - 741

(nominee of Shaykh Hasan Buzurg Jalayr) جهان تيمور

AR Double dirhem (1.6 gm)

1704 Arzenjan 740 ارزنجان
السلطان الاعظم جهان تيمور خان خلد الله ملكه

1705 Bagdad 741 بغداد

1706 Unc. mint and date

Sati Beg **739 - 740**

(nominee of Amir Hasan Kuchuk Chupani) ساتی بیگ

AR Triple dirhem (2.4 gm)

1707 Unc. mint, 739

AR Double dirhem (1.6 gm)

1708 - 1709 Tabriz 739 تبریز
السلطان العادله ساتی بیگ خان خلد الله ملکه

1710 Hisn 739 حصن

Suleiman **740 - 744**

(married Sati Beg 740, nominee of Amir Hasan Kuchuk)
سلیمان ـهصیحیسم عسم

AR Six dirhems (4.8 gm)

1711 Ruyan 742 رویان
Mongol name form
السلطان العادل ـهصیحیسم عسم خلد ملکه

1712 Kebir Shaykh (Shiraz) 740 کبیر شیخ
Arabic name form
ضرب غ السلطان العادل سلیمان خان خلد الله ملکه ایام
(cfr. Artuk 2345)

AR Triple dirhem (2.4 gm)

1713 Kabishan 740 کابشان

AR Double dirhem (1.6 gm)
(Arabic name form)

1714 Ardebil 740 ار < بیل

1715 Baylaqan 741/2 بیلقان

1716 - 1717 Tabriz 741 and unc. date تبریز

1718 Mar'ash 7xx مرعش

1719 Unc. mint 74x

(Mongol name form)

1720 Sawah 741 ساوه

1721 Semnan 740 سمنان

1722 Sultaniyah 744 سلطانیه

AE Fals

1723 Unc. mint and date
Horseman right with sabre
Arabic name form

Nushirwan **745 - 754**

(nominee of Al Ashraf Chupani)

انو شيروان نصرة محمد

AR *Double dirhem (1.6 gm)*

(Arabic name form)

1724 - Tabriz 745 تبريز

1725 السلطان العادل انو شيروان خان خلد الله ملكه

1726 Tus (near Meshad) 748 طوس

(Mongol name form)

1727 Khilat 745 خلاط

نصر من الله خان

mint and date around ..... ضرب خلاط خمس و اربع

1728 Meshad (?), 752

Triangular arrangment of Kalima

السلطان نصر من الله خلد ملكه

AR *Dirhem (0.8 gm)*

1729 Lur Kuchik, no date لور كوچيك

السلطان انو شيروان خان ضرب لور كوچيك خلد ملكه

The Kutlugh Khans of Kirman AH 619 - 703

This Amirate was established by Burak Hajib during the years when Mongol suzerainty over Iran was being consolidated by Genghiz Khan. He and his successors were vassals of the Mongols (Great Khans: later Ilkhans) who superseded them in 703.

Burak Hajib Kutlugh Khan	619	1222	Jalal al din Suyurghatmish ibn Mohammed	681	1282
Rukn al din Khojat al Hakk ibn Burak	632	1234	Safwat al din Padishah Khatun ibn Mohammed	693	1293
Kutb al din Mohammed ibn Taynku ibn Burak	650	1252	Jalal al din Mohammed Shah ibn Hajjaj Sultan	694	1294
Qutlugh Khatun (widow of Mohammed)	655	681	Kutb al din Shah Jahan ibn Suyurghatmish	701 - 703	1301-03
(Hajjaj Sultan ibn Mohammed titular ruler 655 - 660)					

Qutlugh Khatun **655 - 681**

AV *Dinar*

1730 No mint or date

Caliph Al Musta'sim (640-656)

Muzaffer al din Qutlugh Kha.....

مظفر (الدنيا و) الدين قتلغ خا...

Mohammed Shah **694 - 701**

AR *Dirhem*

1731 No mint or date

Citing Ilkhan Ghazan Mahmud (694-703)

سلطان الاعظم غازان محمود خلد ملكه

Muzaffer al din ..... (below Kalima)

مظفر الدنيا و الدين

The Injuids of South-western Iran 720's - 754

The Injuid governors of south-western Iran assumed independance during the reign of the Ilkhan Abu Sa'id. They carved out a realm centred initially on Shiraz and later on Isfahan under the leadership of Mohammed Shah Inchu and his son Abu Ishaq. The earliest coins of this dynasty, struck during the 720's AH, bore Abu Ishaq's name alongside that of his acknowledged sovereign Abu Sa'id but after the death of Abu Sa'id in 736 (and perhaps a year or two earlier) Abu Ishaq assumed complete independance and struck coins bearing his own name alone. The Injuid realm was suppressed in 754 by the rising power of the Muzaffarids.

Al Mutawakkil Abu Ishaq ibn Mahmud ابو اسحاق 720's - 754

a) acknowledging the suzerainty of Abu Sa'id : mid 720's - early 730's

AR Double dirhem (3.2 gm) : 3 rd. standard of Abu Sa'id

1732 Kazerun 729 كازرون
standard inscriptions of Abu Sa'id's 'Octagon type'
السلطان الاعظم ابو سعيد بهادر خان خلد الله ملكه
mint above and below ضرب كازرون
Margin: Abu Ishak's name (5 o'clock) and date
ابو اسحاق

b) Abu Ishaq as an independant ruler : 730's - 754

AR Double dirhem (3.6 gm) : 2 nd. standard of Abu Sa'id

1733 unc. mint and date
المتوكل على الله ابو اسحق بن محمود شاه

1734 unc. mint and date
ابو اسحق المتوكل على الله بن محمود شاه

AR Half dirhem (0.9 gm) : 2 nd. standard of Abu Sa'id

1735 unc. mint and date
legend as coin 1694

AE Fals

1736 Obv.: ابو اسحق
Rev.: unc.

NB. Use of the 3.6 gram weight standard for double dirhems that were presumably struck later than some issues conforming to the 3.2 gram standard may well reflect different usages at different mints.

The Jalairids AH 736 - 814

The Jalairid and Chupanid families were the most powerful nobility in the Ilkhanid realm at the time of Abu Sa'id. When Abu Sa'id died in 736 (AD 1336) Shaykh Hasan Buzurg Jalayr made Iraq an independant Jalairid state with its capital at Bagdad. He still intervened in Ilkhanid politics and placed a succession of three puppets on the Ilkhanid throne. His successor Shaykh Oweys brought much of northern Mesopotamia and North-western Iran (Azerbaijan) within the Jalairid realm. Further expansion was blocked by the rise of the Muzaffarids (746-795) on the Iranian plateau and the creation of the Turcoman (Kara-Koyunlu: 780-874) realm in Armenia. Sultân Ahmad Jalair was later forced to take refuge with the Mamlukes when his realm was invaded by Timur in 796 (he had suffered earlier eastern losses to Timur in 787-90). Ahmad recovered his Jalairid possession when Timur returned to Samarkand in 807. Most northern Jalairid provinces were sôon lost to the Kara Koyunlu whose continued expansion gave them Bagdad in 814. Last remnants of the Jalairids were not finally suppressed until the 830's.

Taj al din Shaykh Hasan Buzurg	736	1336
Shaykh Oweys ibn Hasan Buzurg	757	1356
Jalal al din Hosayn ibn Oweys	776	1374
Ghiyath al din Ahmad ibn Oweys	784	1382
Bayazid ibn Oweys in Kurdistan	784 - 785	1382-83
Timurid occupation	796	1393
Ahmad (restored)	807	1404
Shah Walad ibn 'Ali ibn Oweys	813	1410
Mahmud ibn Shah Walad (mother as regent: Tandu)	814	1411
Oweys II ibn Shah Walad	818	1415
Mohammed ibn Shah Walad	824	1421
Mahmud (2 nd. reign)	825	1422
Hosayn II ibn 'Ala al daulah ibn Ahmad	827 - 835	1424-32

Taj al din Shaykh Hasan Buzurg 736 - 757

(Usan Balu) قمر عهو

AR Triple dirhems (2.4 gm) : Late Ilkhanid standard

1737 Basra 75x بصره
Anonymous with mint name within square Kalima
Date around rev. Kalima

1738 Bagdad (75)5 بغداد
Sim.

AR Double dirhem (1.6 gm)

1739 Basra 74x بصره
Mongol legend : Sultan Usan Balu Khan

Shaykh Oweys ibn Hasan Buzurg 757 - 776

شيخ اويس

AR Triple dirhems (2.1 gm)

1740 Isfahan 772 (mint name obv. & rev.) اصفهان
الواثق باالملك الديار شيخ اويس بهادر خان
خلد الله ملكه

1741 Tabriz 762 (mint name in legend: date above) تبريز
السلطان شيخ اويس بهاد خان خلد الله ملكه

1742 Sultaniyah 762 سلطانيه

1743 Unc. mint, 769
السلطان الاعظم شيخ اويس بهادر خان خلد ملكه

AR Dirhem (0.7 gm)

1744 - Unc. mint and date (NW. Iran)
1746 السلطان الاعظم شيخ اويس .....

Jalal al din Hosayn ibn Oweys 776 - 784

جلال الدين حسين

AR Double dirhem (1.4 gm)

1747 - Tabriz 780 تبريز
1748 in centre : خلد ملكه
around in 5 petals
السلطان الاعظم جلال الدين حسين خان في دوله
date between petals: mint name other side

1749 Salmas 780 سلماس

1750 Shamakhi 780 شماخي

Ghiyath al din Ahmad ibn Oweys 784 - 796 : 807 - 813

احمد

AR Double dirhem (1.4 gm)

1751 Bagdad 8xx بغداد
السلطان الاعظم ضرب سلطان احمد بغداد خلد الله ملكه

Anonymous Jalairid issues

AR *Dirhem (0.7 gm)*

1752 - North-west Iran series, circa AH 760's

1754 Religious inscr.: اللهم صلى على محمود على ال محمد

1755 - Lahijan, circa 790's

1756 Obv.: Kalima

Rev.: Mint name ضرب لاهيجات

AR *Double or triple dirhems*

all struck (often weakly) on broad thin flans

1757 No mint or date

Obv.: Kalima

Rev,: Religious inscr. around 'Alam Allah علم الله

1758 sim. but different religious inscr. on rev.

These issues belong to the Iran-Turkish borderlands; perhaps struck by the Jalairids, possibly by the Shirwan Shahs, by the Amirs of Bitlis or by other minor dynasties.

The Muzaffarids AH 746 - 795

Al Muzaffar was appointed by the Ilkhan Ghazan Mahmud to govern a small district near Isfahan and was succeeded by his son Mohammed in 713. The Ilkhan sovereign Abu Sa'id later gave Mohammed control of Yezd (719) and he subsequently obtained the governorship of Kirman (741) by marrying the daughter of the last Qutlugh Khan, Qutb al din Shah Jahan. Mohammed's authority increased as the Ilkhans grew weaker and he officially assumed independance in 746. After prolonged combat against the Injuid Abu Ishaq Shiraz was conquered in 754 and south-western Iran finally pacified (notably Isfahan) in 758 when he executed Abu Ishaq. Mohammed extended the Muzaffarid realm as far north as Tabriz (transiently) before he was deposed and blinded by his son Shah Shuja in 759. After various internal dynastic disputes the Muzaffarid realm was incorporated into Timur's Empire.

Mubariz al din Mohammed ibn Al Muzaffar (independant from 746 : 1345)	713	1314
Jalal al din Shah Shuja ibn Mohammed	759	1357
(Qutb al din Shah Mahmud ibn Moh.: in Isfahan	759 - 776	1358-75)
Mujahid al din Zayn al 'Abidin 'Ali ibn Shah Shuja	786	1384
Timurid occupation	789	1387

(period of fragmentation)		
'Imad al din Ahmad ibn Shah Shuja (Kirman)	789	1387
Nusrat al din Yahya ibn Sharaf al din Muzaffar ibn Mohammed (Yazd)	789	1387
Shah Mansur ibn Sharaf al din (Isfahan)	786	1387
Definitive Timurid occupation	795	1393

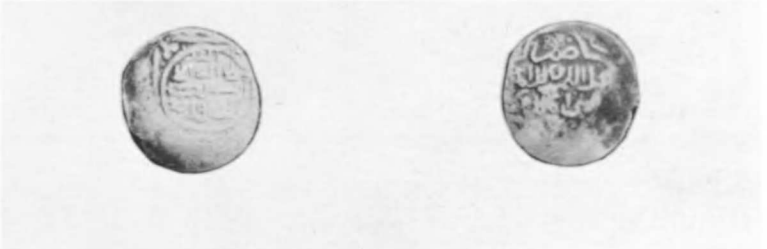
Period of Mohammed ibn Al Muzaffer 713 - 759

محمد بن المظفر

AR *Double dirhem (3.2 gm) : Abu Sa'id 's 3 rd. standard*

1759 No mint or date (c. AH 730)

Anonymous with religious legends only



Shah Shuja ibn Mohammed **759 - 786**
شاه شجاع

AR Triple dirhem (2.4 gm) : late Ilkhan standard

1760 - Eydij ايدج
1761 امير المومنين السلطان المطاع شاه شجاع خلد الله ملكه

1762 - Aberquh ابرقوه
1763

1764 Bandiz بندز

1765 Kazerun كازرون

1766 Lar لار

1767 - Shiraz شيراز
1770 several varieties

1771 Shebankarah شبنكاره

1772 - Yezd يزد
1773 mint name on rev. of one coin & obv. of the other

1774 Tabriz تبريز
transient Muzaffarid occupations during 759 & 760's.
(probably a double dirhem: coin weight not available)

Zain al 'Abidin 'Ali ibn Shah Shuja **786 - 789**
سلطان زين العابدين

AR Triple dirhem (2.1 gm)

1775 - Shiraz 786 شيراز
1777

1778 Shebankara, no date شبانكاره

Shah Mansur ibn Muzaffar ibn Mohammed **789 - 795**
(Isfahan region) شاه منصور

AR Double dirhem (1.4 gm)

1779 Isfahan اصفهان
Mint name in square: Amir's name around

The Shirwan Shahs of the Caucasus

The Caucasus, the region situated between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, was ruled by numerous dynasties of local Amirs from the Abbasid period until this region was occupied by the Mongols. During the post - Mongol period the fortunes of the Shirwan Shahs tended to vary inversely with those of their neighbours, the Christian Kings of Georgia. Copper coinage of the Northern provinces (both Shirwan Shah and Georgian) was struck on irregularly cast blanks while copper coinage of both dynasties issued at their more southerly mints was struck on regular circular blanks. Shirwan Shah silver coinage of the early post - Mongol period gained its inspiration from that of its southern neighbours, the Jalairids.

The Khaqanid Shahs of Shirwan

The Kesranid Dynasty (first dynasty)

Abu al Muzaffar Minutshihr ibn Kesran	550	1155
Akhistan I ibn Minutshihr	556	1160
Farrukhzad I ibn Minutshihr	566	1170
Gershasp ibn Farrukhzad	575	1179
'Ala al din Fariburz ibn Gershasp	622	1225
Akhistan II ibn Fariburz	649	1251
Farrukhzad II ibn Fariburz	680	1281
Kai Qubad ibn Farrukhzad	717	1317
Kai Kawus ibn Kai Qubad	745	1344
Hushang ibn Kai Kawus	774	1372

The Darbandid Dynasty (second dynasty)

Shaykh Ibrahim ibn Mohammed Derbend ibn Kai Qubad	784	1382
Khalil Allah I ibn Ibrahim	821	1418
Farrukhsiyar ibn Khalil	869	1464
Bahram Beg ibn Farrukhsiyar	906	1500
Ghazi Beg ibn Farrukhsiyar	907	1501
Mahmud ibn Ghazi	908	1502
Shaykh Ibrahim II ibn Farrukhsiyar	908	1502
Khalil Allah II ibn Ibrahim	930	1523
Shah Rukh ibn Farrukh Mirza	942	1535
Sefavid occupation (Shah Tahmasp)	945	1538
Burhan 'Ali ibn Khalil Allah	951	1544
Mirza Abu Bakr ibn Burhan	?	?
Definitive Ottoman occupation	987	1579

The Kesranid dynasty

Gershasp ibn Farrukhzad **575 - 622**

AE *Fals*

1780 No mint or date
irregular shaped blank characteristic of northern mints
Obv.: Kalima
Rev.: Caliph Al Nasir (575-622)

Kai Kawus ibn Kai Qubad **745 - 774**

AR *Triple dirhem (2.1 gm) : Jalairid standard*

1781 Shabiran 762 شابران
Anonymous السلطان العادل ضرب شابران خلد الله ملكه

1782 Gushtaspi 7(6)x كشتسپی
sim.

The Darbandid dynasty

Shaykh Ibrahim ibn Mohammed Darband **784 - 821**

AR *Triple dirhem (2.1 gm) : Jalairid standard*

1783 - No mint or date

1784 Sultan's legend around - Al Malik Illah الملک لله
السلطان العادل ابرهيم خلد الله ملكه و ايام دوله

The Kara Koyunlu : Turcomans of the Black Sheep — AH 780 - 874

The clan of Turcomans settled around Lake Van in north-eastern Turkey were known by the emblem on their standard as the 'Black Sheep'. Under the leadership of their chief Kara Mohammed they progressively extended their sway over adjacent regions of Armenia and Azerbaijan at the expense of the Jalairids. Successful conflict with Hosayn Jalayr in AH 779/780 led to Jalairid recognition of the recent Turcoman conquests. The Kara Koyunlu dated the official commencement of their independance from this time, AH 780. Kara Yusuf, the second ruler of the Kara Koyunlu, was exiled by Timur during his western campaigns of AH 802 - 807. Subsequent conflict with the Jalairids was resolved by conquest: Kara Yusuf took northern Mesopotamia and then occupied Bagdad in 814. Later in the century the realm of the Kara Koyunlu was brought low by the rising power of their kinsmen, the Ak Koyunlu. In 874 (AD 1469) Uzun Hasan Ak Koyunlu extended his dominion over all Turcoman possessions; uniting the Black Sheep with his own clan of the White Sheep.

The Qara Qoyunlu

Qara Mohammed Turmush	780	1378
Qara Yusuf ibn Qara Mohammed	791	1389
Occupation by Timur	802	1400
Qara Yusuf restored	808	1404
with adopted son Sultan Ahmad Jalair : 808 - 813		
as regent for his own son Pir Budaq : 813 - 814		
jointly with Pir Budaq : 814 - 822		
alone: after Pir Budaq's death (822) : 822 - 823		
Occupation by Shah Rukh	823	1420
Aspan ibn Qara Yusuf	824	1421
Iskandar ibn Qara Yusuf	825	1421
Second occupation by Shah Rukh	832	1428
Iskandar restored (died 841)	834	1430
Third occupation by Shah Rukh	838	1434
Jahan Shah (installed by Shah Rukh)	839	1435
Hasan 'Ali	872	1467
Incorporation by Uzun Hasan Aq Koyunlu	874	1469

Pir Budaq ibn Qara Yusuf (alone) — 813 - 814

سلطان العادل پیر بودق

AR *Double dirhem (1.3 gm) : Late Jalairid standard*

1785 Tabriz — تبریز

Qara Yusuf with Pir Budaq — 814 - 822

السلطان العادل پیر بودق خان شاه یوسف

AR *Tankah of 8 dirhems (5 / 5½ gm)* — نویان ملکه

1786 Bidlis, un-dated — بدلیس

سلطان العادل سلطان پیر بودق خان امیر

AR *Four dirhems (2.6 gm)* — یوسف نویان

1787 Uncertain mint, no date

Iskandar ibn Qara Yusuf — 825 - 838

سلطان الاعظم ابو المظفر اسکندر بهادر نویان

AR *Tankah (5.1 gm) : Timurid standard of Shah Rukh*

1788 Tabriz, un-dated — تبریز

Between lines of Kalima - لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله — الملک لله

1789 Khoi, un-dated — خوی

Jahan Shah — 841 - 872

السلطان جهانشاه

AR *Tankah (5.1 gm) : Timurid standard of Shah Rukh*

1790 Unc. mint and date

السلطان الغازی جهانشاه بهادر خلد الله ملکه و سلطانه

Countermarked at Qazvin — قزوین

Second countermark : - — به بود

1791 Ordu — ضرب اردو

Mint name on rev. : no countermarks

1792 Tabriz 863 — ضرب تبریز ۸۶۳

countermark : Mohammed — محمد

(Perhaps religious: perhaps Mohammed Ak Koyunlu)

1793 Unc. mint and date

style of Sari (ساری)

The Ak Koyunlu : Turcomans of the White Sheep — AH 780 - 908

The Ak Koyunlu Turcomans, the 'White Sheep' in contrast to their kinsmen whose standard was a Black Sheep, also dated their independance from the treaty of AH 780 with Hosayn Jalayr. But the White Sheep remained relatively un-important until Uzun Hasan extended his sway over the Black Sheep in 874. A generation after this the Turcoman realm was extinguished by Isma'il, founder of the Sefavid dynasty, at the Battle of Shurur in 907 (AD 1502). Murad Ak Koyunlu, restored by Isma'il in 907, relinquished power following Isma'il 's coronation in 908.

Kara Yuluk 'Othman	780	1378
Nur al din Hamza	839	1435
Jalal al din 'Ali : pretender in Diyarbakr	839 - 842	1435-38
Mu'izz al din Jahangir	848	1444
Uzun Hasan	857	1453
Khalil	882	1478
Ya'qub ibn Uzun Hasan	883	1478
Baysunghur ibn Ya'qub	896	1490
'Ali and Masih : rivals in	896	1490
Rustam	898	1493
Ahmad Govde ibn Ugurlu Mohammed	902	1497
Murad ibn Ya'qub (in Qum)	903 - 907	1497-02
Alwand ibn Yusuf (Azerbaijan & Diyarbakr)	903 - 910	1498-04
Zaynal ibn Ahmad (Diyarbakr)	910 - 911	1504-05
Hasan II (Diyarbakr)	911 - 914	1505-08
Mohammed Mirza (Jibal & Fars)	903 - 905	1498-00
Occupation by Isma'il Sefavi	907	1502
Murad : restored by Isma'il	907 - 908	1502-08

Nur al din Hamza — **839 - 849**

AR Dirhem

1794 - 1795 No mint or date — السلطان العادل حمزه بهادر خان

Mu'izz al din Jahangir — **848 - 857**

AE Fals — جهانگیر

1796 Amid, no date — امد
Triskeles
Rev.: Turcoman symbol + mint name - — ◻◻
titles around - — الملک العادل جهانگیر خلد الله ملکه

Uzun Hasan — **857 - 882**

السلطان العادل ابو نصر حسن بیگ بهادر خان
خلد الله ملکه و سلطانه

Turcoman tamgha (symbol) often present - — ◻◻

AR Tankah (5.1 gm) : Timurid standard of Shah Rukh

1797 Amid, unc. date — امد
unc. countermark present

1798 Arzenjan, unc. date — ارزنجان

1799 Saria, unc. date — ساریا

1800 Tabriz 878 — تبریز ۸۷۸
cmkd. for Amul — عدل امل ☒

1801 Tabriz (probably), 88x
cmkd. for Nasrabad (= ? Amul) — نصرباد

1802 Tabriz, unc. date
cmkd. for Mubarakabad (= ? Sari) — مبارک باد

1803 Tabriz, unc. date
cmkd. Al 'Adil — العادل

1804 Al Hisn, unc. date — الحصن
cmkd. for Amid — امد

1805 Al Hisn
cmkd. for Amul — عدل امل ☒

1806 Resht (probably) مر راسی
cartouche bearing mint name inverted

1807 Resht (probably)
sim. but cartouche normal

1808 Resht (probably)
cmkd. 'Adil Badshah عدل باد شاه

1809 Resht (probably)
cmkd. Ya 'Ali یا علی

1810 Unc. mint and date

1811 Unc. mint and date
cmkd. for Amul عدل امل

1812 Unc. mint, 877
cmkd. Allah الله

Earlier tankahs countermarked for Uzun Hasan

It is probably significant that all coins used for countermarking were struck to the new Timurid standard of 5.1 grammes. One reason for such countermarking may have been to validate for local usage, at the value of one "Shah Rukhi Tankah" , a spectrum of the available coinage struck to this newly adopted standard: a new unitary monetary standard that replaced the monetary 'anarchy' of the post-Ilkhanid period.

AR Tankah (5.1 gm)

1813 Jahanshah Kara Koyunlu (841-872) جهانشاه
Lahijan لاهجان
Countermark of Uzun Hasan: عدل حسن بیگ

1814 Shah Rukh Timurid (807-850) شاه رخ
Lahijan لاهجان
cmk. of Uzun Hasan عدل حسن بیگ
2 nd. cmk. به بود

1815 Shah Rukh Timurid (807-850)
Khwarezm 831 خوارزم ۸۳۱
cmk. of Uzun Hasan عدل ابو نصر حسن بهادر
2 nd. cmk. به بود

AE Fals of Uzun Hasan

1816 Unc. mint and date
Lion walking left: sun above
Rev.: legend around Turcoman tamgha
الملک اوزن حسن بیگ خلد الله ملکه

Ya'qub ibn Uzun Hasan **883 - 896**

السلطان الاعظم یعقوب بهادر خان
خلد الله ملکه و سلطانه

AR Tankah (5.1 gm)

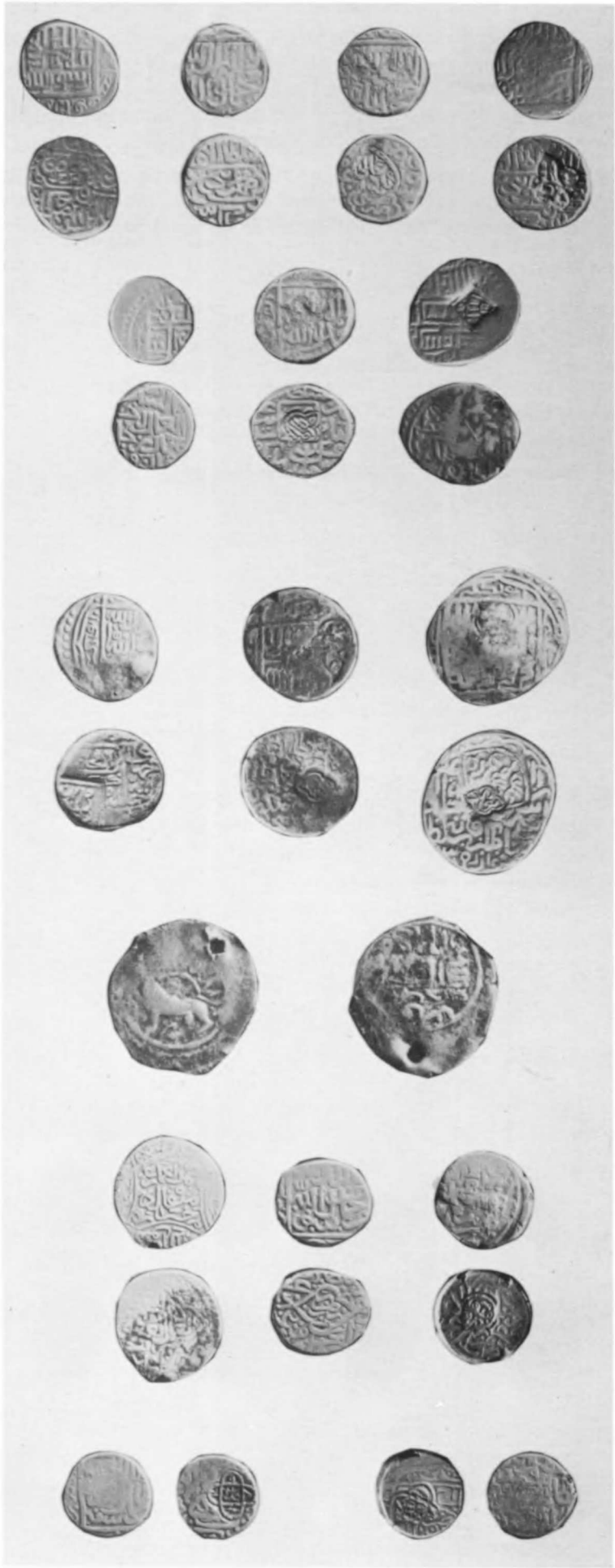
1817 Amid, unc. date امد

1818 Resht, unc. date رشت

1819 Resht, unc. date رشت
cmkd. for Amul عدل امل

1820 Resht (probably) مر راسی
cmkd. for Amul in AH 894 امل سنه ۸۹۴

1821 Unc. mint and date
cmkd. for Amul in AH 894 امل سنه ۸۹۴



1822 Tabriz, unc. date تبريز
cmkd. Ya 'Ali يا علی

1823 - Mardin, unc. date ماردين
1824 legends slightly modified

1825 Unc. mint and date

Earlier tankahs countermarked for Ya'qub

AR Tankah (5.1 gm)

1826 Uzun Hasan Ak Koyunlu (857-882)
Sa'irt سعرت
cmk. for Ya'qub: عدل يعقوب
2 nd. cmk. عدل

Ak Koyunlu Tankahs of the period of Uzun Hasan - Ya'qub

AR Tankah (5.1 gm)

1827 Ruler with title Abu al Fath
Amid, unc. date ضرب امد
cmkd. at Mubarakabad (= ? Sari) مبارک باد
2 nd. cmk. به بود

1828 Lahijan, unc. date لاهجات

1829 Resht (probably) مرراسی
cmk. به بود

1830 Fuman, unc. date عدل فومات

1831 Urmi, unc. date ارمی

Baysunghur **896 - 898**

AR Tankah (5.1 gm)

1832 Amid, unc. date امد
السلطان العادل بايسنغر خان

Rustam **898 - 902**

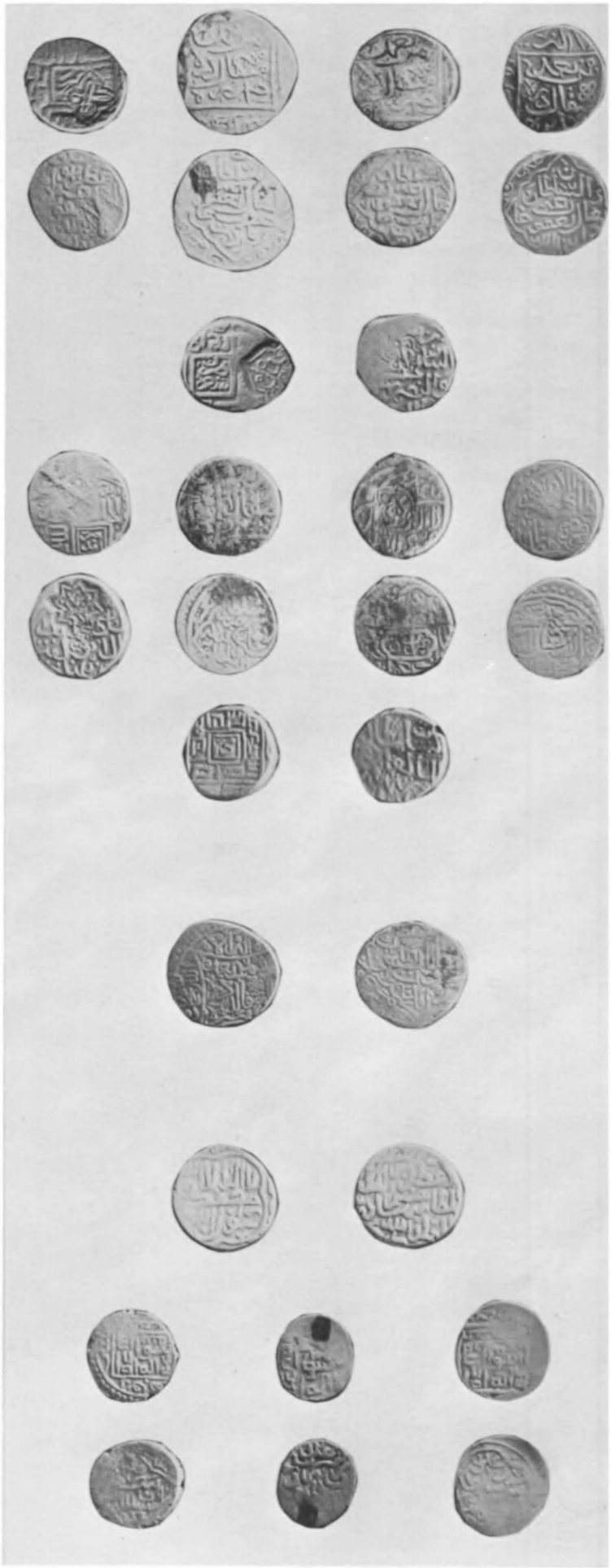
السلطان الاعظم العادل سلطان رستم بهادر خان
خلد الله ملکه و سلطانه

AR Tankah (5.1 gm)

1833 Unc. mint and date

AR Third tankah (1.7 gm)

1834 - Unc. mint and date
1836 عدل سلطان رستم بهادر خان خلد الله ملکه



Earlier tankahs and fractions countermarked for Rustam

AR *Tankahs (5.1 gm)*

1837 Shah Rukh Timurid (807-850)
cmkd. for Rustam at Sultaniyah
عدل سلطان رستم ضرب سلطانیه

1838 Ya'qub Ak Koyunlu (883-896)
cmkd. for Rustam at Amid
عدل سلطان رستم خان ضرب امد

1839 Ya'qub Ak Koyunlu (883-896)
cmkd. for Rustam رستم به بود

1840 Unc. original issue
cmkd. for Rustam رستم به بود

AR *Third tankah (1.7 gm)*

1841 Unc. original issue
cmkd. for Rustam at Sawah رستم سلطان ساوه

Ahmad Govde **902 - 903**

AR *Tankah (5.1 gm)*

1842 Unc. mint and date
السلطان العادل بهادر سلطان احمد خان خلد الله ملکه

Alwand ibn Yusuf **903 - 910**

(Azerbaijan and Diyarbakr) سلطان العادل الوند بهادر ...

AR *Third tankah (1.7 gm)*

1843 Unc. mint, 904
name + tamgha in circle الوند

Mohammed Mirza **903 - 905**

(Jibal and Fars) سلطان العادل ... محمد بهادر خان خلد الله ملکه

AR *Third tankah (1.7 gm)*

1844 Unc. mint and date
name and tamgha in circle محمد

1845 Unc. mint and date
name in legend

Murad ibn Ya'qub **903 - 907 : 907 - 908**

سلطان العادل مراد بهادر خان خلد الله ملکه و سلطانه

First reign (Qum: 903-907)

AR *Third tankah (1.7 gm)*

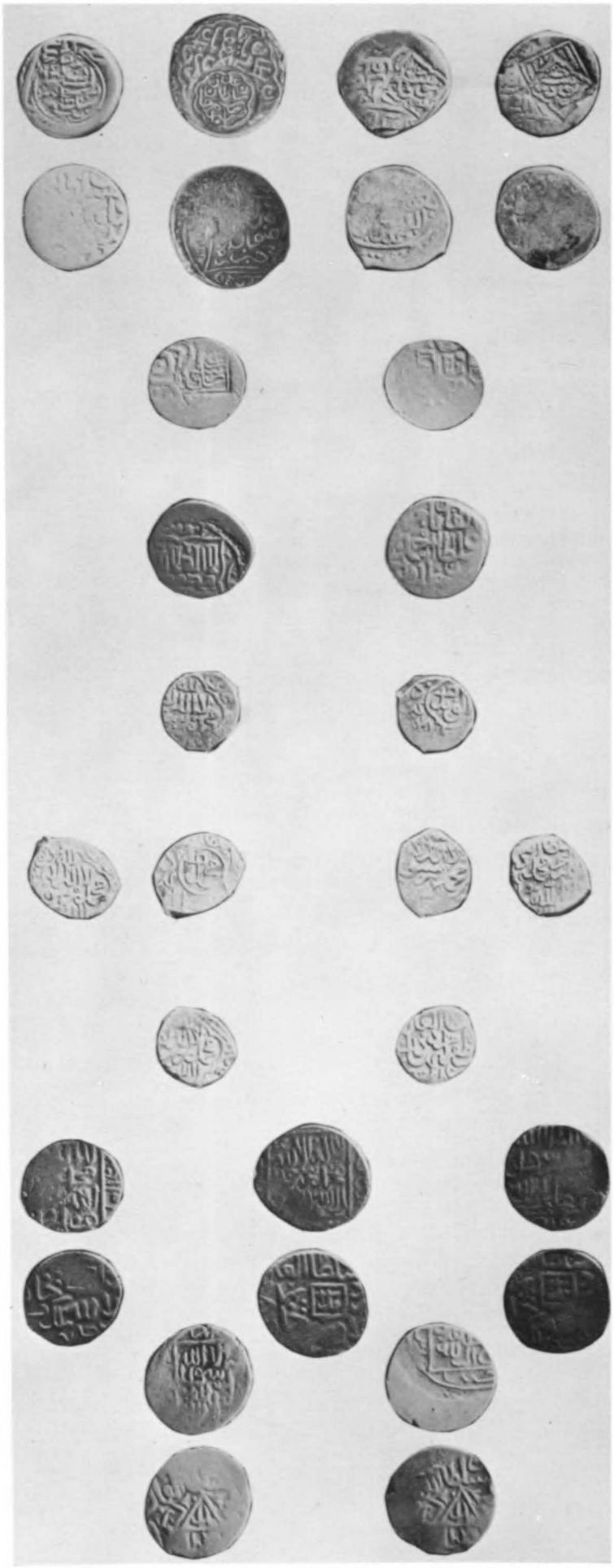
1846 Unc. mint and date
additional Al Muzaffar in title المظفر

Second reign (restoration by Isma'il Sefavi: 907-908)

AR *Tankah (3.7 gm) : reduced standard*

1847 - 1849 Amul امل

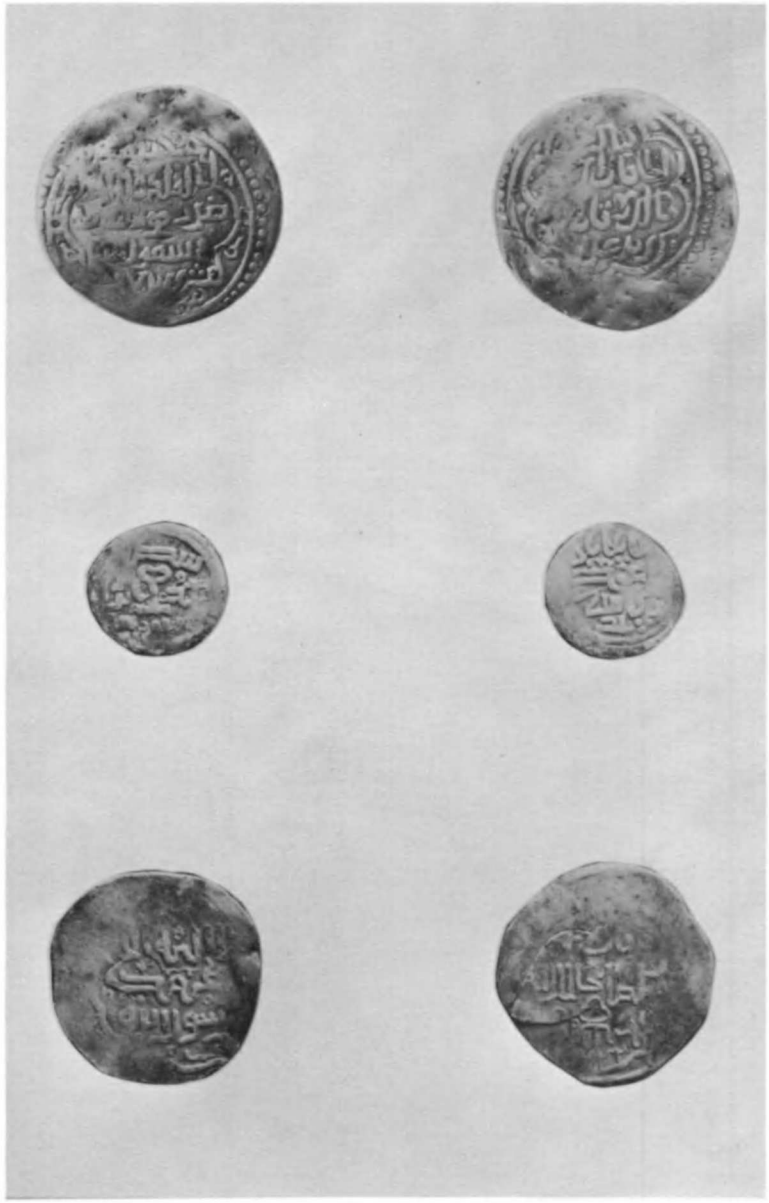
1850 - 1851 Amul امل
mint name in triangle instead of square:
Murad's titles shortened



The Jagatai of Transoxiana — AH 624 - 800

When the Mongol Empire of Genghiz Khan was divided between his four sons at the time of his death in 624 the appanage of Transoxiana passed to Jagatai. Jagatai's Khanate of Transoxiana also included eastern Afghanistan (Balkh, Badakhshan and Ghazna) and provinces such as Kashgar in Eastern Turkestan. The Jagatai Khans continued to rule this appanage until the time of Timur (771 - 807) but their rule degenerated into weakness and anarchy from the 730's. This was partly due to fierce internal conflicts between pagans who predominated in the east and moslems who predominated in the western provinces of the Jagatai realm. While the Jagatai were still powerful one of their number, Kutlugh Khwaja, governor of Ghazna, campaigned on the plains of north-western India and even laid seige to Delhi (697-8). Eventually the Jagatai succumbed to the rising power of an erstwhile Transoxine governor, Timur. He took possession of the Jagatai realm in 771 (far eastern provinces excepted) but continued to acknowledge nominal Jagatai sovereignty until 800.

Jagatai ibn Genghiz Khan	624	1227	Kunchuk Khan	706	1306	Mohammed	c. 743	c. 1342
Qara Hulagu	639	1241	Taliqu	708	1308	Qazan	744	1343
Yesu Mangu	645	1247	Kebek Khan	709	1309	Danishmandji	747	1346
Qara Hulagu (2 nd.)	650	1252	Yisun Bugha	709	1309	Buyan Quli	749	1348
Orqina Khatun	650	1252	Kebek Khan (2 nd.)	c. 718	c. 1318	Shah Timur	760	1359
Alughu	659	1261	Eljigiday	726	1326	Tughluq Timur	760	1359
Mubarak Shah	664	1266	Duwa Timur	726	1326	Suyurghatmish	770	1369
Buraq Khan	664	1266	'Ala al din Tarmashirin	726	1326	Timur effective ruler	771	1369
Nagubay	c. 670	c. 1271	Changshi	734	1334	Mahmud	790 - 800	1388-97
Tuqa Timur	670	1272	Buzan	735	1334	Suppression by Timur	800	1397
Duwa Khan	c. 690	c. 1291	Yesun Timur	c. 739	c. 1338			



Kebek Khan ibn Duwa Khan — **709 and c. 718 - 726**

AR *Dirhem*

1852 Samarkand 721 — سمرقند
mint around tamgha
rev.: ruler

لله الملک خلد ملکه ضرب ۞ سمرقند فی شهور سنه ۷۲۱

کباک خان الخاقان ار.... مالک و قان ... ربن عمر

Changshi ibn Abukan ibn Duwa Khan — **734 - 735**

AR *Dirhem*

1853 Utrar, no date — اترار

سلطان باد لاعظم چانگ شی

Khalil — **742 - 744**

AR *Dirhem*

1854 No mint name, AH 742

قان سلطان خلیل العادل خلد الله ملکه ۷۴۲

Danishmand (House of Ogotay) **747 - 749**

AR *Dirhem*

1855 No mint or date

خاقان العادل دانشمند شاه خلد الله ملكه

Buyan Quli ibn Surgu Oghul ibn Duwa Khan **749 - 760**

AR *Dirhem*

1856 Unc. mint and date
ruler's name around large tamgha

السلطان ملكه بوايان ☥

1857 Bazar, unc. date بازار

السلطان العادل بويان قلي خان خلد الله ملكه

1858 - Unc. mint and date

1859 sim.

Jagatai Provincial Khans

Qutlugh Khwaja **floruit 697 - 698**

(Governor of Ghazni: beseiged Delhi 697-8) قتلغ خواجه

AE *Fals (3°- 3½ gm)*

1860 Beled Ghazna, no date
around tamgha - ☥ سكه بنام قتلغ خواجه
rev.: mint ضرب بلد غزنه

1861 Beled Ghazna
sim. but mint around tamgha ☥ ضرب بلد غزنه

1862 Ghazna
Obv.: عدل بور الو غزنه
Rev.: قتلغ خواجه اسكه

The Late Saffarids : Kings of Nimruz — AH 618 - c. 890

Early members of the Saffarid family ruled domains centred on their south-west Afghan homeland, sometimes independantly as during the post-Abbasid and the post-Ghaznavid periods, and sometimes as vassals of more powerful neighbours. The group of Saffarid rulers considered here were vassals of the Mongols until the 8 th. century AH when decadence of their Ilkhan and Jagatai neighbours allowed the Kings of Nimruz to re-assert their independance. Their line was finally suppressed by Timur.

Rukn al din Abu Mansur	618	1221	Qutb al din Mohammed	731	1331	Qutb al din II	805	1403
Shihàb al din Mahmud	619	1222	Taj al din I	747	1346	Shams al din	822	1419
'Ali	622	1225	Mahmud	751	1350	Nizam al din Yahya	842	1438
Shams al din 'Ali	626	1229	'Izz al din	763	1362	Shams al din Mohammed	885	1480
Nasr al din	652	1254	Qutb al din I	784	1382	suppression by Timur	c.890	c. 1485
Nusrat al din	728	1328	Taj al din II	788	1386			

Qutb al din Mohammed — **731 - 747**

AR *Tankah (5.1 gm) : Timurid standard of Shah Rukh*

1863 Nimruz, year 742 'of the Hijra'
(نیمروز) فی الحجره سنه اثنین و اربعین و سبعمائه
Obv.: Kalima لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله
Rev.: السلطان العادل قطب الدنیا و الدین

1864 Nimruz 745
sim.

The Kerts of Herat — AH 643 - 791

The Kerts of Ghor and Herat were descendants of the Ghorid dynasty that had once given rise to Mohammed ibn Sam and the Delhi Sultanate but had then been suppressed by 'Ala al din Khwarezmshah. As the government of the Jagatai Mongols, in whose appanage this region lay, grew weak the Kerts were able to re-establish their independance. Their lands were conquered by Timur.

Shams al din I	643	1245	Hafiz	730	1329
Rukn al din ibn Shams al din: co-ruler	677-82	1278-83	Mu'izz al din ibn Ghiyath al din	732	1331
Fakhr al din ibn Rukn al din	684	1285	Ghiyath al din Pir 'Ali ibn Mu'izz al din	772	1370
Ghiyath al din ibn Rukn al din	708	1308	conquest by Timur	783	1381
Shams al din II	729	1328	suppression of dynasty by Timur	791	1389

Mu'izz al din Hosayn ibn Ghiyath al din — **732 - 772**

AR *Heavy tankah (9 gm)*

1865 Beled Herat (7)57 بلده هراه
ضرب فی شهر سنه سبع و خمسین
Anonymous issue: as all other known Kert coins

1866 Beled Herat 75x
عت امر قات فی شهر بلده هراه ضا بها الله

Most of the districts in western Afghanistan that had acknowledged Ilkhan suzerainty defected soon after Abu Sa'id 's death in 736 and became the domain of Sarbedarid rebels who, under the leadership of 'Abd al Razzak, rose against their Ilkhan governor in 737. The Sarbedarids later lost the Damaghan region to another upstart, the Amir Wali, during the 760's and were later suppressed by Timur in 783. The Amir Wali was allowed to retain his lands until suppressed, along with Timur's other remaining Iranian-Afghan vassals, in 795.

Sarbedarids		
'Abd al Razzak ibn Fadl Allah	737	1337
Wajith al din Mas'aud ibn Fadl Allah	738	1338
Ay Timur Mohammed	744	1344
Isfandiyar	746	1346
Fadl Allah	747	1346
Shams al din 'Ali	748	1347
Yahya	753	1352
Zahir al din	756	1355
Haydar Al Kassab	760	1359
Lutf Allah	760	1359
Al Hasan Al Damighani	761	1360
'Ali Al Mu'ayyad	766	1364
conquest by Timur	783	1381
Walid		
Amir Wali	760's	1360's
conquest by Timur	783	1381
suppressed by Timur	795	1392

The Sarbedarids

Zahir al din 756 - 760

AR Six dirhems (4.2 gm) : Jalairid-Muzaffarid standard

1867 - Sebzewar 759 مدينه سبزوار

1868 Anonymous, like all Sarbedarid coins
Obv.: Kalima etc.
Rev.: mint in circle : date around
ضرب في شهور سنه تسع و خمسين و سبعمايه

Al Hasan al Damighani 761 - 766

AR Six dirhems (4.2 gm)

1869 Asfarain 763 مدينه اسفرين

AR Four dirhems (2.8 gm)

1870 Damaghan 765 ضرب دامغان

'Ali al Mu'ayyad **766 - 783**

AR *Six dirhems (4.2 gm)*

1871 - 1872 Sebzewar 769 مدينه سبزوار

1873 - 1874 Astarabad 780 مدينه استراباد

AR *Four dirhems (2.8 gm)*

1875 Damaghan 769 مدينه دامغان

1876 Astarabad 769 مدينه استراباد

1877 Astarabad 773 مدينه استراباد

Walid

Amir Wali **760's - 795**

AR *Six dirhems (4.2 gm) : Jalairid-Muzaffarid standard*

1878 Damaghan 785 مدينه دامغان

Anonymous like Sarbedarid issues but different style date around central mint name

ضرب شهور سنه خمس وثمانين و سبعمائه

(Vide J. M. Smith 1970)

1879 Damaghan 7xx (late 780's) مدينه دامغان

1880 Damaghan 795
style much ruder

1881 Damaghan 79x

Timur (born 736 : 1335) was a distant descendant of Genghiz Khan who rose to the position of vizir to the Jagatai Khan Suyurghatmish. By 771 (1369) he had usurped effective power though he continued to admit the sovereignty of the Jagatai Khans Suyurghatmish (770 - 790) amd Mahmud (790 - 800) until 800. During the years 782-3 Timur established his own supremacy over former Jagatai possessions in Afghanistan and during the course of the next few years he established himself in south-western Persia at the expense of the Muzaffarids (789 & 795) and in north-western Persia (787-90) and Mesopotamia (796) at the expense of the Jalairids. Between these two sets of western campaigns Timur led an expedition against Toktamish Khan of the Golden Horde whom he defeated in 793 (1391) and again in 797. After raiding north-western India, as far as Kashmir and Delhi, in 800-801 Timur turned his attention westwards to Anatolia where he defeated the Ottoman sultan Bayazid I at Ankara in 805 (1402). When Timur died in 807 his Empire, extending nominally from Anatolia to Kashmir, reduced its frontiers as a number of former vassals re-asserted their claims to the outlying provinces. Timur's successor Shah Rukh (807 - 850) was acknowledged throughout Afghanistan, Transoxiana and Persia but he was the only sultan to rule a substantial Timurid realm. Internal rivalries permitted many members of the Timurid house to establish themselves as semi-autonomous dynasts in various provinces, so heralding the fragmentation of the realm. The early successors of Shah Rukh had their soverignty respected in Transoxiana and Khorasan until the time of Abu Sa'id (855 - 872) but thereafter the legal sultan was only respected in Transoxiana. The anarchy of the late Timurid period enabled the Shaybanids to establish themselves in Transoxiana and the Sefavids in Persia. South-eastern Afghanistan remained with Baber's successors as part of the Moghul Empire.

Timur Gurkan	771	1370
nominally subject to Suyurghatmish Jagatai until 790 then to Mahmud Jagatai until 800. Then autonomous		
Shah Rukh ibn Timur	807	1405
Khalil ibn Miran Shah ibn Timur (Transoxiana)	807-12	1405-09
Ulugh Beg ibn Shah Rukh	850	1447
'Abd al Latif ibn Ulugh Beg	853	1449
'Abdallah Mirza ibn Ibrahim ibn Shah Rukh	854	1450
Abu Sa'id ibn Mohammed ibn Miran Shah ibn Timur	855	1451
Ahmad ibn Abu Sa'id	873	1469
Mahmud ibn Abu Sa'id	899 - 906	1494-00
Shaybanid conquest		

sub - dynasty of Khorasan

supreme khans until 853		
Abu al Qasim Baber ibn Baisunqur ibn Shah Rukh	853	1449
Shah Mahmud ibn Baber	861	1456
supreme khan Abu Sa'id	863	1458
Yadkar Mohammed ibn Mohammed ibn Baisunqur	875	1470
Abu al Ghazi Hosayn Baiqara ibn Mansur ibn Baiqara ibn 'Omar Shaykh ibn Timur	878	1473
Al Muzaffar ibn Hosayn Baiqara	912	1506
Shaybanid conquest		

sub - dynasty of Kabul & Kandahar : later Ghazni & India

Qaidu ibn Pir Mohammed ibn Jahangir ibn Timur	812	1409
Suyurghatmish ibn Shah Rukh	821	1418
Mas'aud ibn Suyurghatmish	830	1426
Karuchar ibn Suyurghatmish	843	1439
Ulugh Beg ibn (supreme khan) Abu Sa'id	865	1460
Zahir al din Mohammed Baber ibn 'Omar Shaykh in India from 932 : died 937	911	1505
for later history vide Moghul Empire		

sub - dynasty of Balkh

Pir Mohammed ibn Jahangir ibn Timur	807	1404
Qaidu ibn Pir Mohammed	809	1406
Ibrahim ibn Shah Rukh	812 - 817	1409-14

sub - dynasty of Uzkand and Ferghana

Ahmad ibn 'Omar Shaykh ibn Timur	812 - 817	1409-14
. . . . .		
Mas'aud ibn Suyurghatmish ibn Shah Rukh	830 - 840	1426-36
. . . . .		
'Omar Shaykh ibn (supreme khan) Abu Sa'id	870	1465
Baber ibn 'Omar Shaykh (later Kabul & India)	899	1493

sub - dynasty of Fars and Séistan

Pir Mohammed ibn 'Omar Shaykh ibn Timur	807	1404
Iskandar ibn 'Omar Shaykh	812	1409
supreme khan Shah Rukh	817	1414
'Abdallah ibn Ibrahim ibn Shah Rukh (later supreme)	838	1434
Mohammed Miranshah ibn Baisunqur ibn Shah Rukh	850 until 855	1446 1451

sub - dynasty of Jibal (Rayy, Isfahan, Hamadan)

Jalal al din Miranshah ibn Timur	807	1404
Rustam ibn 'Omar Shaykh in Isfahan	807	1404
'Omar Shaykh ibn Pir Mohammed ibn 'Omar Shaykh in Isfahan	810	1407
supreme khan Khalil ibn Miranshah	812	1409
Ayyal ibn Miranshah	817	1414
Rustam (2 nd. time) in Isfahan	817	1414
Ailankar ibn Abi Bakr	817	1414
Baiqara ibn 'Omar Shaykh in Hamadan	817	1414
Sa'd ibn Mohammed in Qumm	817	1414
incorporated by supreme khan Shah Rukh	818	1415

Timur Gurkan **771 - 807**

تیمور گورکان

a) Nominal sovereign Suyurghatmish Jagatai: until 790

سیورغتمش

AR *Four dirhems (3.0 gm) : Jalairid-Muzaffarid standard*

1882 No mint or date

السلطان العادل سیورغتمش خان اعظم تیمور گورکان

AR *Double dirhems (1.5 gm)*

1883 No mint or date

1884 No mint, 785

1885 Samarkand, no date

سمرقند

b) Nominal sovereign Mahmud Jagatai 790-800

محمود

AR *Tankah of 8 dirhems (6.0 gm) :*

: Jalairid-Muzaffarid standard

1886 - 1887 No mint or date

سلطان محمود خان تیمور گورکان

1888 ? Samarkand, no date

sim. (سمرقند)

1889 Samarkand

counterstamped for Meshad

سمرقند

به بود مشهد

1890 Unc. mint and date in circles -

السلطان الاعظم محمود خان امیر اعظم تیمور گورکان

AR *Double dirhems (1.5 gm)*

1891 Samarkand 792

سمرقند ۷۹۲

1892 Samarkand 794

1893 Samarkand 799

c) Timur alone after 800

Timur acknowledged no suzerain after AH 800 but issue of coins in Timur's name alone commenced earlier. Such issues include two of the copper coins cited here.

AE *Fals*

1894 Shiraz, no date

Obv.: عدلیه شیراز

Rev.: عدل تیمور گورکان سلطان

1895 - 1896 Samarkand, 7xx and (7)8x

Obv.: date and Timur's name

سمرقند

امیر تیمور

Rev.: mint around 3-circles decoration

Shah Rukh ibn Timur **807 - 850**

شاه رخ

Shah Rukh reformed the currency and introduced a new silver unit weighing 5.1 grammes. This was known as the "Shah Rukhi Tankah" by contemporary Arab historians.

AR Tankah (5.1 gm) : Shah Rukhi Tankah

1897 - 1898 Astarabad, no date — استراباد

السلطان الاعظم شاه رخ بهادر خان خلد الله ملكه

1899 Astarabad 831 — استراباد ٨٣١

1900 Astarabad 836 — ٨٣٦

1901 Astarabad 839 — ٨٣٩

1902 Astarabad 841 — ٨٤١

1903 Isfahan 830 — اصفحان ٨٣٠

(note variant spelling: normally اصفهان - اصبهان)

1904 Amul, unc. date — امل

(possibly Khulm - خلم)

1905 Herat 828 — هراه ٨٢٨

1906 Herat 829 — هراه ٨٢٩

1907 Kashan, undated — كاشان

1908 Qazvin 838 — قزوين ٨٣٨

1909 Khwarezm 828 — خوارزم ٨٢٨

1910 Khwarezm 831 — خوارزم ٨٣١

1911 Lahijan 821 — لاهجان ٨٢١

1912 Lahijan 829 — لاهجان ٨٢٩

1913 Sari, no date — ساری

1914 Sari, no date

1915 Sari 836 — ساری ٨٣٦

1916 Sari 849 — ساری ٨٤٩

1917 Sawah 845 ساوه ۸۴۵

1918 Sawah, unc. date

1919 Sebzewar 836 سبزوار ۸۳۶

1920 Sebzewar 841 سبزوار ۸۴۱

1921 Samarkand 822 سمرقند ۸۲۲

1922 Samarkand 829 سمرقند ۸۲۹

1923 Samarkand 831 سمرقند ۸۳۱

1924 Samarkand 834 سمرقند ۸۳۴

1925 Samarkand 836 سمرقند ۸۳۶

1926 Semnan 828 سمنان ۸۲۸

1927 Shaykh Abu Ishaq, unc. date شیخ ابو اسحاق

1928 Shiraz 828 شیراز ۸۲۸

1929 Sultaniyah 842 سلطانیه ۸۴۲

1930 Sultaniyah 848 سلطانیه ۸۴۸

1931 Tabriz 847 تبریز ۸۴۷

1932 Yezd 828 یزد ۸۲۸

1933 Yezd 829 یزد ۸۲۹

1934 Yezd 837 یزد ۸۳۷

1925 Yezd 838

1936 Unc. mint and date
Square Kufic Kalima

Tankahs of Shah Rukh countermarked during later decades

AR *Tankah (5.1 gm)*

1937 Kashan, undated كاشان
cmkd به بود

1938 - 1939 Unc. mint and date
cmkd. به بود

1940 Unc. mint, 844
cmkd. for Amul عدل امل

1941 Timajan, unc. date تیمجات
cmkd. for Amul عدل امل

1942 Unc. mint 828
cmkd. 'Adl (Just) عدل

For tankahs of Shah Rukh counterstamped by Turcoman rulers vide supra (Ak Koyunlu).

AE *Fals of Shah Rukh*

1943 Shiraz 82x السلطان معین الدین شاه رخ خلد ملکه
عدلیه شیراز .... عشرین ....

1944 Bokhara 830
Obv.: mint name in ornamental border بخارا
Rev.: date in words ثلاثین و ثمانمائه سنه ـغ التارخ
(cfr. Valentine p. 187)

Ulugh Beg ibn Shah Rukh ibn Timur **850 - 853**

AR *Tankah (5.1 gm)*

1945 Astarabad 8xx استراباد ...۸
السلطان الاعظم الغ بیگ بن سلطان تیمور گورکان
خلد الله ملکه و سلطانه
cmkd. به بود

'Abd al Latif ibn Ulugh Beg **853 - 854**

AR *Tankah (5.1 gm)*

1946 Samarkand (mint below legend: date unc.) سمرقند
السلطان الاعظم عبد الاتق بن الغ بیگ بهادر بن
شاه رخ بن تیمور گورکان
a parricide citing his pedigree " 'Abd al Latif ibn Ulugh Beg bahadur ibn Shah Rukh ibn Timur Gurkan"

'Abdallah Mirza ibn Ibrahim ibn Shah Rukh **854 - 855**

AR *Tankah (5.1 gm)*

1947 Samarkand 854 سمرقند ۸۵۴
السلطان الاعظم الخاقان الاعدل مرشد الدین
سلطان عبد الله بهادر خلد الله ملکه و سلطانه
(later counterstamped by Abu Sa'id)

Abu Sa'id ibn Mohammed ibn Miran Shah ibn Timur 855-873
ابو سعید

AR Tankah (5.1 gm)

1948 Samarkand 865 سمرقند ۸۶۵
السلطان الاعظم سلطان ابو سعید بهادر خان
خلد الله تعالی ملکه و سلطانه

1949 - Unc. mint and date
1950

AR Tankahs counterstamped by Abu Sa'id

counterstamp : - گورکان ابو سعید عدل سلطان

1951 - Shah Rukh (807-850)
1953 unc. mints and dates

1954 Jahanshah Kara Koyunlu (841 - 872)
unc. mint and date
2 nd. cmk. به بود

1955 Abu Sa'id 's cmk. upon a coin of Abu Sa'id which is itself overstruck on a coin of Shah Rukh
1) Abu Sa'id 's cmk. گورکان ابو سعید عدل سلطان
2) Abu Sa'id 's coin of AH 868 ..عدل..... سلطان ۸۶۸
3) Shah Rukh 84x سلطان .... خلد ۸۴

1956 Unc. Turcoman under-type

Vide also the Tankah of 'Abdallah catalogued above (1947)

Timurid Provincial sub-dynasties

A) Seistan, Fars and Iraq

Iskandar ibn 'Omar Shaykh ibn Timur 812 - 917

AR Tankah (5.1 gm)

1957 Unc. mint, year (8)16
double struck ....جلال ....اسکندر....

Sultan Mohammed Miranshah ibn Baisunqur ibn Shah Rukh 850 - 855

AR Tankah (5.1 gm)

1958 Unc. mint, 853 ۸۵۳
السلطان الاعظم سلطان محمد بهادر خلد الله ملکه

Anonymous copper issues of the late Timurid period

AE small Fals

1959 - Kirman, undated کرمان
1960 Lion springing left : above - ضرب
below - کرمان
Rev.: عدل سلطان

1961 Kirman, undated
in star : ضرب کرمان
Rev. : عدل سلطان

Vide Rabino 1950 who gives a different attribution

B) Khorasan

Baber ibn Baisunqur ibn Shah Rukh **853 - 861**

AR *Tankah (5.1 gm)*

1962 Unc. mint and date
in circle سلطان بابر بهادر
cmkd. به بود

1963 Sari, unc. date ساری
السلطان الاعظم بابور بهادر خلد الله ملکه و سلطانه

Shah Mahmud ibn Baber **861 - 863**

AR *Tankah (5.1 gm)*

1964 Unc. mint, year 86x
السلطان الاعظم معز الدنیا و الدین محمود
خلد الله ملکه ٨٦.

Hosayn Baiqara حسین **878 - 912**

السلطان الاعظم الغازی حسین ابو الفتح سلطان
بهادر ملکه خلد الله تعالی و سلطانه

AR *Tankah (5.1 gm)*

1965 - Herat 895 به بود هراه
1966

1967 Astarabad, unc. date به بود استراباد

1968 Astarabad 889 به بود استراباد

1969 Astarabad 892

1970 Astarabad 897

C) Kabul and Kandahar

Ulugh Beg ibn Abu Sa'id **865 - 911**

AE *Fals*

1971 Kabul 876
Anonymous
Obv. في شهور سنه ٨٧٦
Rev. ضرب ..... کابل

D) Uncertain

AR *Tankah (5.1 gm)*

1972 Late Timurid issue countermarked at Bokhara
عدل ببخارا

1973 Provincial Timurid issue of Mohammed ibn Mohammed (?Yadkar Mohammed of Khorasan: 875-881) with unc. civic countermark.

The Post - Timurid dynasties of Central Asia

The Shaybanids of Transoxiana — AH 906 - 1007

The anarchy of the later Timurid period gave way to a new order when Mohammed Shaybani, a descendant of Shayban son of Genghiz Khan's son Juji, moved down from the northern steppes and occupied Transoxiana (cap. Samarkand & Bokhara) in 906 (AD 1500). From Transoxiana the Shaybanids extended their mantle over northern Afghanistan (Balkh province, including Badakhshan). But the south-eastern part of Afghanistan (Kabul & Kandahar) remained within the Moghul Empire and western Afghanistan (Herat) fell to the Sefavids of Persia. Along the banks of the lower Oxus a new and independant principality arose as the Khanate of Khiva (Khwarezm: 921-1289 - 1515-1872), founded by another branch of the family of Shayban; it retained its autonomy until absorbed by Russia in the 19 th. century. The Shaybanid khanate remained fairly stable throughout the 16 th. century, though there were minor fluctuations in the site of the Sefavid - Shaybanid frontier and internal weaknesses that permitted some governors of Balkh, Bokhara and Samarkand to exert their independance on several occasions.

The Shaybanids		
Mohammed Shaybani	906	1500
Kochunju	916	1510
Muzaffar al din Abu Sa'id ibn Kochunju	937	1531
Abu al Ghazi Obaydallah	940	1534
'Abdallah I ibn Kochunju	946	1539
'Abd al Latif ibn Kochunju	947	1540
Nuruz Ahmad	959	1552
Pir Mohammed I ibn Jani Beg	963	1556
Iskandar ibn Jani Beg	968	1561
'Abdallah II ibn Iskandar	991	1583
'Abd al Mu'min ibn 'Abdallah II	1006	1598
Pir Mohammed II ibn Suleiman ibn Jani Beg	1007	1598
replaced by the Janids in 1007.		

sub - dynasty of Bokhara		
'Abd al 'Aziz	947	1540
Yar Mohammed	957	1549
Burhan Sultan	961	1553
'Abdallah (later 'Abdallah II) united to Samarkand by 'Abdallah (II)	964 986	1556 1578

sub - dynasty of Samarkand		
Khusru Sultan	968	1560
Sultan Sa'id	975	1567
Juvanmard 'Ali	980	1572
occupied by 'Abdallah of Bokhara	986	1578

The Khans of Khiva		
Ilbars I	c. 921	c. 1515
Sultan Hajji	c. 931	c. 1525
Hasan Kuli	?	?
Sufyan	?	?
Bujugha	?	?
Avanak	?	?
Kal	?	?
Akatay	c. 946	c. 1540
Dost	953	1546
Hajji Mohammed I	965	1558
'Arab Mohammed I	1011	1602
Isfandiyar	1032	1623
Abu al Ghazi I	1053	1643
Anusha	1074	1663
Mohammed Arank	c. 1085	c. 1674
Ishak Aka Shah Niyaz	1099	1687
'Arab Mohammed II	1114	1702
Hajji Mohammed II	?	?
Yadighar	1126	1714
Arank	1126	1714
Shir Ghazi	1127	1715
Ilbars II	114x	173x
annexed by Nadir Shah	1153	1740
Abu Mohammed	1154	1741
Abu al Ghazi II	115x	174x
Kaip	1158	1745
Abu al Ghazi III	c. 1184	c. 1770
Iltazar	1219	1804
Mohammed Rahim	1221	1806
Allah Quli	1241	1825
Rahim Kuli	1258	1842
Mohammed Amin	1261	1845
'Abdallah	1271	1855
Kutlugh Mohammed	1272	1855
Sayyid Mohammed Khan	1272	1856
Sayyid Mohammed Rahim	1282	1865
annexed by Russia	1289	1872
independant	1337	1918
Sayyid 'Abdallad Khan	1337	1918
Junaid Khan	1337	1918
incorporated by Russia	1338	1920

The Shaybanids

Abu al Fath Mohammed Shaybani محمد شيبانى **906 - 916**

عدل امام الزمان خليفه الرحمن ابو الفتح
محمد شيبانى خان خلد الله تعالى ملكه و سلطانه

AR Tankah (5.1 gm) : Tankah Shah Rukhi

1974 Bokhara 914 ضرب شرمرد بخارا ٩١٤

Abu Sa'id ابو سعيد **937 - 940**

السلطان الاعظم الخاقان ابو الغازى ابو سعيد
سلطان بهادر خان خلد الله تعالى ملكه و سلطانه

AR Tankah (5.1 gm)

1975 Bokhara, unc. date ضرب شرمرد بخارا

'Obaydallah **940 - 946**

name in cartouche عبيد الله بهادر خان

titles around الخاقان العادل و الملك الكامل ابو الغازى
خلد الله تعالى ملكه و سلطانه

AR Tankah (5.1 gm)

1976 Bokhara 941 بخارا ٩٤١

'Abd Al Latif **947 - 959**

name in cartouche عبد الاطيف بهادر خان

titles around (same titles as previous ruler)

AR Tankah (5.1 gm)

1977 Samarkand 948 سمرقند

AE Fals (c. 9 gm)

1978 Qunduz 957 شرمرد قندز

Obv.: Deer left - date above

Rev.: Mint name in frame

('Abd Al Latif struck coins at the adjacent city of Balkh, as did his successor).

Iskandar **968 - 991**

name in cartouche اسكندر بهادر خان

titles around .(same titles as previous ruler)

AR Tankah (5.1 gm)

1979 - 1980 Balkh, unc. date ضرب شرمرد بلخ

1981 Balkh, unc. date

cmkd. by Moghul Emperor Akbar in 984

عدل اكبر ٩٨٤

most Moghul countermarks were probably applied at Kabul

1982 Bokhara, unc. date ضرب شرمرد بخارا

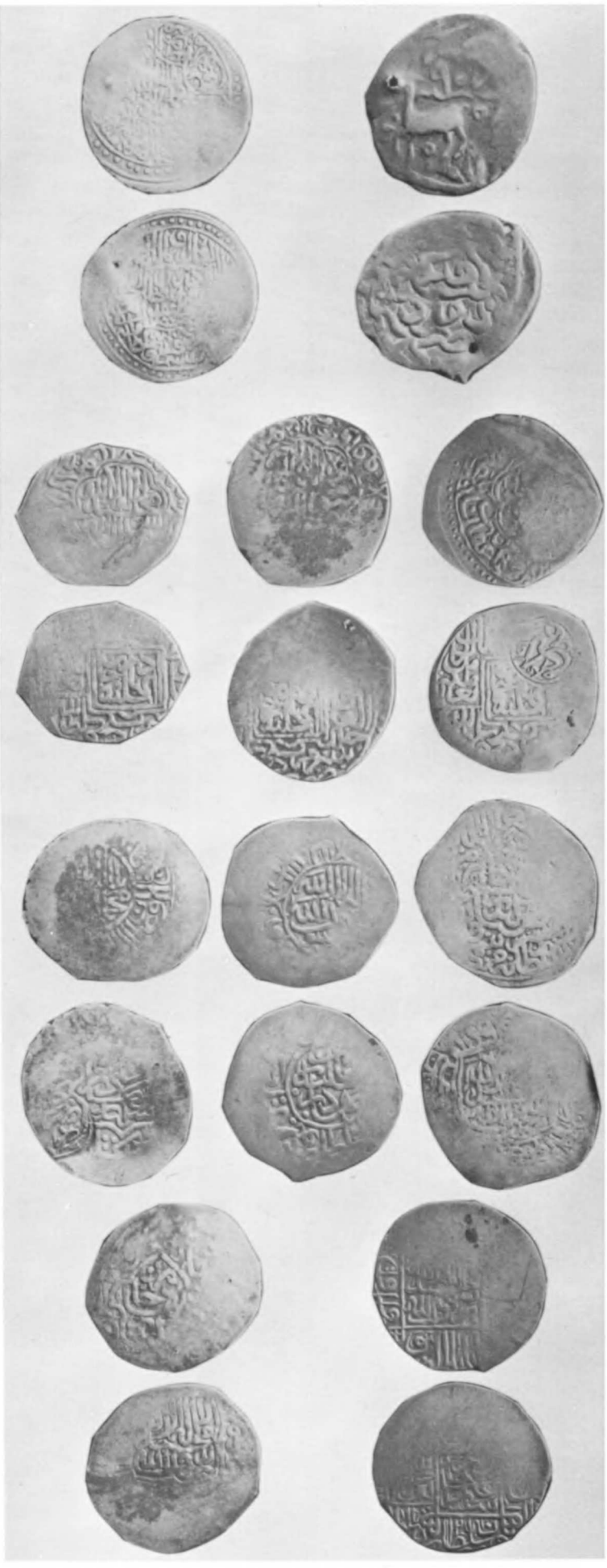
cmkd by Moghul Emperor Akbar in 983

عدل اكبر ٩٨٦

1983 Bokhara, unc. date

1984 Samarkand, unc. date ضرب شرمرد سمرقند

1985 - 1986 Unc. mint and date



'Abdallah II **991 - 1006**

name in cartouche عبد الله بهادر خان

titles around (same titles as previous rulers)

AR Tankah (5.1 gm)

1987 Herat 998 (date in area) ضرب هراه ٩٩٨

1988 Herat 999 ضرب هراه ٩٩٩

The Khans of Khiva

c. 921 - 1338

Mohammed Amin **1261 - 1271**

محمد امين خان

AR Tanga (c. 3 gm)

1989 Khwarezm, unc. date خوارزم

Sayyid Mohammed Rahim **1282 - 1313**

محمد خان

(subject to Russia from 1289 - AD 1872)

AR Tanga (c. 3 gm)

1990 - Khwarezm 1307 خوارزم ١٣٥٧

1991

The Janids of Astrakhan AH 1007 - 1200

The Janids were lineal successors to the Shaybanids, their line arising from a marriage between Jan ibn Yar Mohammed, the exiled Khan of Astrakhan, and a daughter of Iskandar Shaybani. Baki Mohammed, the issue of this marriage acceeded to the Shaybanid domains in 1007 (1599). For the next century the Janid realm covered much the same territory as its Shaybanid predecessor; the provinces of Bokhara, Samarkand, Ferghana, Balkh and Badakhshan. During later years Ferghana became the independant Khanate of Khokand in 1112 (AD 1700) and shortly after this northern Afghanistan was acquired by the Durranis whose Afghan realm was founded in 1160 (AD 1747). Eventually the increasingly powerful Mangit vizirs deposed the last Janid khan in 1200 (AD 1785) and assumed control of Bokharia.

Baki Mohammed ibn Jan ibn Yar Mohammed of Astrakhan	1007	1599
Wali Mohammed ibn Jan	1014	1605
Imam Quli ibn Din Mohammed ibn Jan	1017	1608
Nadir Mohammed ibn Din Mohammed	1050	1640
'Abd al 'Aziz ibn Nadir Mohammed	1057	1647
Subhan Quli ibn Nadir Mohammed	1091	1680
'Obaydallah I ibn Subhan Quli	1114	1702
Abu al Fayd ibn Subhan Quli	1117	1705
'Abd al Mum'in ibn Abu al Fayd	1160	1747
'Obaydallah II ibn Abu al Fayd	1164	1751
Mohammed Rahim, the Mangit	1167	1753
Abu al Ghazi (puppet: desc. of Imam Quli)	1171	1758
Mangit succession	1200	1785

Wali Mohammed ibn Jan **1014 - 1017**

name in cartouche - محمد خان و لى بهادر

titles around الخاقان العادل ... ابو الغازى ... خلد الله ملكه

AR Tankah (c. 5 gm)

1992 Unc. mint and date

Uncertain ruler

Billon tankah (c. 3 gm)

1993 - Obv.: Kalima within border

1994 Rev.: Khan's name within wreath

The Mangit vizirs of the Janids acquired real power in the realm of Bokharia during the late 18 th. century and finally deposed their Janid sovereign in 1200 (AD 1785). Their succession was to some extent legitimised by marriage between the new Mangit Khan Mir Ma'sum Shah and the daughter of the last Janid Khan Abu al Ghazi. The Mangits became tributary to Russia in 1284 (AD 1868) and their line was suppressed in 1920 (AH 1338).

Mir Ma'sum Shah Murad ibn Danyal	1200	1785
Haider Tora ibn Mir Ma'sum	1215	1800
Hosayn ibn Haider Tora	1242	1826
'Omar ibn Haider Tora	1242	1826
Nasr Allah ibn Haider Tora	1242	1827
Muzaffar al din ibn Nasr Allah	1277	1860
Russian occupation	1284	1868
Tributary Khans		
Muzaffar al din ibn Nasr Allah	1284	1868
Sayyid 'Abd al Ahad	1303	1885
Alim ibn Sayyid Mir Amin	1329	1911
Suppression of Mangit tributaries	1338	1920

Haider Tora ibn Mir Ma'sum **1215 - 1242**

AE *Pul*

1995 Bokhara 1228 بخارا
حیدر میر امیر المومنین

Muzaffar al din ibn Nasr Allah **1277 - 1303**

struck in the name of the founder Ma'sum Ghazi
معصوم غازی

AV *Tilla*

1996 Bokhara 1280 بخارا

struck in name of Haider Tora امیر حیدر

A) as an independant Khan : 1277 - 1284

AR *Tanga (3.1 gm)*

1997 Bokhara 1279 (date both sides) ضرب بخارا ۱۲۷۹

1998 Bokhara 1281 ۱۲۸۱

B) as a tributary to Russia : 1284 - 1303

AR *Tanga (3.1 gm)*

1999 Bokhara 1285 ضرب بخارا ۱۲۸۵

2000 Bokhara 1291

2001 - Bokhara 129x
2002

Sayyid 'Abd al Ahad **1303 - 1329**

struck in name of founder Ma'sum Ghazi معصوم غازی

AV *Tilla*

2003 Bokhara 1309 بخارا

Alim ibn Sayyid Mir Amin **1329 - 1338**

Anonymous

AE *Fals (c. 2½ gm)*

2004 - Bokhara (13)32
2006 Obv.: Bokhara Fals فلوس بخارا
Rev.: 32 within border for 1332 ۳۲

Brass issues struck period of final independance 1917 - 20

Brass *10 Tanga (4 gm)*

2007 Bokhara 1337 (AD 1919) ضرب بخارا ۱۳۳۷

Khokand, the eastern province of the Janid Khanate of Bokhara, assumed independance under the leadership of Shah Rukh about the year 1112 (AD 1700). Later Khans took advantage of Bokharan weakness during the period of the Janid - Mangit succession to expand westwards and acquire Tashkent. During the 19 th. century the Khans of Khokand frequently supported uprisings against the Chinese who had recently conquered Eastern Turkestan. Khokand was annexed by Russia in 1876 (AH 1293).

Shah Rukh Beg	c. 1112	c. 1700	'Alim	1215	1800	Shah Murad	1278	1862
Rahim	?	?	Mohammed 'Omar	1224	1809	Mohammed Khudayar (3rd)	1279	1862
'Abd al Karim	?	?	Mohammed 'Ali Khan	1238	1822	Sayyid Sultan	1280	1863
Erdeni	?	?	Mohammed Khudayar Khan	1256	1840	Mohammed Khudayar (4th)	1282	1865
Suleiman	1184	1770	Sher 'Ali	1258	1842	Russian occupation	1293	1876
Shah Rukh II	1184	1770	Mohammed Khudayar (2nd)	1261	1845			
Narbuta	?1184	?1770	Malla Khan	1275	1858			

Mohammed Khudayar Khan (2 nd. reign) **1261 - 1275**
محمد خدایار خان

AR *Tanga (2.8 gm)*

2008 Latif Khoqand 1266 لطیف خوقند

2009 Latif Khoqand 12xx

Malla Khan **1275 - 1278**

AE *Fals*

2010 Khoqand 1277 خوقند
Anonymous

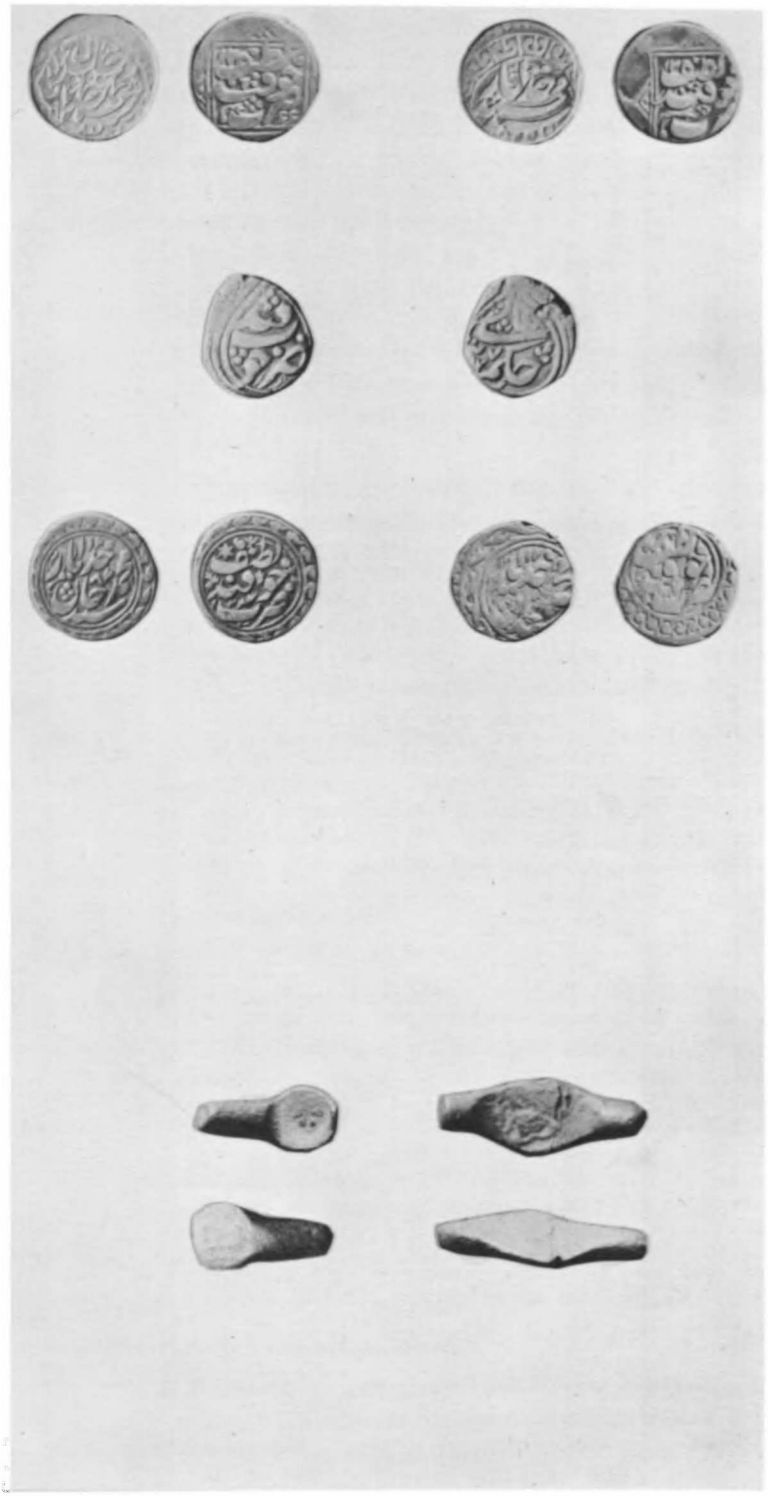
Mohammed Khudayar Khan (4 th. reign) **1282 - 1293**
محمد خدایار خان

AR *Tanga (2.8 gm)*

2011 Latif Khoqand 1282 لطیف خوقند

2012 Latif Khoqand 1287 (AD 1870) لطیف خوقند

Dates are on both sides of the coins: those on the obverse of these two coins are best read 1282 & 1287, but the dates on the reverses could both be read as 1287.



Central Asian "Bar" Fals

These irregular copper coins emanating from Central Asia and normally procured in Afghanistan have not yet been attributed to a particular issuing dynasty or locality.

AE *stamped bar fals*

2013 - Obv.: Floral design
2014 Rev.: Arabic inscription

The Atalik Ghazi of Kashgar AD 1864 - 1877

During the reign of the Ch'ing Emperor Ch'ien Lung (AD 1736 - 1796) the Chinese conquered Eastern Turkestan (Dzungaria: AD 1758). There were numerous local uprisings against the Chinese, often supported from Khokand. The major revolt, which endured for several years, was that of Ghazi Rashid and Ya'qub Beg (AD 1864 - 1877). Ghazi Rashid Khan established himself at Kuchar in 1864 (AH 1280) and retained control until his death in 1867. He issued cash type coins bearing his name written in Arabic script. Ya'qub Beg, having campaigned in Eastern Turkestan since the time of Ghazi Rashid, succeeded in establishing himself as master of the Tarim basin with a capital at the more southerly centre of Kashgar. Ya'qub Beg became the focus for Islamic aspirations in Eastern Turkestan and was recognised by the Ottoman Caliph 'Abd al 'Aziz in 1289 (AD 1873). He also recieved embassies from both the Russians and the British who each wished to maintain this thorn in the flesh of China. Ya'qub Beg was eventually defeated by the Chinese in 1877 (AH 1294) and killed.

Ghazi Rashid **1863 - 1867**

In his own name

AE *Cash*

2015 Kucha 1280, year 2 (AD 1864) كوچا
obv. غازی راشید خان سنه ۲
rev. ضرب دار السلطانه کوچا ۱۲۸۰

Anonymous issues

AR *Tanga*

2016 Latif Khotan (Qotan), 1283
obv. : Kalima and date
rev. : Mint and date ضرب لطیف قتن

AE *Fals*

2017 Yarkand یارکند
obv.: mint inscribed incuse

Ya'qub Beg **AH 1280 - 1294 : AD 1864 - 1877**

His coinage all appears to have been struck after recognition by the Ottoman Caliph 'Abd al 'Aziz in 1289 and most issues cite this Caliph.

AV *Tilla*

2018 Mahrusat Kashgar 1290
Issued in the name of the Ottoman Caliph
Obv.: سلطان عبد العزیز خان ۱۲۹۰
Rev.: ضرب محروسه کاشغر ۱۲۹۰

AR *Five Fen (½ misghal: 1 mace: 1.6 gm)*

2019 - Latif Kashgar 1291: 1292
2020 Obv. : Struck at Latif Kashgar
ضرب لطیف کاشغر
Rev. : 'Abd al 'Aziz Khan
خان عبد العزیز ۱۲۹۲

2021 - Latif Kashgar 1293/1294: 12xx
2022 note the alternative arrangment of the same legend
The first coin has a different date on each side

2023 No mint name, AH 1294
Obv.: Bish Fung (= 5 fen) + date
بش فونگ ۱۲۹۴
Rev.: On Gumush (a silver coin) + date
ان گموش ۱۲۹۴
This issue, with its Turkish language inscription written in Arabic characters, was almost certainly struck at Kashgar for Ya'qub Beg.

AE *Fals (2½ - 3 gm)*

2024 - Kashgar, 129x and no date
2025 Obv.: struck at Kashgar ضرب کاشغر
Rev.: 'Abd al 'Aziz Khan خان عبد العزیز

Iran and Afghanistan under the Sefavids and their successors

The Sefavids — AH 907 - 1148

Iran, fragmented since the days of Abu Sa'id the Ilkhan and Shah Rukh the Timurid, found new unity in the person if Isma'il Sefavi ibn Haydar. The family name Sefavi noted their descent from the saintly Shaykh Sefi al din who, in turn, was claimed as a descendant of Hosayn, grandson of the Prophet Mohammed. Although Haydar fought with Uzun Hasan Ak Koyunlu it was not until the Turcoman state fell into decline that Haydar's son Isma'il was able to defeat and supplant them. This he did at the Battle of Shurur in 907, so definitively establishing the Sefavid state. Isma'il was officially crowned the following year (908) and from his capital at Tabriz he set out to suppress the various Timurid principalities that contested the land with one another. Isma'il united under his sceptre a realm that stretched from Herat to the Persian Gulf, a realm bordering that of the Ottomans in the west and those of the Sheybanids and the Moghuls in Afghanistan. Persistant conflicts along the Ottoman - Sefavid border led to numerous changes of suzerainty over districts in Armenia and Georgia but there were no other major territorial alterations in the west apart from Sefavid loss of Bagdad which returned to the Ottomans in 1048 (AD 1638). There were some minor fluctuations of the Sefavid - Shaybanid frontier but the south Afghan frontier between the Sefavids and their Moghul allies remained stable.

Sefavid authority was seriously weakened by the Afghan revolt (1135 - 1142). This was led by one Mahmud who succeeded in establishing himself at Herat, Meshad and Isfahan during 1135. Nadir the Efsharid took advantage of the ensuing anarchy to seize power in 1148 (AD 1736). He consolidated his control over Persia and then proceeded to invade the Moghul Empire, capturing Kandahar, Kabul, Lahore and Delhi (1151 : 1738). After this campaign he was able to maintain a frontier at the river Indus for several years. The assassination of Nadir Shah in 1160 (AD 1747) was followed by the declaration of Afghan independance by Ahmad Shah Durrani and by a period of strife in Persia where Shah Rukh Efshari (1161 - 1210) fought Kerim Khan Zand (1161 - 1193) who, for a while, took the pose of restoring the Sefavid dynasty in the person of Isma'il III Sefavi (1163 - 1169) to whom Kerim Khan acted as regent. The Efshari retained Khorasan while the Zand acquired most of Persia, apart from Astarabad (Mazandaran) where Mohammed Hasan Khan, chief of the Kajar tribesmen, was in effective control until 1172. When Kerim Khan Zand died in 1193 Aka Mohammed Kajar, son of Mohammed Hasan Khan, assumed independance, though it was not until 1209 that he was to succeed in eliminating the last Zand resistance. Members of the Kajar dynasty established by Aka Mohammed retained control of Iran until AD 1925 when they were succeeded by Reza Shah of the reigning Pahlavi dynasty.

The Sefavids	**907 - 1148 & 1163 - 1169**	
Shah Isma'il I ibn Haydar	907	1501
crowned 908		
Shah Tahmasp I ibn Isma'il	930	1524
Shah Isma'il II ibn Tahmasp	984	1576
Mohammed Khudabanda ibn Tahmasp	985	1578
Shah 'Abbas I ibn Mohammed Khudabanda	996	1588
Shah Safi I ibn Safi Mirza ibn 'Abbas	1038	1629
Shah 'Abbas II ibn Safi	1052	1642
Suleiman I (Safi II) ibn 'Abbas II	1077	1666
Shah Husain I ibn Suleiman	1105	1694
Shah Tahmasp II ibn Husain	1135	1722
Shah 'Abbas III ibn Tahmasp	1145	1732
suppressed by the Afghan revolt (1135) followed		
by the rise of Nadir Shah Efshari	1148	1736
Nominal Sefavid restoration by Kerim Khan Zand		
Isma'il III Sefavi (Isfahan)	1163 - 1169	1750-56

The Afghan revolt	**AH 1135 - 1142**	
Mahmud	1135	1722
Shah Ashraf Afghani	1137 - 1142	1725-29

The Efsharids	**AH 1148 - 1210**	
Nadir Shah, chief of the Efshari Turkmens	1148	1736
'Adil Shah (nephew of Nadir Shah)	1160	1747
Ibrahim (brother of 'Adil Shah)	1161	1748
Shah Rukh ibn Reza Quli ibn Nadir Shah (Khorasan)	1161	1210
until	1210	1795

The Zands	**AH 1163 - 1209**	
Mohammed Kerim Khan	1163	1750
Abu al Fath ibn Kerim Khan		
with: Mohammed 'Ali ibn Kerim Khan	1193	1779
Sadiq (brother of Kerim Khan: in Shiraz)	1193 - 1195	1779-81
'Ali Murad (foster son of Sadiq: in Isfahan)	1193 - 1199	1779-85
Ja'far ibn Sadiq	1199	1785
Lutf 'Ali ibn Ja'far	1203 - 1209	1789-94

The Kajars	**AH 1193 - 1344**	
Aka Mohammed Khan ibn Mohammed Hasan Khan	1193	1779
Fath 'Ali Shah ibn Aka Mohammed	1212	1797
known as Baba Khan from accession (1211)		
until coronation (1212)		
Mohammed Shah ibn 'Abbas ibn Fath 'Ali	1250	1834
Nasir al din Shah ibn Mohammed	1264	1848
Muzaffer al din Shah	1313	1896
Mohammed 'Ali Shah	1324	1907
Sultan Ahmad	1327	1909
replaced by the Pahlavis	1344	1925

The Pahlavis	**from SH 1304 : AD 1925**	
Reza Shah	SH 1304	AD 1925
Mohammed Reza Shah	1320	1941

The year AD 1925 was the 1343 rd. after Mohammed's flight of AD 622 when calculated according to a 'Lunar' year of 354 (var) days (ie. AH 1343) but the same date was the 1304 th. year of the Hijra when calculated according to a 'Solar' year of 365 (var) days. The Persians changed from the 'Lunar' Hijra to the 'Solar' Hijra in AD 1925 (= AH 1343 = SH 1304).

The evolution of Sefavid and later Persian silver denominations

Persian coin denominatons were based on the Gold Toman. This weighed 400 Misghals (1 misghal = 4.608 grammes = 24 nokhods) at the time of Isma'il I but had fallen to 10 Misghals by the Kajar period. Coin denominations are cited here according to H Farahbakhsh (1975). Despite evolutionary changes note continued preference for silver denominations weighing around 5 & 10 g.

(Ruler)	(Standard)	Denominations ½ Shahi	1	2	4 (Abbasi)	5	10	20 1,000 dinar (Kran)	Rial 1,250 dinar	Other
Isma'il I	Pre-reform coinage : Tankahs of 3.6 gm. struck on the late Ak Koyunlu standard									
	Reformed (908)									
	400 misghal	4.6	9.2	18.4	–	–	–	–	–	
	225 misghal	–	5.18	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tahmasp I	2.900 nokhod	–	2.78	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	2.400 nokhod	1.15	2.30	4.60	–	–	–	–	–	
'Abbas I	"	–	–	4.60	–	–	–	–	–	
	2.00 nokhod	–	–	3.84	–	–	–	–	–	
'Abbas II	1.925 nokhod	–	–	–	7.39	9.24	–	–	–	
Suleiman	"	–	–	3.69	7.39	–	–	–	–	
Husain I	"	–	–	–	7.39	–	–	–	–	
	1.800 nokhod	–	–	–	–	8.70	–	–	–	
	1,400 nokhod	–	–	–	5.37	–	–	–	–	
Tahmasp II	"	–	–	–	5.37	–	–	–	–	
'Abbas III	"	–	–	–	5.37	–	–	–	–	
Isma'il III	1.200 nokhod	–	–	–	–	–	11.52	–	–	
Ashraf Afghani	atypical	–	–	–	4.60	–	–	–	–	
Nadir Shah	1,400 nokhod	–	–	–	5.37	–	–	–	–	
	1,200 nokhod	–	–	–	–	–	11.52	–	–	6 Sh. - 6.91
'Adil Shah	"	–	–	–	4.60	–	–	–	–	
Shah Rukh	..	–	–	–	–	–	11.52	23.04	–	
Kerim Khan	"	–	–	–	4.60	–	–	–	–	8 Sh. - 9.61
Sadiq Khan	"	–	–	–	–	–	11.52	–	–	
Aka Mohammed	480 nokhod	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.52	
Fath 'Ali	432 nokhod	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10.36	
	384 nokhod	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.61	½ R. - 4.60
	360 nokhod	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.91	–	
Mohammed	280 nokhod	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.36	–	
Nasir al din	260 nokhod	–	–	–	–	–	2.49	4.99	–	

Only denominations represented by coins catalogued here are cited in this table.

The Sefavids — AH 907 - 1148 and 1163 - 1169

Shah Isma'il I — 907 - 930

Shah Isma'il dated the establishment of the Sefavid realm from his defeat of Murad Ak Koyunlu in AH 907. He was crowned in 908 and reformed the currency in that year.

Pre-Reform currency of Ak Koyunlu form

struck to the 3.6 gm. standard of Murad Ak Koyunlu and resembling his coins in fabric and form.

AR Tankah (3.6 gm)

2026 - Amul, un-dated (struck 907-908) امل

2027 Anonymous
Obv.: Kalima (Shia formula)
Rev.: 12 Imams + mint name

2028 Sari, un-dated ساری
sim.

2029 Amul, un-dated (struck 907-908) امل
Obv.: Kalima
Rev.: Isma'il 's legend around mint name
السلطان العادل اسمعیل

2030 Sari, un-dated ساری
sim. but longer personal legend

Post-Reform coinage : 400 misghal standard - 908-923
(ie. 1 Toman = 400 misghals = 1,843.2 gm)

AR Two Shahi (18.4 gm)

2031 Unc. mint and date
Isma'il 's name in frame شاه اسمعیل بهادر خان
Titles around السلطان العادل الکامل الهادی الوالی خلد ملکه و سلطانه

AR One Shahi (9.2 gm)

2032 Tabriz, unc. date تبریز

2033 unc. mint and date

AR Pul (½ Shahi : 4.6 gm)

2034 unc. mint and date

Post-Reform coinage : 225 misghal standard - 923-930

AR One Shahi (5.18 gm)

2035 Sultaniyah (in frame), unc. date سلطانیه

2036 Astarabad, unc. date استراباد

Mints for Isma'il 's reformed currency ranged from Tabriz, Bagdad and Shiraz in the west to Herat in the east.

AE Two dinars (9.2 gm)

2037 Sebzewar or Shiraz, AH 918 سبزوار شیراز
Lion left in wreath
Rev.: mint and date

Sebzewar was in Isma'il 's hands during 918, but intermittently a Shaybanid possession around this time.

Shah Tahmasp I **930 - 984**
طهماسب شاه

AV 1/4 Ashrafi (1.15 gm)

2038 - Meshad 960 مشهد
2039

2040 Sebzewar 961 سبزوار

2041 Tabriz 960 تبریز

2042 Yezd 977 یزد

Coins struck on the 2,900 Nokhod standard - 938-945
(1 nokhod = 0.192 gm. = 1/24 misghal)

AR One Shahi (2.78 gm)

2043 Herat, unc. date هراه
mint name in cartouche : regal titles around

2044 Nimruz, unc. date نیم روز
sim.

2045 Meshad, unc. date مشهد

Coins struck on the 2,400 Nokhod standard - 945-984

AR Two Shahi (4.60 gm)

2046 Nimruz 961 نیم روز

السلطان العادل الكامل المظفر خان بهادر
طهماسب شاه الحسینی الصفوی خلد ملكه

AR One Shahi (2.30 gm)

2047 Sari 970 ساری

AR Pul (1.15 gm)

2048 Hizan 981 حزات

2049 Barforushdeh, unc. date بارفروشده

Shah 'Abbas I **996 - 1038**
عباس شاه

Coins struck on the 2,400 Nokhod standard - c. 996-1002

AR Two Shahi (4.60 gm)

2050 Dauraq 997 دورق
Shah's name above mint in frame
بنده شاه ولایت عباس
Regal titles around
خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه و على العالمين بره و احسانه

2051 - Shuster 995 شوستر
2052

2053 Shuster 997

2054 Dizful 997 دزفول

2055 Ramhormuz 997 رامهرمز

2056 Unc. mint and date
countermarked for Lastemishah عدل لستمیشاه.

Coins struck on the 2,000 Nokhod standard - c. 1003-1038

AR Two Shahi (3.84 gm)

2057 Huwaiza, un-dated حویزه

2058 Dauraq دورق

2059 - Barforushdeh بارفروشده
2060

Shah 'Abbas II **1052 - 1077**

عباس شاه

Coins struck on the 1,925 Nokhod standard - all reign

AR Four Shahi ('Abbasi: 7.39 gm)

2061 Tabriz 1060 تبریز

بکیتی سکه صاحبقر انی
زد از توفیق حق عباس ثانی

AR Five Shahi (9.24 gm)

2062 Tabriz 1070 تبریز

2063 Tiflis تفلیس

Suleiman I (Safi II) **1077 - 1105**

سلیمان

Coins struck on the 1,925 Nokhod standard - all reign

AR Four Shahi ('Abbasi: 7.39 gm)

2064 Isfahan 1101 اصفهان

بنده شاه ولایت سلیمان

2065 Isfahan 1105

2066 Erivan 1104 ایروان

2067 Erivan 1105

2068 Ganja 1103 گنجه

2069 Ganja 1105

2070 Nakhjawan 1096 نخجوان

2071 Nakhjawan 1097

2072 Nakhjawan 1099 نخجوان

2073 Nakhjawan 1104

2074 Tabriz 1103 تبریز

2075 Tabriz 1105

2076 Tiflis 1103 تفلیس

AR *Two Shahi (3.69 gm)*

2077 Huwaiza, un-dated حویزه
This style was typical of Huwaiza issues

Shah Husain I **1105 - 1135**
حسین

Coins struck on the 1,925 Nokhod standard - 1105-1123

AR *Four Shahi ('Abbasi: 7.39 gm)*

2078 Tabriz 1108 تبریز
کشت صاحب سکه از توفیق رب المشرقین
در جهان کلب امیر المومنین سلطان حسین

Coins struck on the 1,800 Nokhod standard - 1123-1129

AR *Five Shahi (8.65 gm) - oblong*

2079 - Tabriz 1129 تبریز ۱۱۲۹
2080

2081 Tabriz, un-dated

2082 Erivan 1129 ایروان ۱۱۲۹

Coins struck on the 1,400 Nokhod standard - 1129-1135

AR Four Shahi ('Abbaşi: 5.37 gm)

2083 Isfahan 1132 اصفهان
بنده شاه ولایت حسین

2084 Erivan 1130 ایروان

2085 Erivan 1131

2086 Qazvin 1131 قزوین

2087 Nakhjawan 1131 نخجوان

2088 Nakhjawan 1133

2089 Resht 1131 رشت

2090 Resht 1132

2091 Resht 1133

2092 Tabriz 1130 تبریز

2093 Tabriz 1131

2094 Tabriz 1132

2095 Tiflis 1130 تفلیس

2096 Tiflis 1131

2097 Tiflis ?1131

Shah Tahmasp II **1135 - 1144**

طهماسب

Coins struck on the 1,400 Nokhod standard - all reign

AR Four Shahi ('Abbasi: 5.37 gm)

2098 Isfahan 1144 اصفهان

بکیتی سکه صاحبقر انی
زد از توفیق حق طهماسب ثانی

2099 Mazanderan 1141 مازندران

2100 Tabriz 1135 تبریز

2101 Tabriz 1136

2102 Tabriz 1143

Shah 'Abbas III **1144 - 1148**

عباس شاه

Coins struck on the 1,400 Nokhod standard - all reign

AR Four Shahi ('Abbasi: 5.37 gm)

2103 Isfahan 1146 اصفهان

سکه بر زر زد بتوفیق الهی در جهان
ظل حق عباس ثالث ثانی صاحبقران

2104 Tabriz 1148 تبریز

Isma'il III Sefavi **1163 - 1169**

اسمعیل

Isma'il was enthroned as a puppet at Isfahan, aged 8 years, by 'Ali Mardan Khan Bakhtiari and Kerim Khan Zand.

Coins struck on the 1,200 Nokhod standard - all reign

AR Ten Shahi (11.52 gm)

2105 Resht 1166 رشت

بنده شاه ولایت اسمعیل

The Afghan Revolt AH 1135 - 1142

Ashraf Afghani اشرف **1137 - 1142**

AR Four Shahi (4.60 gm)

2106 Isfahan 1140 اصفهان

ز الطاف شاه اشرف حق شعار
بزر نقش شد سکه چهار یار

The Efsharis — AH 1148 - 1210

Nadir Shah — 1148 - 1160

(elected king in 1148) نادر شاه

Coins struck on the 1,400 Nokhod standard - 1148-1150

AR Four Shahi ('Abbasi: 5.37 gm)

2107 Isfahan 1149 اصفهان

تاریخ جلوس میمنت مانوس الخیر فیما وقع ۱۱۴۸

2108 Meshad 1149 مشهد

بتاریخ الخیر فیما وقع

a chronogram form of his accession date

Rev. - distich

سکه بر زد کرد نام سلطنت را در جهان

نادر ایران زمین و خسرو گیتی ستان

Coins struck on the 1,200 Nokhod standard - 1150-1160

AR Ten Shahi (11.52 gm)

2109 Isfahan 1156 اصفهان

2110 Peshawar 1152 پشاور

For Moghul issues struck at Peshawar shortly before the Persian conquest vide infra

2111 Tabriz 1154 تبریز

2112 Tabriz 1160

Obv.: mint and date

Rev.: distich هست سلطان بر سلاطین جهان

شاه شاهان نادر صاحبقران

AR Six Shahi (6.91 gm)

2113 Isfahan 1151 اصفهان

2114 Tabriz 1151 تبریز

2115 Meshad 1151 مشهد

Obv.: السلطان نادر

Rev.: mint and date + خلد الله ملکه

'Adil Shah ('Ali) — 1160 - 1161

علی

Coins struck on the 1,200 Nokhod standard - all reign

AR Four Shahi ('Abbasi: 4.60 gm)

2116 Meshad 1160 مشهد

کشت رایج بحکم لم یزلی

سکه سلطنت بنام علی

2117 Tabriz 1160 تبریز

Shah Rukh — 1161 - 1210

(in Khorasan) السلطان شاهرخ

Coins struck on the 1,200 Nokhod standard - all reign

AR 20 Shahi (1000 dinars: 23.04 gm)

2118 Meshad 1161 خلد الله ملکه ضرب مقدس مشهد ۱۱۶۱

بر زر و سیم تا شاه رخ زد سکه صاحبقرانی را

دو باره دولت ایران کرفت از سر جوانی را

AR Ten Shahi (11.52 gm)

2119 Resht, unc. date دار المرز رشت

The Zands AH 1163 - 1209

Kerim Khan **1172 - 1193**

Kerim Khan, erstwhile regent of Isma'il III Sefavi (1163-9), declared his independance in 1172.

AV ½ Ashrafi (5.56 gm)

2120 Tabriz 1187 تبریز

Coins struck on the 1,200 Nokhod standard - most issues

AR Eight Shahi (9.61 gm)

2121 Isfahan 1182 اصفهان

2122 Mazandaran 1184 مازندران

2123 Resht 1184 رشت

شد افتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان
از سکه امام بحق صاحب الزمان

AR Four Shahi (4.60 gm)

2124 Isfahan 1173 اصفهان

2125 Shiraz 1177 شیراز

2126 Tabriz 1176 تبریز

2127 - Tabriz 1182
2128

2129 Yezd 1180 یزد

Types: Kalima / mint & date + یا کریم
Distich (supra) / mint & date

Sadiq Khan **1193**

Coins struck on the 1,200 Nokhod standard - all

AR Ten Shahi (11.52 gm)

2130 Isfahan 1193 اصفهان

شد افتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان
از سکه امام بحق صاحب الزمان

The Kajars AH 1193 - 1344

The Kajar dynasty was founded when Mohammed Hasan Khan declared his independance from Kerim Khan in 1163, but he was defeated in 1172 and later killed. Mohammed Hasan's son Aka Mohammed assumed independance in 1193, the year from which the Kajar dynasty is susually dated. He was officially enthroned in 1210 then assassinated in 1211.

Aka Mohammed **1193 - 1211**

Coins struck on the 480 Nokhod standard

AR One Rial (1250 dinars: 11.52 gm)

2131 Isfahan اصفهان

یا محمد ضرب دار السلطانه اصفهان

Fath 'Ali Shah **1212 - 1250**

فتحعلی شاه

nephew of Aka Mohammed who consolidated Kajar suzerainty

AV Toman (24 nokhods: 5.60 gm)

2132 Kashan 1232 کاشان

2133 Resht 1232 رشت

2134 Shiraz 1233 شیراز

2135 Tehran 1232 طهران

2136 Yezd 1233 یزد

Coins struck on the 432 Nokhod standard - 1212-1232

AR One Rial (10.36 gm)

2137 Urumi 1223 ارومی

شاه فتحعلی قاجار السلطان ابن السلطان

2138 Kazvin 1227 قزوین

2139 Resht رشت

2140 Tabriz 1224 تبریز

2141 Tehran 1226 طهران

2142 Kashan کاشان

Coins struck on the 384 Nokhod standard - 1232-1241

AR One Rial (9.61 gm)

2143 Resht 1235 دار المرز رشت

2144 Yezd 1232 یزد

AR Half Rial (4.60 gm)

2145 Urumi ارومی

Coins struck on the 360 Nokhod standard - 1241-1250
AR One Kran (6.91 gm)

2146 Kirmanshahan 1241 كرمانشهان

سكه فتحعلي شه خسرو ماحبقران

Mohammed محمد **1250 - 1264**

Coins on the 360 (1250-1), 330 (1251-2), 300 (1252-5) nokhod standards not represented.

Coins struck on the 280 Nokhod standard - 1255-1264
AR One Kran (5.36 gm)

2147 Isfahan 1256 اصفهان

2148 Astarabad 1257 استراباد

2149 Kirmanshahan 1255 كرمانشهان

2150 Tabaristan 1257 طبرستان

2151 Yezd 1258 يزد

شاهنشه انبيا محمد

2152 Tehran 1258 طهران

Lion design

Nasir al din Kajar **1264 - 1314**
(AD 1848 - 1896)

AV Toman (18 nokhods: 3.45 gm)

2153 Tabriz 1274 تبريز

ناصر الدين قاجار شاه السلطان ابن السلطان

Coins on the 280 nokhod standard (1264-72) not represented

Coins struck on the 260 Nokhod standard - 1271-1293
AR One Kran (4.99 gm)

2154 Astarabad 1281 استراباد

2155 Herat 1278 هراه

2156 Kirman 1283 كرمان

2157 Kazvin 1271 قزوين

2158 Meshad 1267 مشهد

2159 Meshad 1277

2160 Meshad 1278

2161 'Ard Muqaddas (= Meshad) ارض مقدس

2162 Meshad 1292 مشهد

2163 Tabaristan 1274 طبرستان

AR Ten Shahi (2.49 gm)

2164 Kazvin 1274 قروین

2165 Tehran 1271 طهران

2166 Tehran 1272

2167 Tehran 1275
Bust type

Machine struck coins on the 240 Nokhod standard - 1293 on

AR One Kran (4.6 gm)

2168 Tehran 1297 طهران

AR Five Krans (23.0 gm)

2169 Tehran 1293 طهران

Muzaffar al din Shah **1213 - 1324**
(AD 1896 - 1907) السلطان مظفر الدین قاجار شاه ایران

Machine struck coins on the 240 Nokhod standard

AR 2000 dinars (2 Krans: 9.2 gm)

2170 AH 1323: Bust type

Sultan Ahmad **1327 - 1344**
(AD 1909 - 1925) السلطان احمد شاه قاجار شاهنشاه ایران

Machine struck coins on the 240 Nokhod standard

AR 2000 dinars (2 Krans: 9.2 gm)

2171 Tehran 1330: Inscription / Lion type طهران
شاه قاجار سلطان احمد السلطان

2172 AH 1332: Bust type

The Pahlavis from AD 1925

Reza Shah Pahlavi **AD 1925 - 1941**
(SH 1304 - 1320) رضا شاه پهلوی شاهنشاه ایران

Coins struck on the 240 Nokhod standard

AR 2000 dinar (2 Kran: 9.2 gm)

2173 Tehran 1305: Inscription / Lion type طهران
Currency of the Iranian king legend رایج ملک ایران

2174 Tehran 1306: sim. طهران
Reza Shah Pahlavi legend
رضا شاه پهلوی شاهنشاه ایران

2175 SH 1308: Bust type

Iranian civic copper coinage

Coin designs tended to change with new appointments of local governors. Many issues were overstruck on earlier coins and most designs were used at numerous mints. Dated coins tend to be un-common before the mid 19 th. century.

AIRAN فلوس ايران

2176 Radiate sunface

2177 Bust right with headress

2178 Lion seated left - date 1191 ١١٩١

2179 Lion seated left: sunface - date 1255 ١٢٥٥

2180 sim. in later style - date 1286 ١٢٨٦

TEHRAN فلوس طهران

2181 - Bird standing left with head turned to plant

2182

2183 Bird standing left with head reverted to mint name
Rev.: quadruped

2184 Coiled serpent

2185 Lion standing right: sunface - date 1251

ASTARABAD ضرب استراباد

2186 Two lions facing each other

BUSHIRE ضرب فلوس ابو شهر

2187 Lion right - date 127x

2188 Sailing boat

ISFAHAN ضرب فلوس اصفهان

2189 Lion walking left

2190 Lion right : sunface

2191 Deer left with shrub

ERIVAN ضرب فلوس ايروان

2192 Elephant standing left

HAMADAN ضرب فلوس همدان

2193 Peacock standing right

2194 Lion standing left

KHOI ضرب خوی

2195 Owl standing left - date 1021
overstruck on a sunface issue

KIRMANSHAHAN ضرب فلوس كرمانشاهان

2196 Lion killing stag

2197 Saint George on horseback spearing dragon - date 1243

MESHAD ضرب فلوس مشهد مقدس

2198 Elephant with rider right

2199 Sunface - date 1247

UNCERTAIN MINT

2200 Sunface
Overstruck on 19 th. century Russian 2 kopecks

The Khans of the Caucasus AH 1160 - 1235

Towards the end of the reign of Kerim Khan Zand and during the ensuing troubled period until the consolidation of Kajar suzerainty a number of districts in the Caucasus left the Persian realm and became independant Khanates. The most important of these were the four Khanates of Ganja, Qarabagh, Shamakhi and Sheki. They were absorbed by Russia in the early 19 th. century.

Khans of Ganja

Shah Wardi	1160	1747
Mohammed Hasan	1174	1760
Inter-regnum: Ibrahim Khalil of Qarabagh	1195	1780
Hajji Beg	1198	1783
Al Jawwad	1200	1785
Russian occupation	1220	1805

Khans of Qarabagh

Ibrahim Khalil	1177	1763
Mahdi Quli Khan	1211	1796
Russian occupation	1235	1819

Khans of Shamakhi (Shirwan Shahs)

Fath 'Ali	1180	1766
'Askar ibn Mohammed Sa'id	1203	1788
Qasim Khan	1203	1788
.....	1209	1794
Mustafa Khan	1212	1797
Russian occupation	1236	1820

Khans of Sheki (Nukha)

Mohammed Hasan	1212	1797
Mustafa	1219	1804
Ja'far Quli	1221	1806
Isma'il Khan	1231	1815
Russian occupation	1233	1817

Khans of Ganja AH 1160 - 1220

Mohammed Hasan **1174 - 1195**

AR *Three Shahi (c. 3 gm)*

2201 Ganja 1190 گنجه

يا كريم ضرب گنجه ١١٩٠

يا صاحب الزمان

Derived from the Persian coinage of Kerim Khan Zand

Khans of Shamakhi AH 1180 - 1236

Fath 'Ali **1180 - 1203**

AR *Three Shahi (c. 3 gm)*

2202 Shamakhi 1198

sim. to Ganja issue but mint name - شماخی

The Durranis and the Barakzais of Afghanistan

Western Afghanistan (Herat) was part of the Sefavid Empire created by Isma'il I (907-930) and apart from short spells under Shaybanid control this region was to remain part of Iran until conquered by the Durranis of Afghanistan. Northern Afghanistan (Balkh & Badakhshan) remained under the Shaybanids and their Janid successors (apart from short periods of independance) until also conquered by the Durranis. Meanwhile south-eastern Afghanistan (Kabul & Kandahar) had been occupied by Baber, the Timurid of Ferghana (from AH 899) when he marched southwards in 911. From this foothold Baber had later established the Moghul Empire in India (AH 930's). Kabul and Kandahar remained within the Moghul Empire until Nadir Shah Efshari of Iran (1148-60) embarked on the eastern campaign that left him master of southern Afghanistan and Pakistan in 1151 (AD 1738). When Nadir Shah was assassinated in 1160 (1747) Afghan independance was established by Ahmad Shah Durrani (1160-87: 1747-73). Ahmad Shah consolidated Durrani control over eastern Efsharid provinces (Kandahar, Kabul, NW. Pakistan). He occupied the remainder of Afghanistan - Herat from the Persians, Northern Afghanistan from the Janids - and also extended his eastern provinces by occupying the Punjab and Kashmir. Growing power of the Sikhs gave them control of the Punjab and then Kashmir while the Talpur Mirs acquired independance in Sind. Conflict between Emirs belonging to the Durrani tribe and their traditional vizirs who belonged to the Barakzai tribe led to the Barakzais overthrowing the Durranis in 1242 (AD 1826). The Barakzais have since retained control of Afghanistan despite conflicts with the Persians over Herat, internal dissensions and two British occupations (1839-42 & 1878-80).

The Durranis

Ahmad Shah	1160	1747
Timur Shah ibn Ahmad Shah	1187	1773
Zaman Shah ibn Timur	1207	1793
Mahmud Shah ibn Timur	1215	1800
Shah Shuja al Mulk ibn Timur	1218	1803
from 1215 at Peshawar, from 1218 at Kabul		
Mahmud Shah (2 nd. reign)	1224	1809
in Kabul till 1233; in Herat till 1245		
Sultan 'Ali Shah ibn Timur	1233	1817
at Kabul		
Ayyub Shah ibn Timur	1233	1817
Peshawar and Kashmir		
Sultan Mohammed (Peshawar)	1247 - 1249	1831-33
Kamran ibn Mahmud	1245	1829
Herat until 1258		
Shah Shuja (2 nd. reign)	1255	1839
Fath Jang ibn Shah Shuja	1258	1842
replaced by the Barakzais	1258	1842

The Barakzais

Dost Mohammed ibn (vizir) Payinda Khan	1239	1823
British restoration of Shah Shuja	1255 - 1258	1839-42
Kohandil Khan at Kandahar	1256 - 1267	1840-51
	1273 - 1279	1856-62
Shir 'Ali ibn Dost Mohammed	1280	1863
Mohammed Afdal ibn Dost Mohammed	1283-1284	1866-67
Mohammed 'Azim ibn Dost Mohammed (Balkh and Kabul)	1283-1285	1866-68
Mohammed Ya'qub Khan ibn Shir 'Ali	1296	1879
Wali Mohammed (Kabul)	1297	1880
Wali Sher 'Ali (Kandahar)	1297	1880
'Abd al Rahman Khan ibn Afdal	1297	1880
Habiballah	1319	1901
Amanullah	1337	1919
adopted Solar Hijra in SH 1298 (AD 1920)		
Nadir Shah	SH 1307	1929
Mohammed Zahir Shah	SH 1311	1933

The Durranis AH 1160 - 1258

Ahmad Shah Durrani **1160 - 1187**

AR Rupee (11.5 gm)

2203 Raiz (= current), 1184 (year) 14 countermarked on a rupee of Attock اتک

2203a similar cmk. on rupee of uncertain mint

2204 Anwala, yr. 14 انوله
distich حکم شد از قادر بیچوت باحمد بادشاه
سکه زت بر سیم و زر از اوج ماهي تا بماه

2204a Sirhind, yr. 1x سهرند
prototype for rupees of Maler Kotler and other Punjab states.

Taimur Shah تیمور شاه نظام
as Nizam of the NW. Indian Provinces **1170 - 1187**

AR Rupee (11.5 gm)

2205 Lahore, year One (1170) لاهور

Zaman Shah **1207 - 1216**
شاه زمان

AR Double Rupee (23 gm)

2206 - Kabul, year 6 کابل
2207 ضرب سنه ٦ دار السلطنه کابل
distich قرار یافت بحکم خدای هر دو جهات
رواج سکه دولت بنام شاه زمان

AR Rupee (11.5 gm)

2208 Kashmir 1212, year 8 کشمیر

Shah Shuja **1218 - 1224**
شاه شجاع الملک

AR Rupee (11.5 gm)

2209 Bahawalpur, year 1 بهاولپور
distich سکه زد بر سیم و زر چوت مهر و ماه
شاه دین پرور شجاع الملک شاه

2210 Kashmir, year 1 کاشمیر

2211 Kashmir 1221, year 4 کشمیر

Mahmud Shah **1215 - 1218 & 1224 - 1245**
محمود

AR Rupee (11.5 gm)

2212 Kashmir, 12xx, year 7 کشمیر
distich سکه زد بر زر بتوفیق اله
خسرو کیتی ستان محمود شاه

2212a Kandahar 1223 قندهار

Mohammed Shah (at Peshawar) **1247 - 1249**

AR Rupee (9.4 gm)

2213 Peshawar 1249 پشاور
distich کنده چهره بر خور مهر و عنان
سکه دولة سلطان زمان

The Barakzais — from AH 1239

Dost Mohammed — **First reign** — **1239 - 1255**

AR *Rupee (9.3 gm)* دوست محمد

2214 Kabul 1246 كابل
in the name of his father Payinda Khan
distich : - شمس و قمریه سیم و طلا میدهد نوید
و قت رواج سکه پاینده خان رسید

2215 Kabul 1246: sim. كابل

2216 Kabul 1251
in his own name دوست محمد

Dost Mohammed — **Second reign** — **1258 - 1280**

AR *Rupee (9.2 gm)*

2217 Kabul 1266 كابل
in his own name with Khaliq-i Akbar distich
distich : - برد زعیت عنایه خالق اکبر
امیر دوست محمد دوباره سکه بر زر

2218 Kabul 1277

Shir 'Ali — **1280 - 1296**
امیر شیر علی

AR *Rupee (9.2 gm)*

2219 Kabul 1287 كابل

2220 Kabul 1293

AR *Machine struck rupee (9.2 gm)* يكروپيه

2221 Kabul 1293 ضرب دار السلطنه كابل

AR *Machine struck Half Rupee (4.6 gm)*

2221a Kabul 1295

Mohammed Afdal — **1283 - 1284**

AR *Rupee (9.2 gm)*

2222 Kabul, unc. date كابل
امیر محمد افضل

Mohammed Ya'qub Khan — **1296 - 1297**
امیر محمد یعقوب

AR *Rupee (9.2 gm)*

2223 - Kabul 1296 كابل
2224

AR *Half Rupee (4.6 gm)*

2225 Herat 1297 هراه

Wali Mohammed **1297**

AR *Rupee (9.2 gm)*

2226 Kabul 1297, "year 4" کابل
(KM. 151)

Second British Occupation **1296 - 1298**
(AD 1878 - 80)

AE *Fals*

2227 Kandahar 129(6) قندهار
British crown in wreath
Rev.: ۱۲۹۶ ضرب قندهار ـ ۱۲۹
Vide Pridmore 1977. The Kandahar mint master apparently used a British emblem to honour the occupying British force.

'Abd al Rahman Khan **1297 - 1319**
امیر عبد الرحمن

Hammered coinage

AR *Rupee (9.2 gm)*

2228 Kandahar 1299, year 2 قندهار

2229 Kandahar, unc. date

2230 Kabul 1305 کابل

2231 Kabul, AH 1306 (one side), AH 1305 (other side)

AR *Half Rupee (4.6 gm)*

2232 Herat, AH 1305 / 1304 هراة

Milled coinage

AR *Five rupees (47.5 gm)*

2233 AH 1314

AR *Rupee (9.2 gm)* یکروپیه

2234 Kabul 1314 کابل
'Abd al Rahman's name in toughra

AE *Paissa (4½ gm)* یک پیسه

2235 Kabul 1314 کابل

Afghan civic copper coinage

KANDAHAR قندهار
sometimes called Ahmadshahi احمد شاهی
2236 Flower in wreath
Fals Kandahar 1217 فلوس قندهار

2237 Leaf and sabre / sim. rev. (12)29

2238 Sabre / sim. rev. (12)88

2239 Hand / sim. rev.; unc. date

KABUL
2240 Four leaves in cross
Fals Kabul 1276 فلوس کابل

Habibullah **AD 1901 - 1919**
(AH 1319 - 1337) حبیب الله
Milled coinage
AR *Five rupees (47.5 gm)*
2241 Afghanistan, AH 1322 افغانستان

AR *Rupee (9.2 gm)*
2242 AH 1333

Hammered coinage
AE *Fals (4½ gm)*
2243 Kandahar 1322 قندهار
overstruck on an Iranian 'sunface' fals

Amanullah **AD 1919 - 1929**
(AH 1337 - 1348: SH 1297 - 1307) امیر امات الله
AV *Half Amani (2.2 gm: old standard = 5 rupees)*
2244 SH 1299 (AD 1921) نصف امانیه

AV *1 Amani (6.0 gm: new decimal standard = 20 Afghani)*
2245 - SH 1304 (AD 1926), year 7 امانی (۱)
2247

From the same dies but note the number of striking defects even on machine struck coins of this period: probably caused by dirt on the dies.

AE *6 Shahi (old standard)* ست شاهی
2248 SH 1299

AE *10 pul (decimal standard)* ۱۰ پول
2249 SH 1304 : Afghanistan افغانستان

Nadir Shah **1919 - 1923**
(SH 1307 - 1311 : AH 1348 - 1352)
الغازی محمد نادر شاه

AR *Half Afghani* نیم افغان
2250 SH 1310 : Kabul - Afghanistan افغانستان

Afghan succession states

At the beginning of the 19 th. century the Afghans lost Kashmir and the Punjab to the Sikhs. The remainder of western Pakistan to the south of Multan (conquered by the Sikhs in 1818) assumed independance under the Mirs of Sind and the Khans of Baluchistan. With the decline of the Sikhs the state of Bahawalpur in western Pakistan rose to dominate that region while Patiala and the adjacent states of Maler Kotla and Nabha rose to prominance in the Punjab.

The Talpur Mirs of Sind

Upper Sind was conquered from the Durranis of Afghanistan in 1824 by the Mirs of Sind.

Anonymous

AR *Rupee (c. 9½ gm)*

2251 Tatta, no date (c. AH 1200-50) تته
In the name of Taimur Shah Durrani تیمور شاه

2252 Tatta, no date (c. AH 1240-60)
In the name of Mahmud Shah Durrani محمود شاه

AE *Fals*

2253 Shikarpur 1255 شکارپور

The Khans of Baluchistan

The Khans of Baluchistan were recognised by the British in 1257 (1841) and became British vassals in 1271 (1854).

Mahmud Khan **floruit 1284 - 1295**
(AD 1867 - 1878)

AE *Fals (c. 3 gm)*

2254 Kilat 1287 کلات
ضرب محمود خان
فلوس کلات سنه ۱۲۸۷

2255 Kilat 1295

The Khans of Bahawalpur

The State of Bahawalpur became independant of the Afghans in 1805 but was dominated by the Sikhs from the time they conquered Multan in 1818. Bahawalpur benefited from the decline of the Sikhs and accepted British suzerainty in 1838. A mint opened in the aftermath of the Indian mutiny was only closed when Pakistan became independant in 1947.

Period of Bahawal Khan IV **1858 - 1866**

AR Rupee (c. 10½ gm)

2256 AH 1275 (AD 1858) : anonymous بهاولپور

Sadiq Mohammed Khan V **1907 - 1947**

AE Paissa

2257 AH 1359 - AD 1940

Patiala in the Punjab

The State of Patiala was founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani during the course of his Indian expeditions of 1748 - 67. Coins, bearing inscriptions derived from those of Ahmad Shah Durrani with the addition of the ruler's personal symbol, were struck through most of the 19 th. century.

Rajindar Singh **accedit 1876**

AR Rupee (10.7 gm)

2258 Raja's symbol: dagger to left of "4" ۴
Ahmad Shah Durrani legend with large stylised number "4"

Analagous coins were struck by : -

Sahib Singh (symbol egret plume)	1781 - 1813
Karm Singh (symbol sword)	1813 - 1845
Mahindar Singh (symbol halberd head)	1862 - 1876

Jind

Ranbir Singh Rajindra Bahadur **accedit 1887**

AR Nazarana rupee (11.65 gm)

2258a Jind S. 1993 (AD 1937): Golden Jubilee issue
جلوس ۱۹۴۳ سمت گولڈن جوبلی سرکار جیند
سمت ۱۹۹۳
Rev.: traditional distich of Ahmad Shah Durrani

Nabha

Barpur Singh **1846 - 1863**

AR Rupee (10.7 gm)

2258b symbol: leaf
Rev. legend of Govind Singh (Sikh) instead of Ahmad Shah Durrani

Maler Kotla

This state, adjacent to Patiala, south-west of Ludhiana in the Punjab, also benefitted from the fragmantation of Ranjit Singh's Sikh realm. Its independance was asserted by Amir Khan in 1821 and a series of rupees initiated bearing Ahmad Shah Durrani legends and the symbolic "4" like those of Patiala. The ruler was indicated by the initial letter of his name placed beside the "4".

Amir Khan **1821 - 1845**

AR Rupee (c. 10.7 gm)

2259 Raja's initial "A" beside "4" ا ۴
Ahmad Shah Durrani legends

coins of Mahboob 'Ali Khan (1845-59) are not represented م

Sikandar 'Ali Khan **1859 - 1871**

AR Rupee (c. 10.7 gm)

2260 - Raja's initial "S" س

Ibrahim Khan **1871 - 1908**

AR Rupee (c. 10.7 gm)

2261 sim. but Raja's initials "IB" اب

Ahmad 'Ali Khan **1908 - 192x**

AR Rupee (c. 10.7 gm)

2262 sim. but Raja's name above symbolic "4" علیخان

AE Paissa 2262a Similar Sirhind 1326 سهرند ۱۳۲۶

Ladakh

The Emirate of Ladakh, situated between Kashmir and Tibet, acknowledged the suzerainty of the major powers who administered Kashmir. Their allegiance thus passed from the Afghans to the Sikhs and then to their local successors, the Dogra Rajas. Ladakh was also known as Baltistan (Little Tibet) and the mint name on most coins should probably be read as a contraction of Baltistan.

Anonymous

AR Timasha (tri-masha of c. 3 gm)

2263 - Baltistan بلتستان بتات

2264 In the name of Taimur Shah Durrani (AD 1772-93)

2265 - Baltistan

2266 In the name of Mahmud Shah Durrani in the east AD 1801-18

2267 - Baltistan

2268 In the name of Golab Singh Dogra Raja (1846 - 56)

2269 Ladak, S. 1928 (AD 1870) لداک

Anonymous

The Sikhs

The Sikh movement began as an Islamic - Vaishnavite sect based on the preaching of Nanak at the beginning of the 16 th. century AD. The Sikhs later assumed their own political identity in the Amritsar region (AD 1606) when their leader, the Guru Arjoun, played a minor role in the rebellion of Khusru against his father, the Moghul Emperor Jahangir. The Sikhs, angered by the execution of Arjoun, began their transformation from a peacable Religious community into an anti-Moghul warrior fraternity. During the early years of the 18 th. century this warrior people was involved in the Moghul war of succession on behalf of Shah 'Alam Bahadur under its leaders Govind Singh (10 th. Guru) and Bandah (died 1715). The establishment of an independant Sikh state, the Sikh League known as Khalsa, was the achievement of Ranjit Singh who built on the foundations of local resistance against successive Afghan invasions, such as those of Ahmad Shah Durrani during the years 1748 to 1767. Ranjit Singh was appointed Governor of Lahore in AD 1799 and also recieved, this time from the British, the fief of the Punjab. He was accredited equal standing with the English in the Treaty of Amritsar (1809) and augmented his domains by the seizure of Multan (1818), the rest of the Punjab and also Kashmir (1819). Ranjit Singh modernised the army with the help of the Italian Ventura and the Frenchman Claude-Auguste Court, who both also published contributions to the study of early Indian Numismatics. The anarchy that followed Ranjit Singh's death in 1839 was ended when the Sikhs accepted British suzerainty in 1846 at the Treaty of Lahore. Three years later, in 1849, the British annexed the Punjab. Meanwhile Kashmir and Jammu retained local autonomy under the Dogra Rajas.

Sikh coins were issued anonymously and bear a prominant leaf symbol.

Ranjit Singh	1799
Kurruk Singh	1839
Sher Singh	1840
Dulip Singh	1843 - 1849

The Eleven Gurus	
Nanak (founder of Sikhs) born	1519
Guru Angad	?
Guru Amera Das	1552
Guru Ram Das	1574
Guru Arjun Mal	1581
Guru Har Govind	1606
Guru Har Ray	1644
Guru Har Krishna	1661
Guru Tegh Bahadur	1664
Guru Govind	1675
Guru Bandu	1708

Sikh political power lost after Bandu's death (by Aurungzeb). Only re-established after creation of Sikh League (Khalsa) by Charat Singh (d. 1774) and Maha Singh (1774-92).

The Sikhs

AV (0.6 gm)

2270 - S. 1905 (AD 1847): Amritsar type
2271

AR Rupee (11 gm)

2272 S. 1854 (AD 1796)
Amritsar type: Sikh legend citing Govind Singh
The leaf symbol was not introduced until Ranjit Singh declared his independance two years later

2273 S. 1867 (AD 1809): Amritsar type

2274 S. 1868 (AD 1810): Amritsar type

2275 S. 1884 (AD 1826): Amritsar type

2276 S. 1896 (AD 1838): Kashmir type

2277 S. 1885 fictitious + (on rev.) (18)98 (AD 1840)
Amritsar type

2278 S. 1903 (AD 1845): Kashmir type

AE Paissa

2279 - Gurmukhi inscr. obv. and rev.: circa AD 1830's
2280 Amritsar type

Dogra Rajas of Kashmir

Gulab Singh	1846
Ranbir Singh	1857
Rertab Singh	1885 - 1925

AR Rupee (10.8 gm)

2281 S. 1906 (AD 1848)

2282 S. 1913 (AD 1855)

2283 S. 1916 (AD 1858)

AR Rupee (6.6 gm): weight reduced in S. 1933

2284 S. 1935 (AD 1877)

AE Paissa

2285 - S. 1920 (AD 1862): Persian script
2286 varieties

2287 - S. 19(3/4x) and S. 1938 (AD 1880): Bilingual
2288

2289 - circa AD 1820-1900: Bilingual: Jammu series
2290

Larins

Larins provided a trading currency that was used along the maritime trade route which extended from the ports of the Persian Gulf around the west coast of India as far as Ceylon and the Maldive islands. Larins that circulated in the Ceylon - Maldives region were bent into a "fish-hook" shape while those from western India and the Persian Gulf were straight. "Fish-hook" larins include both those that were actually made in the Ceylon - Maldive region and those which, having arrived in that area by way of trade, were later bent in conformity with local custom. Larins weigh close to 4.9 grammes and were made of good quality silver but the silver content of west Indian larins from Bijapur was slightly lower than that of larins made in the Persian Gulf and Ceylon so the Bijapur larins were tarriffed at a lower rate by contemporary traders. These aspects of the larin coinage were described by Mandelslo (1659), among others, and have more recently been discussed by Codrington (1924) in greater detail. Although many larins can be attributed their small "flans" mean that legends are usually incomplete so that numerous specimens cannot be preciesely indetified. The larin coinage was in widespread use from about 1500 to 1700 AD. A characteristic group of later larins, debased and light-weight, were made in the 18 th. century at Hofuf in the Ottoman province of Hasa (Arabia) on the west coast of the Persian Gulf.

Persian Gulf Series of Larins

Ottoman Larins struck at Basra

Suleiman III **1099 - 1102**
(AD 1687 - 1691)

AR *Straight Larin (4.9 gm)*

2291 No mint or date
Obv.: Sultan Suleiman Khan
سلطان سليمان خان
Rev.: Sultan of the Lands and Khaqan of the Seas; the sultan, son of the sultan.
سلطان البرين و خاقان البحرين السلطان ابن السلطان
A standard form of titulature used by rulers of the Ottoman Empire and of the Maldive Islands.

2292 same inscriptions
This larin was issued 'straight' but later bent into 'fish-hook' shape after reaching Ceylon by way of trade. It came from a hoard found in Ceylon.

Persian larins struck by the Sefavids

Isma'il I **907 - 930**
(AD 1503 - 1524)

AR *Straight Larin (4.9 gm)*

2293 Gamron, un-dated گمرون
Obv.: Isma'il Shah اسمعيل شاه
Rev.: Struck at Gamron ضرب گمرون
NB. Gamron was an important port at the mouth of the Persian Gulf. (cfr. Mandelslo 1659).

Tahmasp I **930 - 984**
(AD 1524 - 1576)

AR *Straight Larin (4.9 gm)*

2294 No mint or date
Obv.: Tahmasp's standard titulature
علي ابو المظفر طهماسب شاه الحسيني خلد الله ملكه

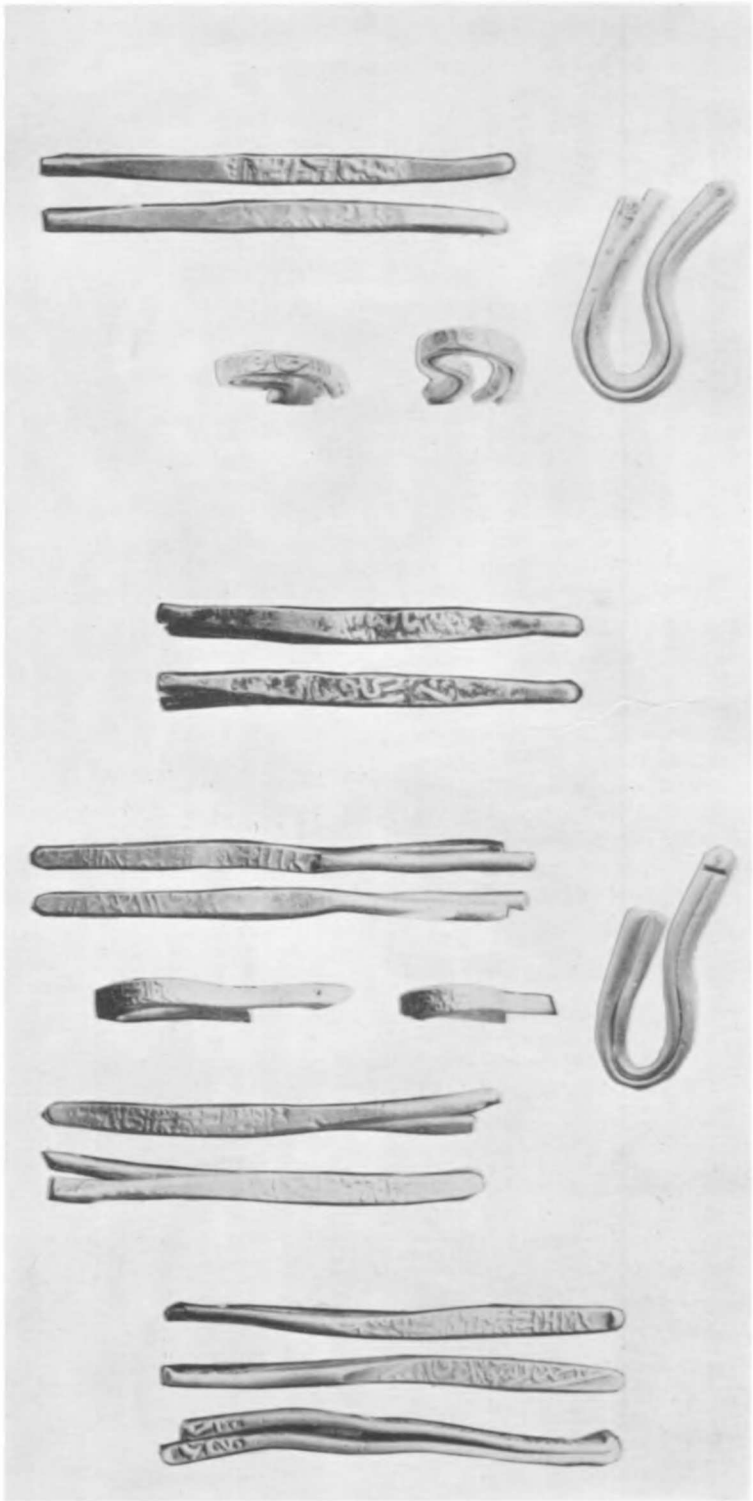
2295 Same inscription
A straight larin that was later bent in Ceylon.
From the Ceylon hoard cited previously.

2296 probably the same inscription

Mohammed Khudabanda **985 - 996**
(AD 1578 - 1588)

AR *Straight Larin (4.9 gm)*

2297 No mint or date
Obv.: Al Sultan Mohammed Khudabanda
السلطان محمد خدابنده



Uncertain Sefavid Shahs

AR *"Straight" Larin (4.9 gm)*

2298 No mint or date
Obv.: غلام علی ابن ابی طالب علیه السلام
This is a standard form of Sefavid titulature but the Shah's personal name is missing from the flan. The coin is from the same Ceylon hoard and was presumably bent in Ceylon.

2299 No mint or date
Sultan ...hamed (either Ahmad or Mohammed)
Obv.: خلد الله تعالی
Rev.: سلطان حمد
Also bent in Ceylon: from the same Ceylon hoard.

2300 A comparable specimen : same source

2301 Gamron, un-dated
Obv.: Tanga struck at Gamron ضرب تنگا گمرون

The Kings of Hormuz

The dynasty gained independance from the Salgharids of Fars (676: 1278) and later founded New Hormuz on an island c, 700 (1301). At its apogee around AD 1500 the dependancies of Hormuz included Bahrain and Muscat. Portuguese suzerainty was acknowledged from 1507 but after conquest by a combined English-Persian force in 1622 (1031) Hormuz declined and its trade passed to Bandar 'Abbas

Saif al din (Ceifadim)		
Tributary to Albuquerque	913	1507
Turan Shah I, br. of Saif al din (Torunxa)	919	1513
Mohammed Shah ibn Saif al din (Mahmet Xa)	928	1522
Salghar Shah ibn Turan Shah (Xargol Xa)	941	1534
Turan Shah II ibn Salghar Shah (Torunxa)	950	1543
Babur Shah, uncle of Turan Shah (Babu Xa)	970	1563
Farrukh Shah ibn Babur Shah (Ferrago Xa)	971	1564
Firoz Shah ibn Farrukh Shah (Firruxa)	1010	1601
Mohammed Shah ibn Farrukh Shah (Mamedexa)	1017	1609
Conquest by English-Persian force	1031	1622

Turan Shah II **950 - 970**

AR *Larin (4.9 gm)*

2302 Obv.: نشاه تو را
Rev.: date (but not legible)
Issued straight but later bent in Ceylon
(Vide Codrington 1914)

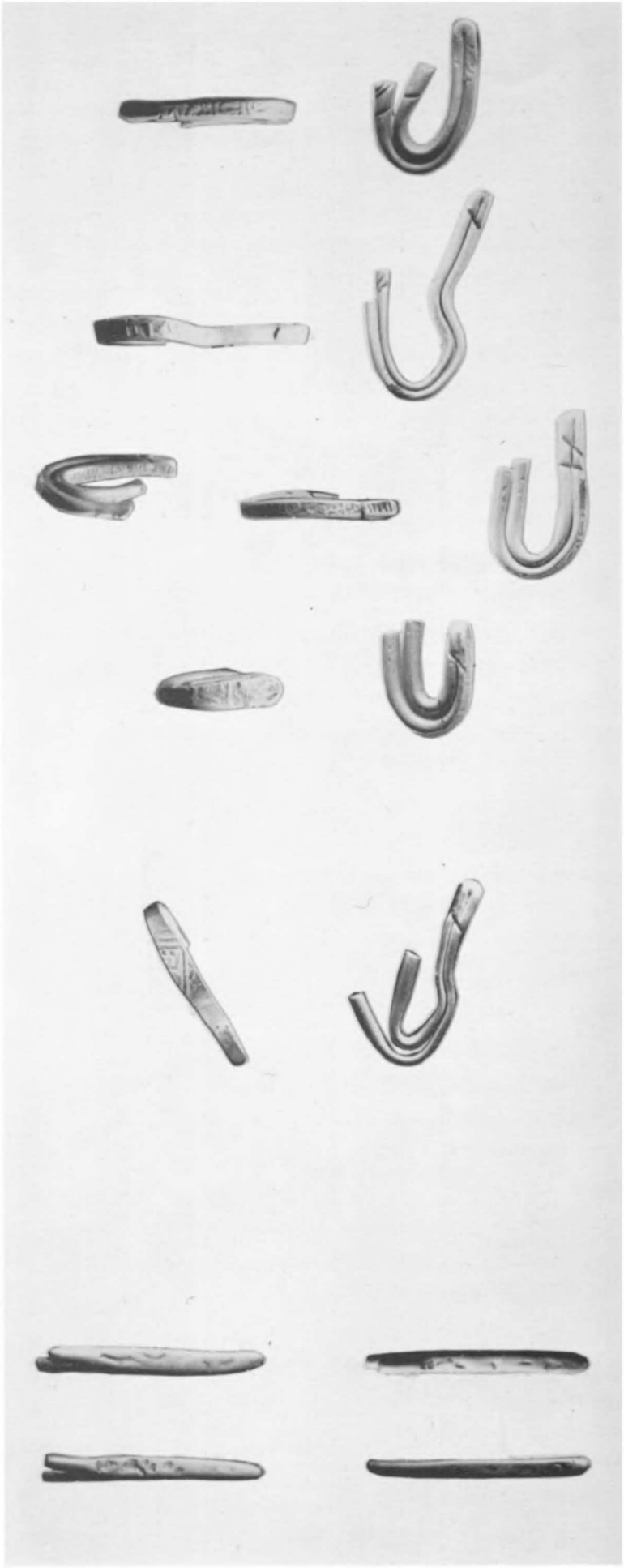
Later Arabian Larins

Debased larins struck for 18 th. century Ottoman sultans at Hofuf, the capital of Hasa province. Hasa remained an Ottoman province until occupied by Ibn Saud of Nejd this century (vide supra).

Ahmad ibn Mohammed **1115 - 1143**
(AD 1703 - 1730) : and his successors

Billon Larin (c. 3.3 gm)

2303 - No legible mint or date
2304 Obv.: احمد بن محمد خان
This inscription has been read on some larins but nothing is legible on the present coins.



Bijapur Larins

The common Bijapur larins of 'Ali 'Adil Shah II (1656-72: 1067-73) are the only previously published Bijapur issues but the larins of Bijapur were well known by European travellers some decades before the accession of 'Ali II. Mandelslo, who travelled this coast in 1639, noted among other things that the Bijapur larins were tarriffed lower than those of Persia.

Uncertain ruler of Bijapur

AR "Straight" larin (4.9 gm)

2305 Bijapur, un-dated بجپور
Obv.: Al Sultan ibn Al Sultan السلطان بن السلطان
Rev.: struck at Bijapur ١٠ ضرب بجپور ١٠٧١:
Bent in Ceylon. Found there in the same Ceylon hoard

'Ali 'Adil Shah I : Abu al Muzaffar **965 - 988**
(AD 1557 - 1580)

AR Straight Larins (4.9 gm)

2306 - Dabul 986 دابل
2309 Obv.: Kalima - Shia formula
Rev.: ابو المظفر باد شاه سلطان ضرب دابل سنه ٩٨٦
The same legend appears on all four larins. The two bent specimens came from the same Ceylon hoard. The two straight ones were found in India.

2310 - No mint or date
2311 Obv.: Kalima
Rev.: "Mill sail" type arrangment of 12 Imams' names around 'Ali. على
The name 'Ali refers to the Prophet Mohammed's relative 'Ali ibn Abu Talib rather than to the Bijapur Sultan 'Ali. However, the coin type is apt since 'Ali 'Adil Shah I, Sultan of Bijapur, was an ardent Shia, in contrast to his father who was Sunni (G. Taylor 1910)

Mohammed 'Adil Shah **1037 - 1067**
(AD 1627 - 1656)

AR Straight Larin (4.9 gm)

2312 - No mint or date
2313 Obv.: Al Sultan Mohammed 'Adilshah
السلطان محمد عادلشاه
Rev.: Al Sadiq shah ..... الصادق شاه ١١ر.... العنحا اكات

'Ali 'Adil Shah II **1067 - 1083**
(AD 1656 - 1672)

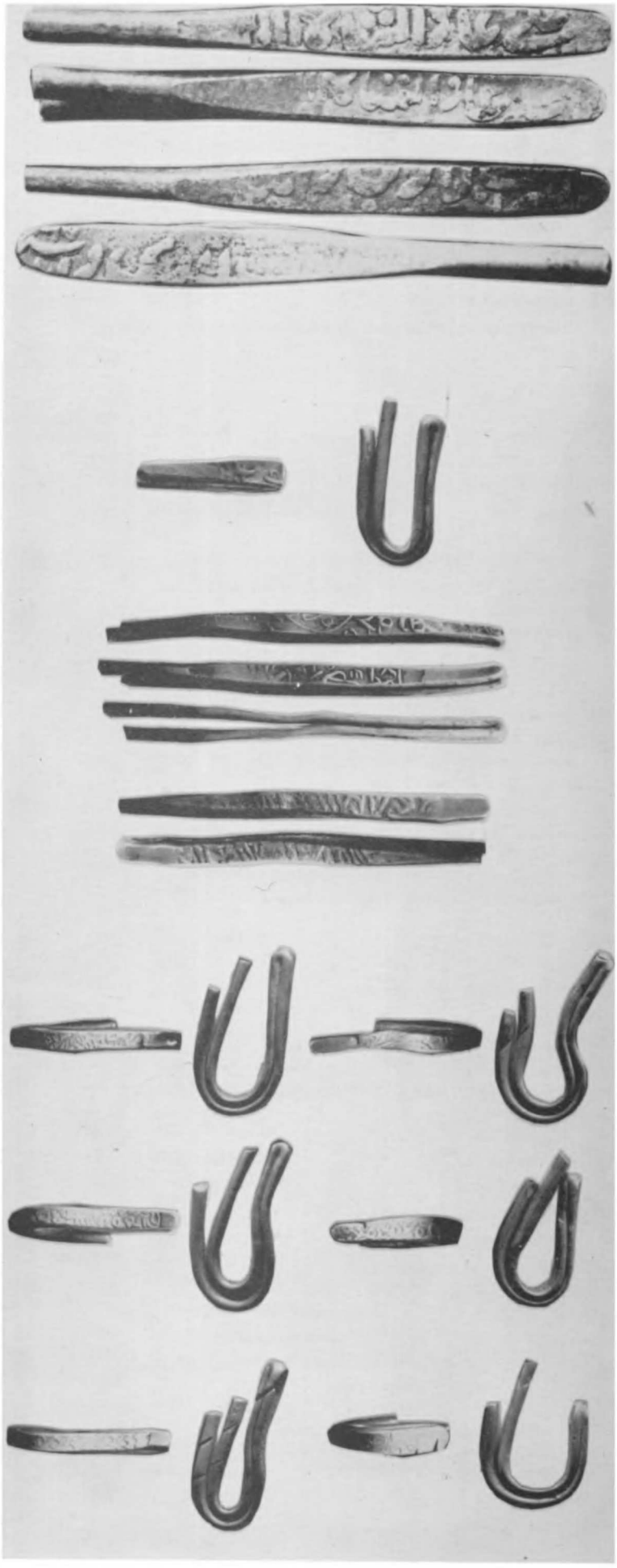
AR Straight Larins (4.9 gm)

2314 - Dabul 1067 دابل
2315 Obv.: 'Ali 'Adilshah على عادلشاه
Rev.: struck the Dabuli larin, year 1067
ضرب لارى دابلى سنه ١٥٦٠٧
Based on his travels of 1639 down this coast Mandelslo has provided a description of Dabul, chief port of Bijapur

2316 - Dabul 1071 دابل ١٥٧١
2320 same inscriptions apart from the date

2321 Dabul, unc. date

2322 Enlargments of Bijapur larins struck by 'Ali 'Adil Shah II
Two obverses and two reverses



The Maldive Islands

AR *Bent Larin (4.9 gm)*

2323 No mint or date
Obv.: Sultan of the lands; Khaqan of the seas.
سلطان البرين و خاقان البحرين
This formula was only used on coins struck by Ottoman and Maldive Island rulers. The present specimen can probably be attributed to the Maldive islands.

Imitation Persian Larins

AR *Straight Larin (4.9 gm)*

2324 - 2325 legends imitating those found on Persian (Sefavid) larins.

"Fish-hook" larins of Ceylon

AR *"Fish-hook" larin (4.9 gm)*

2326 - 2331 No mint or date
legends imitating those on Persian (Sefavid) larins.
Epigraphy ranges from fair to crude.
All are from the same Ceylon hoard as other larins specified above.

East and West during the Islamic Period

A) Trade between Sweden and Afghanistan during the Viking - Samanid period.

There was extensive trade between these two peoples, the Vikings and the Samanids, during the 10 th. century AD via the river systems of Western Russia. The traders of Khwarezm, a principality lying south of the Aral Sea and a Samanid vassal state during the period under discussion, had long established trading connections stretching as far as the river Volga. In the 10 th. century AD the middle reaches of the river Volga were the domain of the Volga Bulghurs. During their period of expansion the eastern Vikings of Sweden (Varangians) traded along the west Russian rivers, establishing numerous trading posts and coming into contact with the Khwarezmians on the Volga. The nett result was a massive flow of Samanid silver dirhems to Sweden where they have been found in many large hoards. Some Samanid silver did not travel so far and has been found in Russia and Poland. On the other hand other currencies found in Viking silver hoards include those of the Central Provinces of the Caliphate (Mesopotamia etc.), of Byzantium and of Germany. The Khwarezmians and the Volga Bulghurs each struck their own Samanid style dirhems and local Turkish tribes of the same region created barbarous imitations of such coins. But to the west of the Volga basin Islamic dirhems appear to have provided a form of bullion rather than coinage. The Samanid - Viking trade route came to an end around AD 1000. At that time the Samanid realm fell to the Ghaznavids and the Ilak Khans and there was also a metamorphosis of Viking trade as erstwhile trading settlements evolved into autonomous principalities such as Kiev and Novgorod.

Imitation Samanid dirhem

2332 Meaningless pseudo-arabic legends imitating those on Samanid dirhems. Probably struck by Turkish tribes of the Aral-Caspian-Volga region.

Cut fragment of an Abbasid dirhem: AH 163

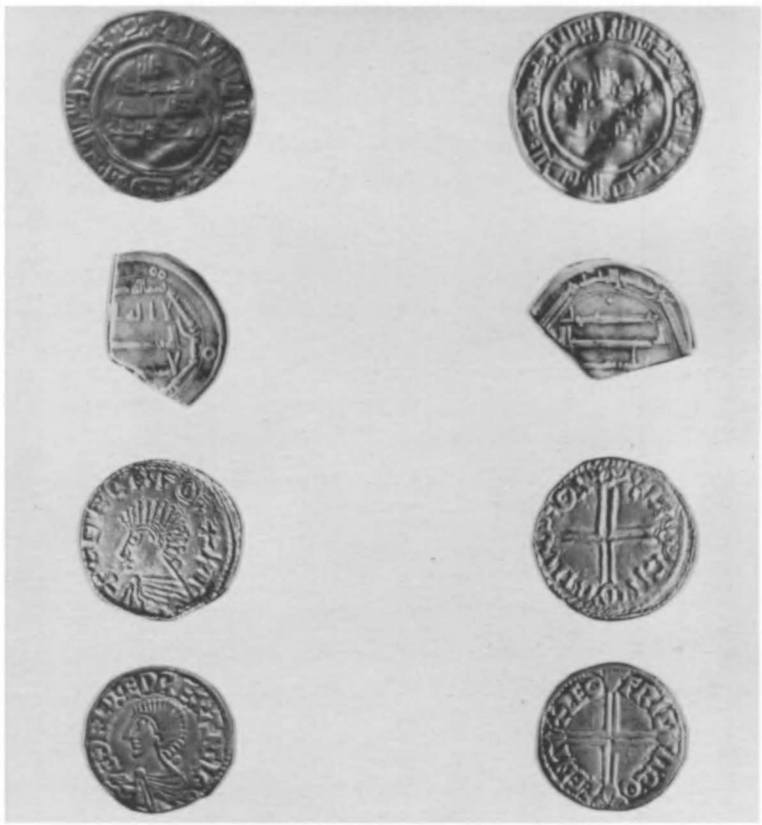
2333 Most Russo-Scandinavian hoards contain a substantial proportion of such cut dirhems. This one is from Afghanistan

Commencement of indigenous Swedish coinage

Olaf Skottkonung **AD 995 - 1021**

AR *Penny (2.1 gm. : var.)*

2334 Imitating English pennies (Danegeld) of Aethelread II
Obv.: Bust - M OLALFOS retrograde
+ COFLAΓO + IΠ
Rev.: Long cross - MON OLAFOS
+ M OII OΓII FOL
Some of Olaf's pennies bear the mint name Sigtuna
Viking - Islamic trade was now ended.



English Prototype for the initial Swedish coinage

Aethelread II **AD 979 - 1016**

AR *Penny (1.5 gm)*

2335 Canterbury (moneyer Leofric)
Obv.: Bust - EÐELRÆD REX ANGLO
Rev.: Long cross - LEOFRIC ΠOO CENT

B) Hungary

Trade between Islam and Eastern Europe initiated during the Viking - Samanid period did not entirerly cease at the end of the 10 th. century AD though it was largely in abeyance until the Mongol period. The campaigns of Genghiz Khan (died AD 1227) and his successors, although remembered mainly as a military threat to the principalities of Eastern Europe, provided a stimulus to trade and were associated with emission of a new series of imitation Islamic dirhems; this time billon and copper specimens struck by Hungarian kings. At the same period Hungarian links with Byzantium were also symbolised by the emission of a series of Byzantine style copper coins (only these latter are represented here). Hungary was again subjected to invasion from the east during the 16 th. century AD when the Ottoman Sultan Suleiman I (1520-66) extended his Balkhan provinces to include Hungary. This Ottoman domination lasted until the 1680's when Hungary and Transylvania regained their independance.

Bela IV of Hungary with Stephen **AD 1254 - 1270**

AE *(c. 3.1 gm)*

2336 - Obv.: Bela & Stephen seated facing in Byzantine style
2337 REX BELA REX STS
Rev.: Virgin seated facing - SANCTA MARIA
(Engel & Serrure II, 889)

C) Bulgaria

The Bulgarian principality was founded by Assen I (AD 1186 - 1196) who brought his country to independance from the Byzantines who had occupied the region in 1019. Bulgaria was later conquered by the Ottoman Sultan Murad I (AD 1360 - 1389) and remained part of that Empire until 1878 (Treaty of Berlin) when a new Bulgarian state was created.

Joan Sracimir **c. AD 1350**

AR *(c. 1 gm)*

2338 Obv.: Virgin enthroned facing I Ѡ ⊂Ρ ϥЧΗ ΜΗΡ
Rev.: Christ enthroned facing IX XC
around I Ѡ ⊂Ρ ϥЧΗΜΗΡ ΨIЬIIBP
(Vide Ljubica 1875)

Ivan Alexander and contemporaries **c. AD 1350**

AR *(c. 1 - 1½ gm)*

2339 - 2341 Obv.: King & Queen standing with standard between monogram left - M right
Rev.: Christ standing facing - mgr.
This series of Byzantine style issues was formerly attributed to Assen I (1186-96) and contemporaries.

D) Serbia

Serbia, subjected to the Bulghars in the early 10 th. century AD and then to the Byzantines from 949, assumed independance in AD 1151 but its coinage did not commence until the time of Wladislaw I (1234-40). Serbia was also occupied by the Ottomans during the campaigns of Murad I (AD 1360-89) but they only retained eastern Serbia and it was not until 1476 that the west was taken. Serbia remained within the Ottoman Empire until the creation of a new Serbian state in 1867. The coinage of the independant Medieval Serbian Kingdom showed less resemblance to Byzantine prototypes than that of Bulgaria but manifested strong Venitian influence.

Stephen VI Uros IV **AD 1321 - 1326**

AR *(c. 1.8 gm)*

2342 King and St. Stephen standing facing
S. STEFAN VROSIVS REX
REV.: Christ enthroned - IC XC
(Thomsen 1604)

Vuk Brankovich **AD 1387 - 1398**

AR *(c. 0.9 gm)*

2343 King standing facing - Vuk Branka (Cyrillic)
ВΛЬKЬ ВΛϥKϥ
Rev.: Christ enthroned

2344 sim. but modified legend : Vuk Serbia (Cyrillic)
(vide Ljubica 1875) ВΛЬKЬ ⊂ПVВIЬ

E) Moldavia

The Waiwodes of Moldavia ruled a principality on the north coast of the Black Sea, just west of the Crimea, and issued coins bearing their facing bull's head emblem from the 14 th. century AD when the region recovered from Mongol domination. The Waiwodes of Moldavia acknowledged Turkish suzerainty in 1513, the Ottoman Sultan appointing subsequent Waiwodes. The principality was finally assimilated into Turkey in AD 1666.

Eustratius Dabija **AD 1662 - 1666**

AE *(6.2 gm)*

2345 Bearded bust of the Waiwode
(Eustratius the Moldavian: Cyrillic)
ѠTEH ϺOΛAOBϬ
REV.: Facing bull head with star between horns

F) Early Coinage of the Russian Principalities

The coinage of the Principality of Kiev, Byzantine in form, lasted from the 9 th. century until Western Russia was conquered by the Mongols led by their Khaqan Genghiz Khan (died AD 1227). The classical medieval Russian coinage of silver dengas commenced during the 14 th. century as the various Russian principalities successively acquired their independance from the Mongol Khans of the Golden Horde. A number of these early silver dengas bear bilingual inscriptions. The coinage of several principalities commenced during the reign of Toktamish Khan (AH 778 - 796 : AD 1376 - 1393) or in the anarchy that followed his defeats by Timur. Such issues often bear Toktamish Khan's inscriptions on one side and the legend of the principality on the other side. As time went on the Arabic inscriptions, which still appeared intermittently until the 15 th. century, became decorative and traditional rather than factual. The coinage of the Russian principalities lasted until, during the course of the 15 th. century, they had all lost their independance to the growing supremacy of Moscow.

Suzdal - Nizhny - Novgorod

Dmitry Constantinovich **AD 1365 - 1383**

AR *Denga (0.7 - 0.9 gm)*

2346 Obv.: Lion left - Dmitri .....n
ΔMIΔPI..... N
Rev.: in Arabic - struck at Gulistan ضرب گلسان

An inscription imitating that on Golden Horde coins (vide Spassky 60, 1)

Novgorod

Civic issues **AD 1428 - 1478**

AR *Denga (0.7 - 0.9 gm)*

2347 Obv.: Standing prince
Rev.: Velikago Novagoroda (Grand Duke of Novgorod)
ΒΛΓ ΚΟΓΟ ΝЬΑΓΟΡ ΟΔΑ

Tver

Anonymous civic issues **c. AD 1400**

AE *Pul*

2348 Obv.: Quadruped left
Rev.: legend - ΙΠΑЬ ΚΟΙ..ЄΓΙ ΑΡΕΡ

Ivan Ivanovitch **c. AD 1426**

AE *Pul*

2349 Obv.: Quadruped
Rev.: Velikago Khan Ivan
ΒΕΛΚ ΓΟΚΗΑ ΗΒΑΝ Η

Riazan

Ivan Feodorovich **AD 1435 - 1456**

AR *Denga (0.7 - 0.9 gm)*

2350 Obv.: Spiral design
Rev.: legend around square
Caesar Velikago Ivan
ΚΝΑΖЬ ΒΕΛΗΚ ΗΒΑΝЬ

Mojaisk

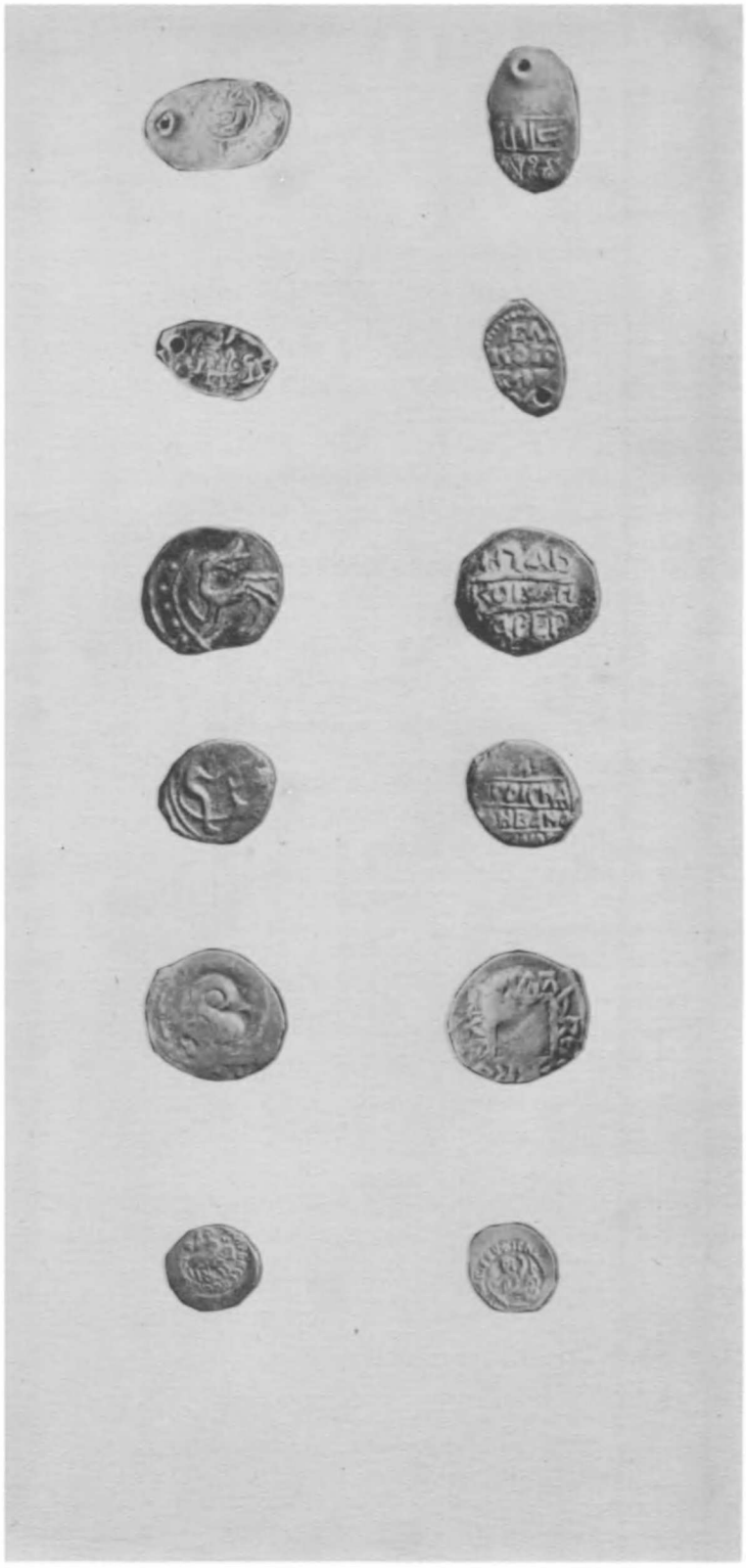
Ivan Andreivitch **AD 1432 - 1454**

AR *Denga (0.7 - 0.9 gm)*

2351 Obv.: Horseman right
Rev.: Half length man with axe
(Petrovicz 44)

Moscow

The Grand Duchy of Mocsow, one of the earliest states to be founded (AD 1328), soon rose to dominate and incorporate its neighbours. Coinage commenced with issues of Dmitri (1362-89) and Vasili Dmitrievich (1389-1425) struck during the reign and bearing the titles of Toktamish Khan. By the late 15 th. century Ivan Vasilievich (1462-1505) was able to call himself "Lord of all the Russians".



Ivan Vasilievich **AD 1462 - 1505**

AR *Denga (0.4 - 0.6 gm)*

2352 Obv.: Horseman
Rev.: Casear Velikago Ivan
KHZb BEΛHK IBAN

Vasili Ivanovich **AD 1505 - 1533**

AR *Denga (0.4 - 0.6 gm)*

2353 Obv.: stars KNZb BEΛNKN IBAN ΔEI
Rev.: rosette ΔENΓA MOCKOB CKAA
(Spassky 75, 6)

Feodor Ivanovich **AD 1584 - 1598**

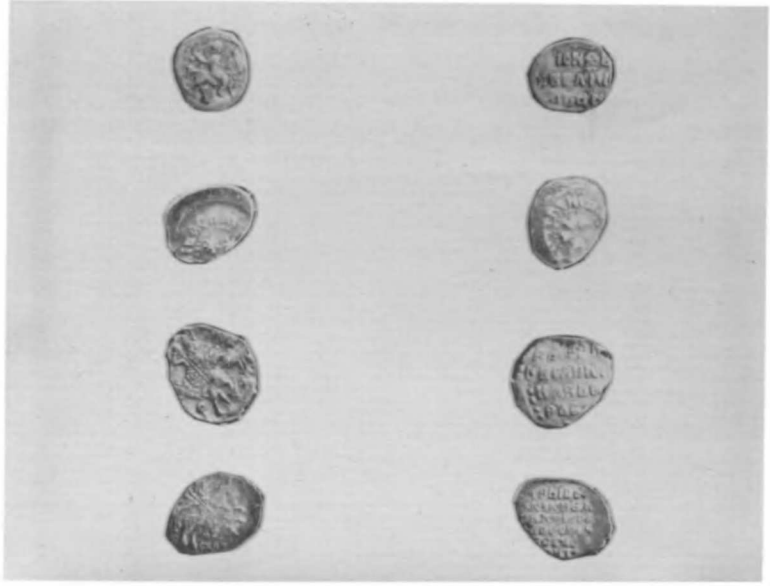
AR *Denga (0.4 - 0.6 gm)*

2354 Horseman type

Michael Feodorovich **AD 1613 - 1635**

AR *Denga (0.4 - 0.6 gm)*

2355 Horseman type



G) The Genoese trading colony at Caffa in the Crimea

This colony was administered by a Consul General assisted by an emissary from the ruling Khan who ensured that the annual tribute was paid. The colony of Caffa, formerly the classical city of Theodosia on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, was founded by the Genoese under suzerainty of the Golden Horde about AD 1289. When Timur crushed Toktamish Khan during the 1390's AD the power of the Golden Horde waned and the new Khanate of Krim emerged. In the interval between the final defeat of Toktamish Khan in 1393 and the foundation of the Krim Khanate by Hajji Giray I in 1420 the real power in the Crimea was Ulugh Mohammed, father of Hajji Giray, who remained nominally subject to successive Khans of the Golden Horde. During later decades Ottoman Turks and Krim Khans joined combat in the Crimea, a series of conflicts that ended with the sack of Caffa by the Turks in 1475 and the final end of the colony two years later. Many of the Genoese consuls general of Caffa who administered the colony from 1289 until 1477 have been listed by Schlumberger.

Sużerain Toktamish Khan of the Golden Horde

AD 1376 - 1393 **AH 778 - 796**

Genoese consul general not cited.

AR *Dirhem (1.0 gm)*

2356 Obv.: Genoese design : -
Castle + legend - COMUNE IANVEM
Rev.: Mongol design : -
standard inscription of Toktamish Khan
السلطان العادل تكتميش خان خلد ملكه

This issue is about four decades earlier than the earliest Caffa issue known to Schlumberger.

Golden Horde suzerain of period **AD 1400 - 1420**

Genoese Consul General - V. C.

AE *Follis (0.6 gm)*

2357 Obv.: Tamgha of the Golden Horde
Rev.: Genoese castle : (C: A: F:) F: A: V: C:

During this period some Caffa issues were struck in the name of Khan Devlet Birdi (1417-20). These bear the Consul General's initials V.M.

Suzerain Hajji Giray I of Krim

AD 1420 - 1466 **AH 823 - 861**

Genoese Consul General - E L S (in Greek)

probably Azzolino Squarciafico **AD 1460 - 1461**

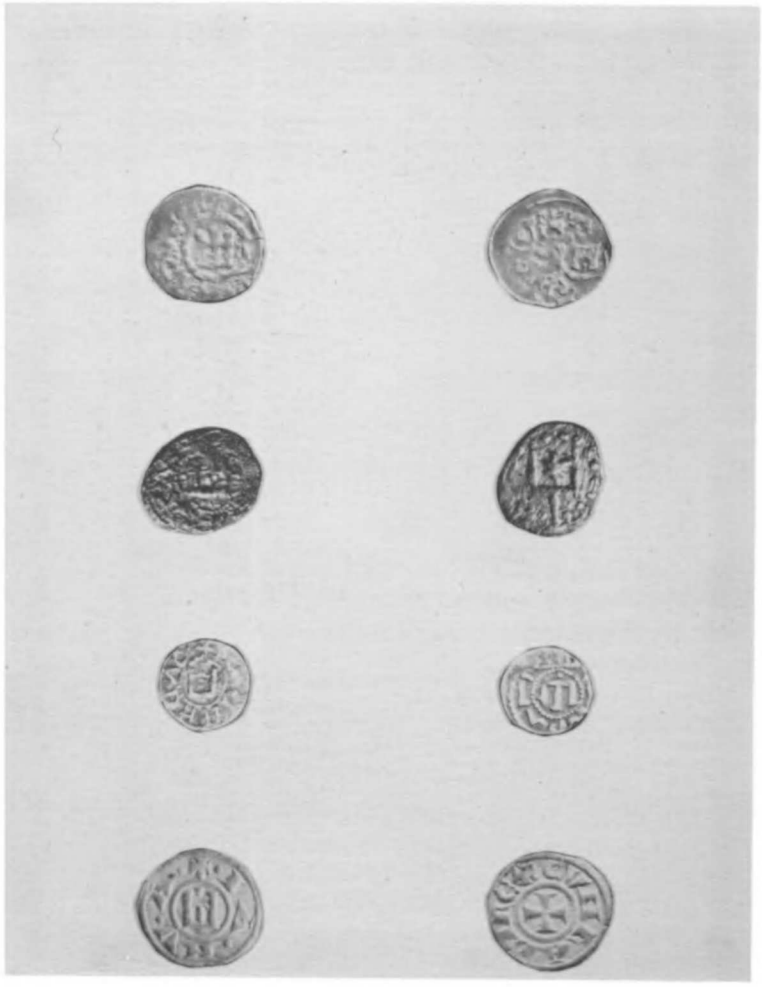
AR *Denga (0.6 gm)*

2358 Obv.: Genoese castle - (M D) CAF E L S
(initials in greek) MD CAF ЄΛC
Rev.: Krim tamgha - Hajji Giray's legend (sl. corrupt)
سلطان گراى بن غياث

The Parental City of Genoa

AR *Anonymous denier AD 1139 - 1339*

2359 struck in the name of the Holy Roman Emperor Conrad



H) Aspects of Late Byzantine coinage.

The coinage of the Byzantine Empire has been treated in many works. In the present context Byzantine coinage has relevance in that as the Byzantine Empire waned and its peripheral provinces attained independance the coinage of these new Kingdoms was often profoundly influenced by their existing coinage, that of the Byzantine Empire. This relationship is manifest in the coinage of Bulgaria and in the coinage of Trebizond. Issues of Byzantine inspiration are also noted in Sicily, in Hungary and among the Danishmendids, the Urtukids and the Crusaders. Byzantine coinage itself was not beyond the scope of outside influence. When the Byzantine Empire was restored under the Paleologi (Michael VIII - 1261-82: Andronicus II - 1282-1318) after the Latin interlude the new coinage was deeply influenced by that of Venice.

1) Before the Paleologan restoration of AD 1261
Also before the reform of Alexius I (AD 1081 - 1118)

The gold solidus metamorphosed into a spread flan Stamenon Nomisma under Basil II (976-1025) and then became scyphate from about 1040, after which it was progressively debased. Alexius I (1081-1118) stabilised a reformed scyphate gold Hyperpyron and subordinate electrum & billon Aspron Trachy. Copper denominations remained thicker and flat. The monetary reform included abolition of the silver miliaresion.

Gold Stamenon Nomisma (4.3 gm)

Constantine X, Docas **AD 1059 - 1067**

2360 (vide Sear 1847)

AR Miliaresion (2.2 gm)

John I, Zimisces **AD 969 - 976**

2361 (vide Sear 1792)

AE Follis (6 - 7 gm)

Leo VI **AD 886 - 912**

2362 (vide Sear 1729)

Romanus I **AD 920 - 944**

2363 (vide Sear 1760)

Anonymous series **AD 969 - 1081**

2364 (vide Sear 1825)

Constantine X with Eudocia **AD 1059 - 1067**

2365 (vide Sear 1853)

After the monetary reform of Alexius I

Scyphate billon trachy (2½ - 3½ gm)

Theodore Lascaris, Latin Emperor of Nicaea AD 1208 - 1222

2366 Nicaea Mint. Virgin Mary / Emperor + St. Theodore (Sear 2021 var.)

2367 Magnesia mint. Christ / Emperor + St. Theodore (Sear 2024 var.)

Theodore II of Nicaea **AD 1254 - 1258**

2368 Christ / Virgin crowning Emperor (Sear 2077)

Flat copper Tetarteron (4 gm)

Isaac II **AD 1185 - 1195**

2369 Virgin / Emperor (Sear 2004)

2) After the Paleologan restoration of AD 1261

The transient consolidation of the Byzantine Empire achieved by Michael VIII Paleologus (1261-82) did not include currency reform. But from the reign of his son AndronicusII(1282-1328) the scyphate gold hyperpyron and its subsidiary denominations fell into disuse and were replaced by a new Venetian style silver miliaresion and associated flat copper issues.

Silver Miliaresion (new Venitian style: 2.0 gm)

Andronicus II **AD 1282 - 1328**
with : Michael IX **AD 1295 - 1320**

2370 Christ enthroned ΚΥΡΙΕ ΒΟΗΘΕΙ
Andronicus & Michael
(Sear 2156) ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΕϹ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ

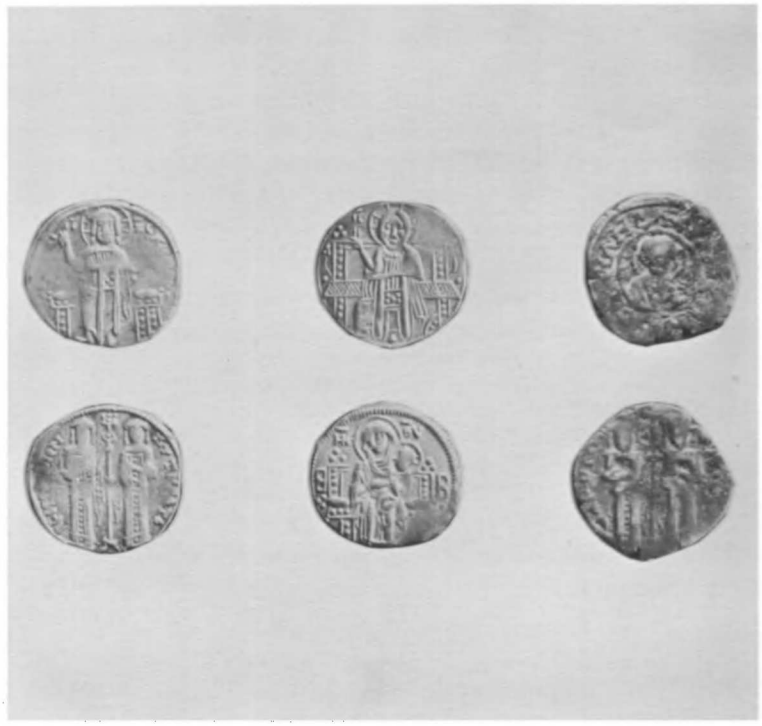
Anonymous: period of Andronicus II

2371 Christ enthroned / Virgin with infant Christ
Palaeologan 'B - B' (Sear 2198)

AE Flat follis

Andronicus II with Michael IX

2372 Bust of Christ / Andronicus and Michael (Sear 2175)



I) Aspects of Venitian coinage

The trading influence of Venice led to imitation of its silver Matapans and gold Zecchinos by numerous peoples. Among these the Venitian type silver coinages of Bulgaria and Byzantium have been noted. Venitian prototypes may be represented by: -

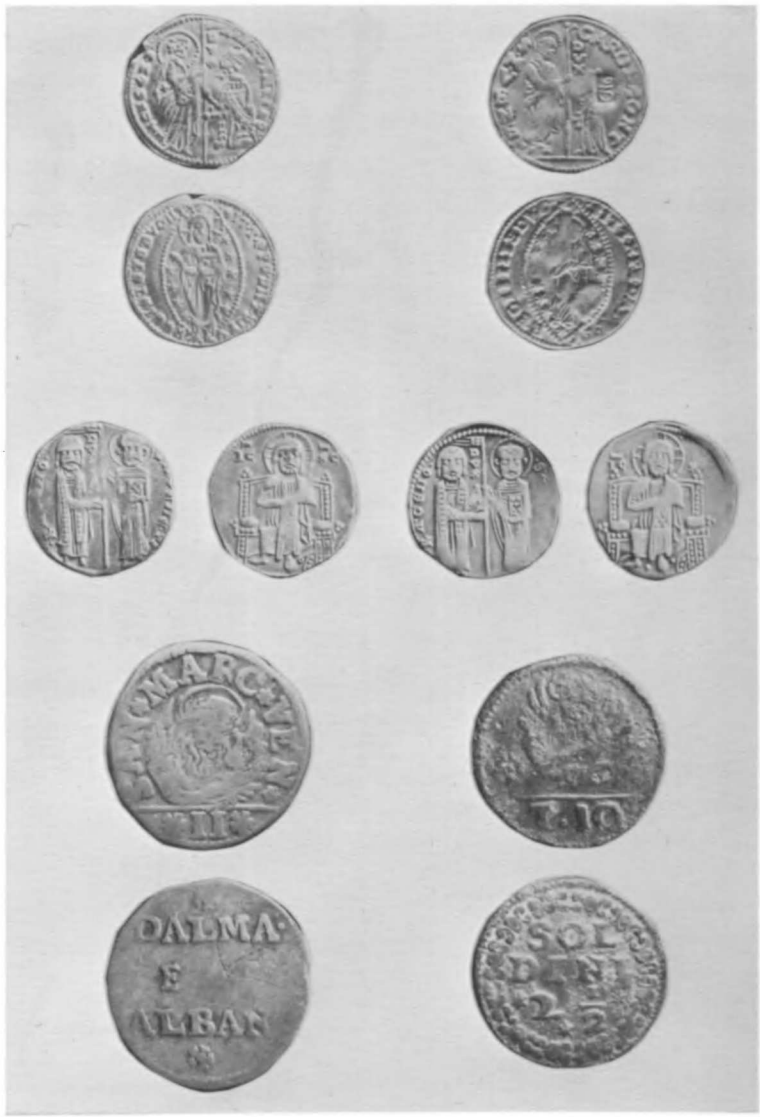
Gold Zecchino (3.5 gm)

2373 **Andre Contarini** **AD 1362 - 1382**

2374 **Carlo Contarini** **AD 1655 - 1656**
countermarked in the Levant

AR Matapan (2 gm)

2375 - **Rau Zeno** **AD 1253 - 1268**
2376



Dalmatia, Albania and Crete

Venice maintained her influence in these regions for many years. Their next local coinage was struck in the 17 th. century.

Dalmatia and Albani under Venice

AE Ten soldi (6 - 6½ gm)

2377 17 th. century (Engel & Serrure p. 478)

Crete under Venice

AE 2½ soldini = 10 tornese (6 - 6½ gm)

2378 Un-dated (struck AD 1632) - (E & S p. 482)

J) The Kingdom of Trebizond

The Kingdom of Trebizond was founded by Alexius I (AD 1204 - 1222) at the time when Constantinople fell to the Latin Emperors. The territory of Trebizond embraced much of Northern Turkey along the coastlands of the Black Sea. Most of their silver coins bear a figure of the royal patron, Saint Eugene, on one side and show the king on the other side. The king and St. Eugene stand on earlier coins whereas later issues show them on horseback, a design derived from coins of their southern neighbours, the Seljuks. The coinage of Trebizond was imitated by an eastern neighbour, Georgia. Trebizond prospered commercially from the fall of Bagdad to the Mongol Hulagu in AD 1258 (AH 656) and thereafter maintained good relationships with the Mongols. The realm eventually fell to the Ottoman Turks in 1462, less than a decade after the fall of Constantinople.

Manuel I, Comnenus **AD 1238 - 1263**

AR *Asper (2.8 gm)*

2379 King standing facing ⱂ ⱀ ⱂ ⱂ Ⱄ ⱂ ⱀ
Rev.: Saint Eugenius ⱔ Ⱋ Ⱆ Ⱇ

John II **AD 1280 - 1297**

AR *Asper (2.8 gm)*

2380 sim. but John's legend - Ⰹ Ⱎ Ⱁ Ⱆ Ⱀ Ⱁ Ⱄ ⱂ ⱀ

Alexius II **AD 1297 - 1330**

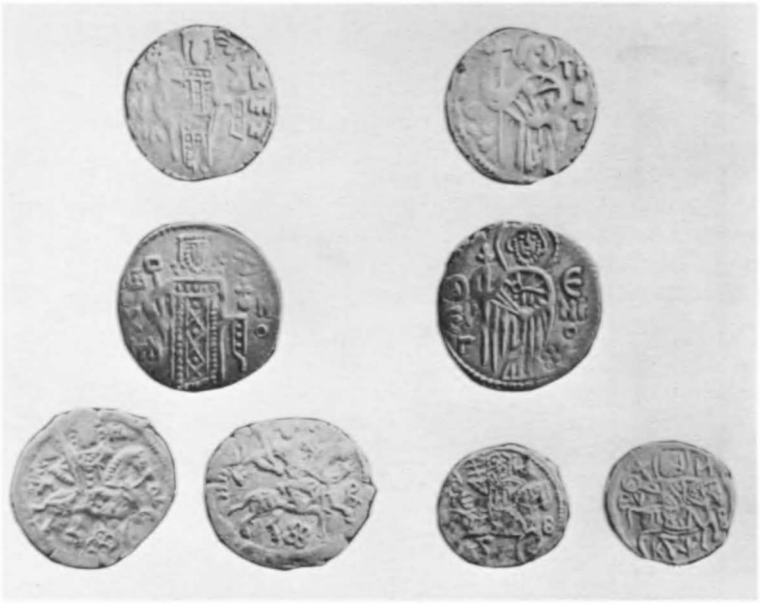
AR *Asper (2.1 gm)*

2381 King on horseback Β ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Μ ΕΓΑΣ Α Λ Χ Ι
Rev.: Saint Eugenius on horseback ⱔ Ⱋ Ⱆ Ⱇ

Alexius III **AD 1349 - 1390**

AR *Asper (1.3 gm)*

2382 sim. but legend - Β. Μ. Α Λ Χ Ε



K) The Kingdom of Georgia

The Christian Kingdom of the Bagratids of Georgia rose to power in the south-western part of that country during the 10 th. century AD. Their supremacy in the land was confirmed when David conquered Tiflis in AD 1122. Bagratid coins were mostly struck in copper and bore either Arabic or Georgian inscriptions; many having bilingual legends in both scripts. Georgia was conquered by the Mongols during the 1230's AD (vide coins of Turakina and Mangu struck at Tiflis: supra) but the Bagratids remained as vassal kings and for a while both Mongol and Bagratid coins were struck side by side. During the reigns of Hulagu and his successors only Mongol coins were struck in Georgia. Some issues of Abaga, Ahmad, Arghun and Ghazan Mahmud bore Christian inscriptions in deference to the local population but later issues were purely Islamic in character, indistinguishable in general type from standard Ilkhan coinage.

Queen Tamar, daughter of Giorgi **AD 1184 - 1213**

AE *Fals*

2383 جلال الدنيا و الدين تامار بنت گيورگى
cmkd. ⴲ

Giorgi Lasha, son of Tamar **AD 1213 - 1223**

AE *Fals* ملكه الملكات جلال الدنيا و الدين
2384 گيورگى بنت تامار

Queen Rasudan, daughter of Tamar **AD 1223 - 1245**

AE *Fals* الملكه الملوك و الملكات جلال الدنيا و
2385 الاوله و الدين روسدان بنت تامار ظهير
المسيح اعز الله انصاره
in Georgian script: RSN (Rasudan) - Ⴤ Ⴍ Ⴓ

For Mongol style issues struck by Turakina, Mangu, Hulagu and Abaga vide supra (Mongol Great Khans and Ilkhans).

Abaga the Ilkhan **AD 1265 - 1282**

AR *Christian dirhem (2.4 gm)*

2386 (Tiflis, circa 680 - AD 1281) - 68x
بسم الاب و الابن و روح القدس اله و احد ✝
In the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit: God.

Ahmad the Ilkhan **AD 1282 - 1284**

AR *Christian dirhem (2.4 gm)*

2387 Ahmad's name in Mongol script [illegible]
Star instead of cross on obv.
(vide D. Lang 1955, V, 9)

Arghun the Ilkhan ارغون **AD 1284 - 1291**

AR *Christian dirhem (2.4 gm)*

2388 sim. to Abaga's issue
Arghun's name in Mongol and Arabic.

Jani Beg of the Golden Horde **AD 1340 - 1357**

Jani Beg conquered Georgia and NW. Iran from the Jalairids in 1357 (AH 758) and died soon afterwards.

AR *Dirhem (0.6 gm) : Jalairid standard*

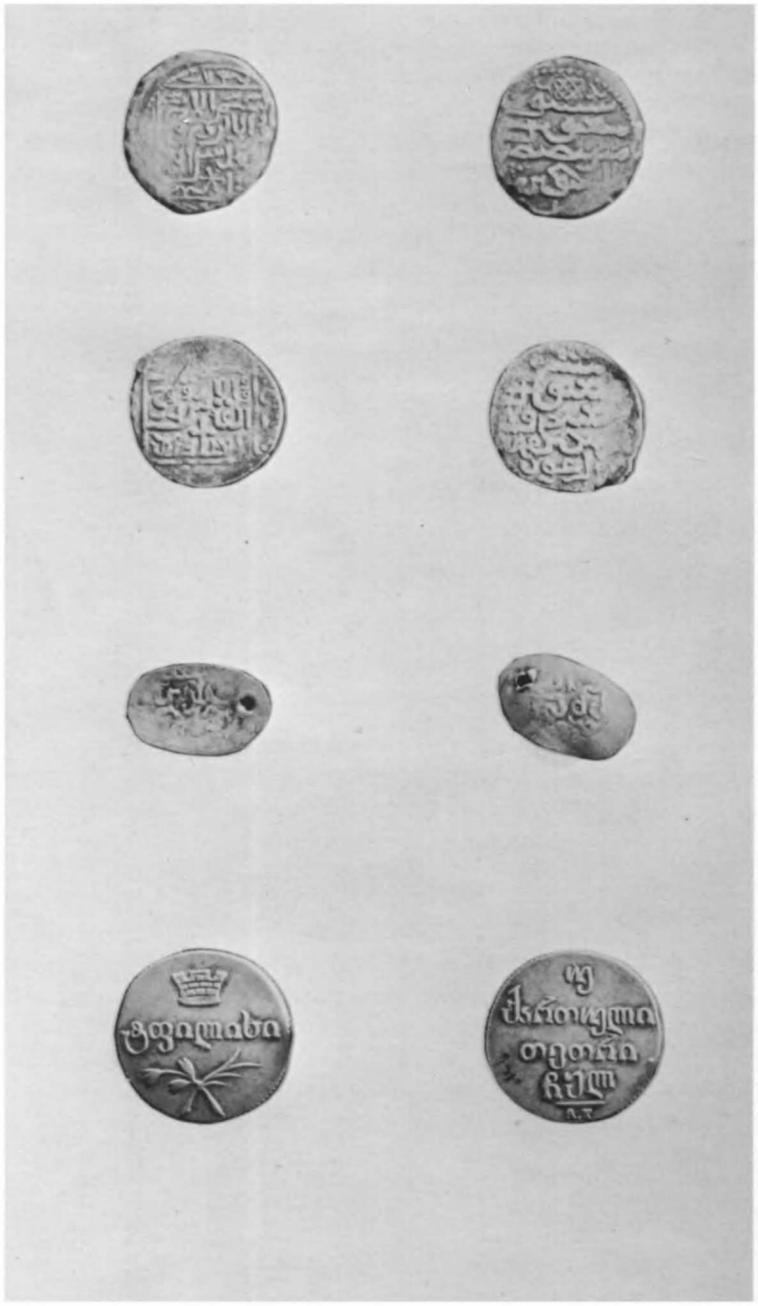
2389 No mint or date
Obv.: Jani Beg's legend السلطان جانی بیگ ....
Rev.: Legend containing 2 Georgian characters with 'struck at' beneath ضرب [illegible]

Vide Ilkhans, Sefavids (etc.) for other coins struck in Georgia

Russian occupation of Georgia **from AD 1801**

AR *Double Abbasi (7.2 gm)*

2390 Tiflis, AD 1830
Mint master A(lexander) T(rifnov: 1810-31)
(Lang, NNM 130, 1955)



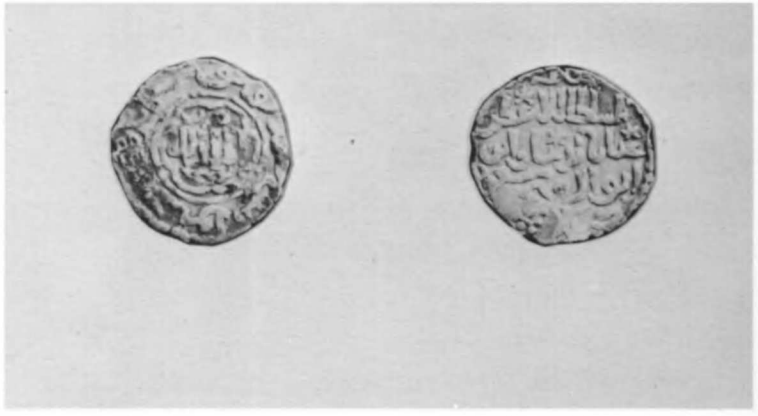
L) The island of Rhodes

Rhodes remained part of the Byzantine Empire until conquered by the Crusaders in AD 1309. A local Byzantine coinage of small copper issues bearing the double 'B' signature of the Paleologi was struck at Rhodes and silver dirhems from neighbouring Islamic states were countermarked with the same double 'B' symbol for use on Rhodes (vide Engel & Serrure III, p. 1414).

Local Paleologan coinage of Rhodes **AD 1280 - 1309**

AR *Dirhem with Byzantine countermark (2.9 gm)*

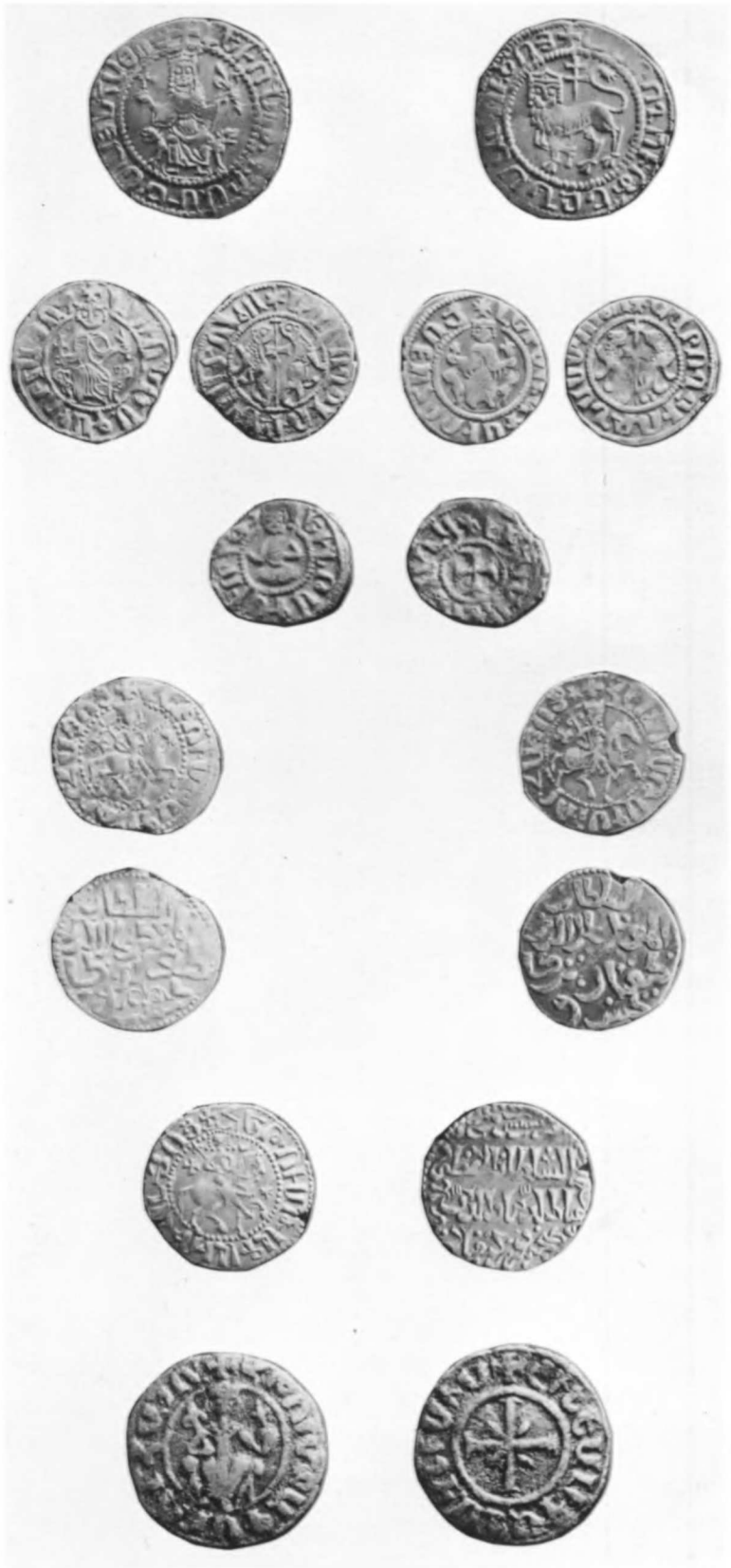
2391 Countermarks: - 8B and ✡
On: Seljuk Kay Khursu III (666-682)
Siwas AH 678 (AD 1279)



M) The Rupenid Kingdom in Cilician Armenia

The Rupenids founded a Christian kingdom embracing the south-east Turkish coastlands. The founder, Leo I (AD 1196 - 1219), was officially crowned on January 6 th. 1198 by authority of the Pope and of the Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI. Armenian coinage was initiated at this time. Coin designs manifest western influence, particularly that of Venice, but the inscriptions are in Armenian. The Rupenids maintained close relations with their neighbours, the Seljuqs of Rum whose suzerainty was sometimes recognised. Later the realm became closely linked with the Crusaders and finally fell, with family feuding, in 1374 (AH 776).

Leon I ԼԵՒՈՆ **AD 1196 - 1219**



AR Double Tram (5.4 gm)

2392 Coronation issue of AD 1198
King enthroned facing: - Leo, King of the Armenians
Pascal Lamb left: - By the power of God

AR Tram (2.7 gm)

2393 - Obv.: similar
2394 Rev.: Lion and leopard with standard

AE Pogh (3½ gm)

2395 Obv.: King enthroned facing : - same legend
Rev.: Cross: - Struck at Sis (the capital)

Hethum I ՀԵԹՈՒՄ **AD 1226 - 1270**

AR Dirhem (2.9 gm)

2396 - No mint or date
2397 Acknowledging the Seljuq Kay Kobad I (616 - 634)
Obv.: Horseman right with Hethum's legend
ՀԵԹՈՒՄ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ ՀԱՅՈՑ
Rev.: Kay Kobad's legend
السلطان المعظم علا الدين كيقباد بن كي خسرو

2398 Sis, 637 (AD 1239) سيس
Acknowledging the Seljuq Kay Khusru (634 - 644)
Obv.: sim.
Rev. : Kay Khusru's legend
السلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا و الدين كيخسرو بن كيقباد

AE Double Pogh (4½ gm)

2399 Enthroned King / Cross
Hethum legend on obv. and mint on rev.

Leon II ԼԵՒՈՆ **AD 1270 - 1289**

AR *Tram (2.5 gm)*
2400 King on horseback / Lion

Hethum II ՀԵԹՈՒՄ **AD 1289 - 1297**

AE *Pogh (3½ gm)*
2401 Enthroned King / Cross

Sembat ՍՄԲԱՏ **AD 1296 - 1298**

AE *Half Pogh (c. 2 gm)*
2402 Horseman / Cross

Constantin II ԿՈՒՍՏԱՆԴԻՆ **AD 1298 - 1300**

AE *Half Pogh (c. 2 gm)*
2403 Horseman / Cross

Leon III ԼԵՒՈՆ **AD 1301 - 1307**

AR *Tram (2.2 gm)*
2404 King on Horseback / Lion

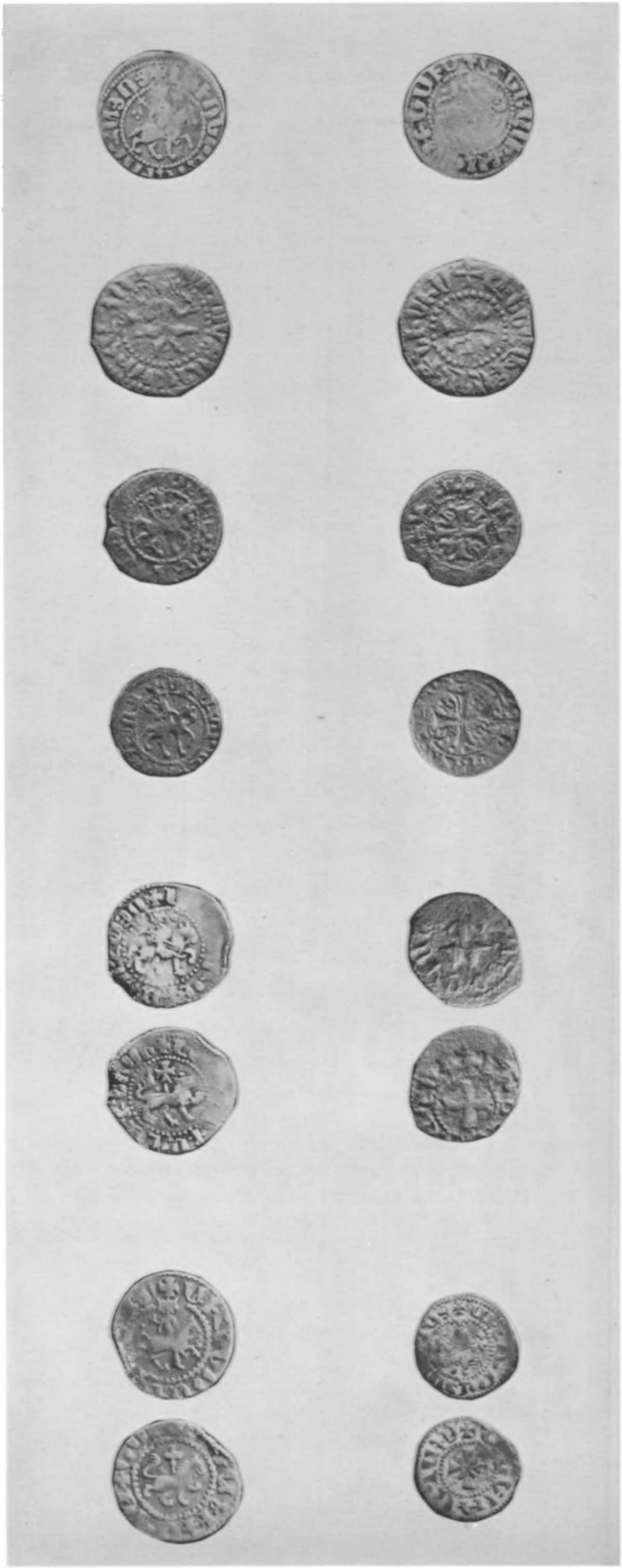
AE *Half Pogh (c. 2 gm)*
2405 Enthroned king / Cross

Ochin ԱՒՇԻՆ **AD 1308 - 1320**

AR *Tram (2.2 gm)*
2406 King on Horseback / Lion

AE *Half Pogh (c. 1½ gm)*
2407 Enthroned king / Cross

Some late Armenian silver trams were overstruck by the Mamlukes as dirhems. Vide supra.



N) The Crusaders : early series (c. 12 th. century)

Edessa

Edessa was occupied by the Crusaders in AD 1097. Its earliest coinage consisted of anonymous Byzantine style folles struck by Baldwin I (1097-1100) and Baldwin II (1100-1118).

AE *Follis (c. 4 gm)*

2408 Anonymous, circa AD 1097 - 1110
Bust of Christ / Cross standing upon open wreath

2409 sim. but ruder style
The reverse type is characteristic; such specimens are normally, but not universally attributed to the Crusaders of Edessa.

Antioch

The Crusaders also occupied Antioch during the First Crusade and were to retain control for 1½ centuries. Early coinage was inspired by Byzantine prototypes but European deniers provided models for later coinage.

Bohemond I **AD 1098 - 1111**

AE *Follis*

2410 Obv.: Facing Byzantine style bust with headress
Rev.: Cross with B(ohemondas) C(ivitatis) ANTIE(ochiae) in angles

Tancred **AD 1104 - 1112**

AE *Follis*

2411 Facing bust with spear and Levantine headress
TANKPHD
Rev.: Cross with IC–XC : NI–KA in angles

Roger **AD 1112 - 1119**

AE *Follis*

2412 Virgin standing praying
Rev.: Roger's legend

Bohemond III **AD 1140 - 1201**

Billon Denier (0.7 - 1.0 gm)

2413 - Bare head right - BOAMVNDVS
2414 Rev.: cross in circle - ANTIOCHIA

Bohemond IV **AD 1201 - 1232**

Billon Denier (0.7 - 1.0 gm)

2415 Helmeted bust left - BOAMVNDVS
Rev.: sim.

Jerusalem

Baldwin III **AD 1144 - 1162**

Billon Denier (1.0 gm)

2416 Castle - DE IERVSALEM
Rev.: BAVDVINVS RE and cross

This standard issue was probably also struck by Baldwin II (1118-31) and Baldwin IV (1173-85).

Tripoli

Period of Raymond II **AD 1152 - 1187**

AE

2417 Gate - CIVITATIS
Rev.: symbol TRIPOLIS

2418 sim. but city name around gate

Uncertain mint

A series of small Byzantine inspired lead coins

Lead (2½ - 3½ gm)

2419 Rude Byzantine head with headress
Rev.: crossed cross

2420 - Star / Crossed cross
2428

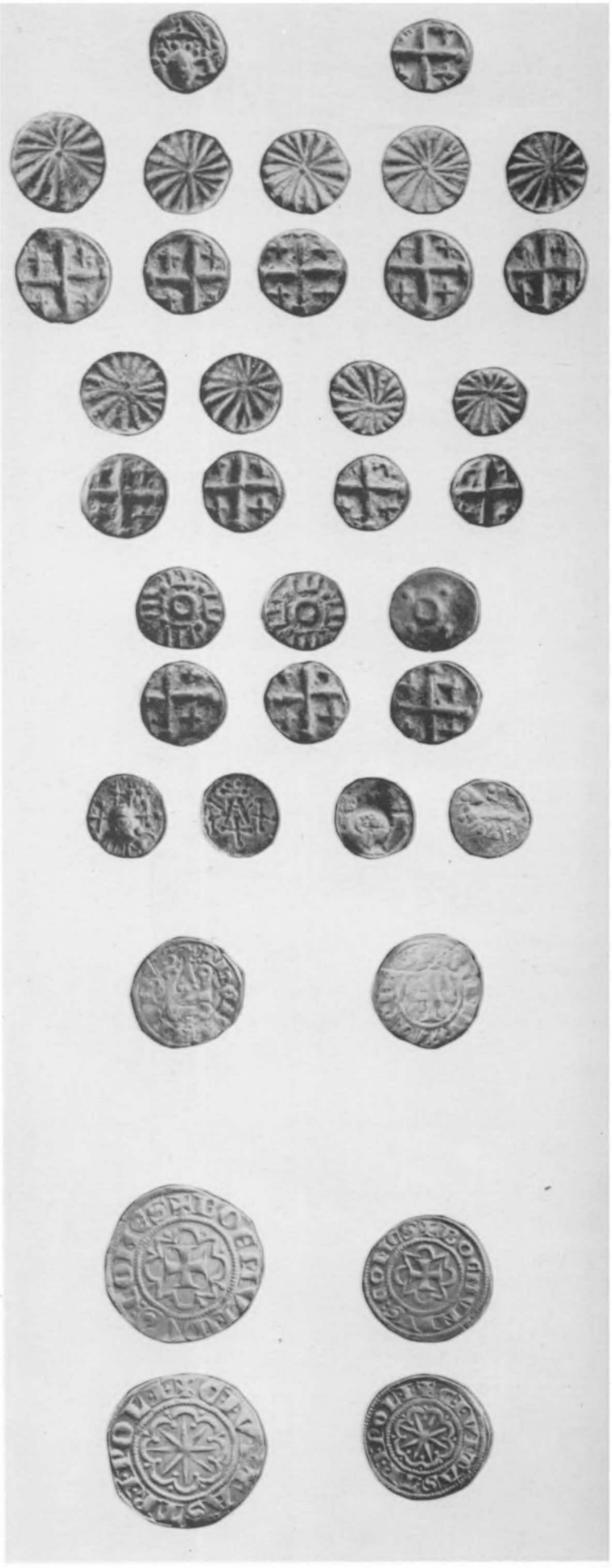
This small hoard of lead coins (except no. 2433) was brought to London by a Turkish dealer in 1975 along with sundry Byzantine and Islamic copper coins from the Turkey-Syria region. Scattered additional coins of this lead series have been seen since then in London. The late Dr. G. C. Miles has also discussed the series.

2429 - Symbol / Crossed cross
2430

2431 Symbol / Crossed cross

2432 Rude head (?) with crosses / Uncertain signs

2433 variety of previous type



Athens

Guy II **AD 1287 - 1308**

Billon Denier (0.7 - 1.0 gm)

2434 French Tournois type
representative of Greek Crusader coinage

N) Crusaders : Later series (13th.century onwards)

The 13 th. century saw a major innovation in Crusader coinage. The introduction of a large denomination coin in silver, the Gros, in place of billon deniers and Byzantine style issues, led to a marked improvement in the quality of Crusader coinage.

Tripoli

Bohemond VI **AD 1268 - 1274**

AR Gros (4.2 gm)

2435 Ornamented cross - BOEMVNDVS COMES
Rev.: Ornamented star - CIVITAS TRIPOLI

AR Half Gros (2.1 gm)

2436 Similar

Bohemond VII **AD 1274 - 1287**

AR Gros (4.2 gm)

2437 Ornamented cross -
SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS COMES
Rev.: Castle - CIVITAS TRIPOLIS SYRIE

AR Half Gros (2.1 gm)

2438 Similar

Jerusalem and Cyprus

Henry II **AD 1310 - 1324**

AR Gros (4.6 gm)

2439 Count enthroned facing - HENRI REI DE
Rev.: Crossed cross - IERUSALM ED CHIPR

Hugo IV **AD 1324 - 1359**

AR Half Gros (2.3 gm)

2440 Similar but name spelt HVGVE

Cyprus : Venitian Period

Seige of Famagusta **AD 1570**

AE Bezant (4 - 8 gm)

2441 Lion of St. Mark with book of the Gospels
PRO REGNI CYPRI PRESSIDIO + 1570
Rev.: VENETORV FIDES INVIOLABILIS
with BISANTE below
(vide Schlumberger p. 208)

The Ottoman Turks defeated the Venitians and Cyprus became part of the Ottoman Empire (1570).

O) Islamic style Crusader Coinage.

The requirements of trade with neighbouring Islamic states led to introduction of a Crusader coinage of Gold Dinars (Bezants) and silver Dirhems within a few years of the first establishment of Crusader States during the 1090's AD. Most early Gold and Silver issues were merely imitations of current Islamic coinage without Christian or Crusader symbols, though some early Bezants bore the initials of issuing Crusader princes. In later years Christian dissapproval of producing dirhems bearing Islamic inscriptions led to transient emission of Christian dirhems but these coins, with their Cross and Christian legends (though written in Arabic script), proved unacceptable to the Moslems and they soon became obsolete.

Crusader Dinars

Pseudo - Fatimid issues without Crusader symbols

AV Dinar (c. 4 gm)

2442 Imitating Al Mustansir (427-487: 1035-1095)

2443 - Imitating Al Amir (495-524: 1101-1130)
2444

Issues bearing Crusader initials

AV Dinar (Bezant: c. 4 gm)

2445 - Issued at Antioch between AD 1104 and 1111
2447 B(ohemond I: 1098-1111) and
T(ancred: regent 1104-1112) of Antioch

Crusader Dirhems

Pseudo - Aleppo series حلب **until c. AH 630 (AD 1232)**

Posthumous issues with the name and designs of Al Zahir Ghazi (582-613), citing his suzerain Al 'Adil (592-615) and the Caliph Al Nasir (575-622) were struck bearing the mint name Aleppo during most years from AH 614 until 630, a date long after all three persons cited on the coins were dead. In the meantime the real Aleppo mint continued striking coins in the name of the true ruler. The name of Al 'Aziz appears on genuine Aleppo dirhems of AH 614 (Artuk 766) and 617 (Artuk 767). The pseudo-Aleppo dirhems bear standard Islamic inscriptions and are devoid of Christian or Crusader symbols. They were probably struck at Acre (vide Bates 1974).

AR Dirhem (c. 3 gm)

2448 Aleppo 614 حلب
Obv.: Caliph Al Nasir (died 625)
Suzerain Al Malik Al 'Adil (died 615)
الامام الناصر الدين الملک العادل ابو بکر
Rev.: Al Zahir Ghazi (died 613)
الملک الظاهر غازی ابن یوسف ابن ایوب

2449 Aleppo 616

2450 Aleppo 619

2451 Aleppo 620

2452 Aleppo 622

Pseudo - Damascus Series دمشق **c. AH 640-7 and 650-1**

These dirhems are based on the Damascus coinage of Al-Salih Isma'il (at Damascus 635 & 637-643) and cite the Caliph Al Mustansir who died in 640 (AD 1242). Pseudo-Damascus dirhems usually bear the fictitious date 641 (which is posthumous in respect of the Caliph) and often have the non-sectarian marginal legend 'in the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful' which never appears on real Ayyubid coins. Some coins bear an overtly Christian margin.

AR *Dirhem (c. 3 gm)*

2453 Damascus 641 دمشق
Obv.: Caliph Al Mustansir (died 640)
Rev.: Al Salih Isma'il
الملک الصالح عماد الدنیا و الدین اسمعیل بن ابی بکر
Obv. Margin: fictitious date 641
Rev. margin: بسم الله الرحمن الرحیم
(M. Bates 1974, type VI) : note crude script

Unclassified dirhem

AR *Dirhem (c. 3 gm)*

2454 Legends of Al 'Adil (592-615: 1196-1218)
stylised script; probably a Crusader copy.

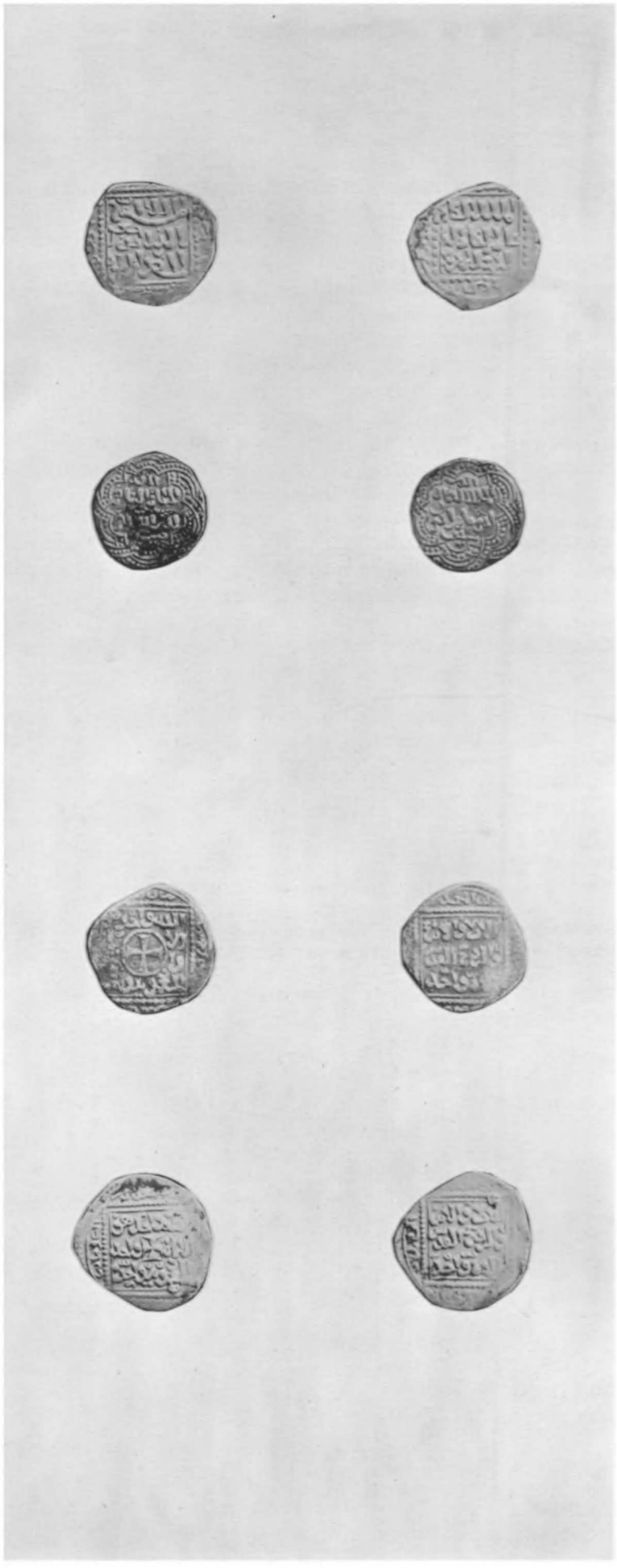
Christian Dirhems **AD 1251 (AH 649)**

AR *Dirhem (2.6 - 3 gm)*

2455 Acre 1251
Obv.: Cross in circle
الله و احد هو لا یمات و احد المعمودیه و احد
'One single God, one single Faith, one single Baptism'
mint and date around
ضرب بعاکا سنه الق و مایتین احد و خمسین
Rev.: الاب و الابن و الروح القدس الاه و احد
'The Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit, One God'
around: لله المجد الی ابد الابدین امین امین امین
'Glory to God, from century through centuries, Amen, Amen, Amen.'
(vide Artuk I, 695: Engel & Serrure II, 915)

2456 Acre 1251
sim. but no circle around central Cross on obv.
(vide Artuk I, 696: Schlumberger p. 141)

Striking of these Christian dirhems appears to have been a response to the Papal interdict of AD 1250 (AH 647) on the striking of coins bearing the names of Islamic rulers and/or Islamic professions of Faith.



Moslem India

The Sultans of Delhi

A) The Ghorids and the Slave Kings — AH 589 - 689

The Delhi Sultanate was created by the conquests of Mohammed ibn Sam of Ghor. Mohammed ibn Sam captured Ghazni in 569 with his elder brother Ghiyath al din Mahmud ibn Sam. Then they annexed Herat in 571 and, turning eastwards, took Sind the same year. During the course of the next eighteen years Mohammed overcame the various princes of north-western India, taking Lahore, the last outpost of the Ghaznavids, in 582 and defeating the Hindu Rajputs led by Prithvi Raja of Delhi in 588 (AD 1192). During the next two years the remainder of northern India fell piecemeal; lastly Kanauj and Bengal in 590 (AD 1194). Mohammed ibn Sam continued to acknowledge the suzerainty of his brother Ghiyath al din Mahmud until the latter's death in 599 (AD 1202) when he assumed supremacy over a realm that now stretched from Bengal to Herat. Mohammed was assassinated in 602 (AD 1206). His nephew Mahmud ibn Mohammed (602 - 607) acceeded but only wielded power in the Ghor region. Kutb al din Aybak, an erstwhile slave of Mohammed and now the governor of Delhi, proclaimed himself ruler of Hindustan. Another general, Taj al din Yildiz, assumed sovereignty in Ghazni while the Governor of Sind and Kurraman, Nasir al din Qubacha, assumed autonomy in that province. Delhi passed from Aybak to his son Aram Shah in 607 (AD 1210) but he was soon deposed and strong government restored by Iltutmish (607 - 633), another former slave who was now married to a daughter of Aybak. He proclaimed himself Sultan of Delhi later in 607. Iltutmish restored the authority of the Delhi Sultanate in Bengal (Governor Ghiyath al din 'Iwaz: 608-24) and in the province of Kurraman and Sind (conquered from Jalal al din Mangbarni Khwarezmshah in 622) so maintaining the authority of Delhi from the north-west frontier to the mouth of the Ganges and southwards to the Vindhyas. He was acknowledged by the Caliph Al Mustansir (623 - 640). Iltutmish was succeeded by a succession of his various sons (Firoz, Bahram, Mahmud I), a daughter (Queen Raziya) and a grandson (Mas'aud). The sceptre then passed into the family of Balban, a former slave who had married one of Iltutmish' s daughters. Balban (664 - 686) succeeded in maintaining the integrity of the realm, but at the cost of giving a substantial degree of autonomy to various members of his family who received governorships in such provinces as Bengal (Bughra, Firoz, Bahadur et al.). Balban's grandson Kaykubad (686 - 689) succeeded his grandfather to the Delhi Sultanate but after his reign this "Slave dynasty" gave way to the Khaljis following the few months of nominal reign by Kaikubad's three year old son Kayumars.

The Ghorids

Mu'izz al din Mohammed ibn Sam	569	1173
conquered Delhi in 589 (1193)		
Mahmud ibn Mohammed	602	1206
in Ghor only until	609	1212
for other Ghorid dynasts of Afghanistan vide supra.		

Usurpers

Taj al din Yildiz : Ghazni	602 - 611	1206-14
Nasir al din Qubacha : Kurraman & Sind	602 - 617	1206-20

Ghazni was occupied by 'Ala al din Khwarezmshah (611) and never returned to the Delhi Sultanate. The province of Kurraman & Sind was conquered by Genghiz Khan (617), then fell to Jalal al din Mangbarni Khwarezmshah from whom Iltutmish recovered the province for Delhi in 622.

The Slave Kings

Qutb al din Aybak	602	1206
Aram Shah ibn Aybak	607	1210
Shams al din Iltutmish, son-in-law of Aybak	607	1211
Rukn al din Firoz Shah I ibn Iltutmish	633	1236
Jalatu al din Raziya ibn Iltutmish	634	1236
Mu'izz al din Bahram Shah ibn Iltutmish	637	1240
'Ala al din Mas'aud Shah ibn Firoz	639	1242
Nasir al din Mahmud Shah ibn Iltutmish	644	1246
Ghiyath al din Balban, son-in-law of Iltutmish	664	1266
Mu'izz al din Kaykubad ibn Bughra Khan ibn Balban	686	1287
Shams al din Kayumars ibn Kaykubad	689	1290

The Ghorids

Mohammed bin Sam — **589 - 602**

Mohammed's tenure of Delhi dates from 589, though he acceded in Afghanistan during 569. In an Indian context he is normally called "bin Sam" rather than "ibn Sam". His coins bearing the mint name Ghazni and/or struck jointly with his brother Mahmud have been catalogued above (vide Ghorids).

AV Stater (4.25 gm)

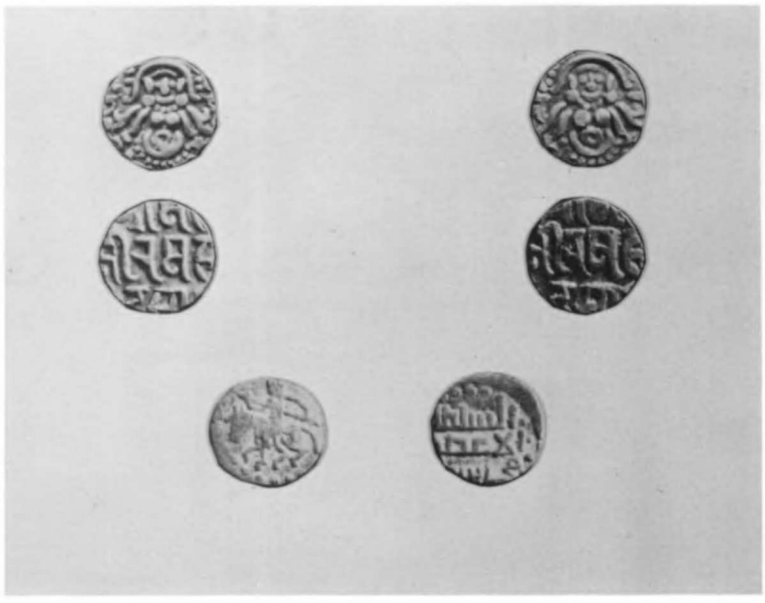
2457 - Probably struck at Delhi

2458 Obv.: Lakshmi seated facing
Rev.: Srimad Hmir Mahamad Sam
श्री मरह मीरमह मर षाम

Billon Delhival (3.2 gm)

2459 Obv.: Ghorid style horseman left
Rev.: السلطان الاعظم محمد بن سام

struck in the north-west of his realm, probably Ghazni or Kurraman-Sind.



2460 - Delhi style

2461 Obv.: Horseman right - Sri Hmir (The Amir)
श्री ह मी र

Rev.: Bull seated left - Sri Mahamad Sim
श्री म ह म र मा म

2462 Cruder style, same legend

2463 - Rude style, probably struck in Narwar

2465 Sim. to previous coins but crude:
Same legend in line above the bull
श्री म ह म र मा म

2466 Obv.: السلطان المعظم معز الدنيا و الدين
Rev.: ابو المظفر محمد بن سام

2467 - Obv.: معز الدنيا
2469 Rev.: و الدين

(For analogous coins of another Mu'izz al din, vide Kaikubad)

The last two issues are often cited as copper but it likely that separate billon and copper denominations were only established during the currency reform of Iltutmish.

Ghiyath al din Mahmud ibn Mohammed **602**

(he continued to rule in Ghor until 609)

Billon Delhival (3.2 gm)

2470 Obv.: Horseman right
Rev.: السلطان الاعظم محمود بن محمد بن سام

The Usurpers

Taj al din Yildiz of Ghazni 602 - 611
Nasir al din Qubacha of Kurraman & Sind 602 - 617
Their coins have been catalogued above after those of the Ghorids

The Slave Kings

Shams al din Iltutmish **607 - 633**
شمس الدين ايلتتمش

Iltutmish established the coinage of the Delhi Sultanate in its definitive form, combining Moslem conventions with local Indian traditions. His basic currency units were the Silver Tankah (Tola) of 96 rattis (11.2 grammes) and its 48 th. part, the Billon Jital containing 2 rattis of silver and admixed copper to a final weight of about 3.5 grammes.

AR Tankah (11.2 gm)

2471 Hazrat Delhi 633 حضرت دهلى
Citing the Caliph Al Mustansir (623-40)
Obv.: في عهد الامام المستنصر امير المومنين
Rev.: السلطان الاعظم شمس الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر التتمش السلطان

2472 Hazrat (Dehli), unc. date

2473 Unc. mint and date
Kalima type

2474 Bengal Horseman design: struck at Gaur by Governor Ghiyath al din Iwaz circa 616.

Billon Jital (3.5 gm)

2475 - Horseman right - Sri Hamirah

2476 श्री हमीर

Rev.: Bull left - Suratan Sri Samas Din

सुरतण श्री समस दीण

2477 - Horseman only

2478 Rev.: شمس الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر ايلتتمش السلطان

2479 Sim. but shorter inscr. السلطان المعظم ايلتتمش السلطان

AE Fals (2 gm)

2480 Obv.: السلطان

Rev.: التمش

Chahada Deva of Narwar acknowledging Iltutmish

Billon Jital (3.5 gm)

2481 Horseman - Sri Chahada Deva

श्री चाहड देव

Rev.: Bull left - Asavara Sri Samasarala Deva

श्रमावर श्री समसीरल दव

Anonymous issues - period of Iltutmish

AE Fals

2482 Delhi

Obv.: عدل Rev.: دهلى

2483 Delhi

Obv.: عدل سلطان المعظم

Rev.: ضرب بحضرت دهلى

Rukn al din Firoz Shah I **633 - 634**

ركن الدين فيروز

Billon Jital (3.5 gm)

2484 Rude Narwar Horseman

Rev.: السلطان الاعظم ركن الدنيا و الدين فيروز شاه

Jalatu al din Raziya **634 - 637**

جلالہ الدين رضيه

Billon Jital (3.5 gm)

2485 Realistic (Delhi) Horseman

Rev.: السلطان الاعظم رضيه الدنيا و الدين

2486 Rude (Narwar) Horseman

Rev.: السلطان رضيه الدنيا و الدين

Mu'izz al din Bahram Shah **637 - 639**

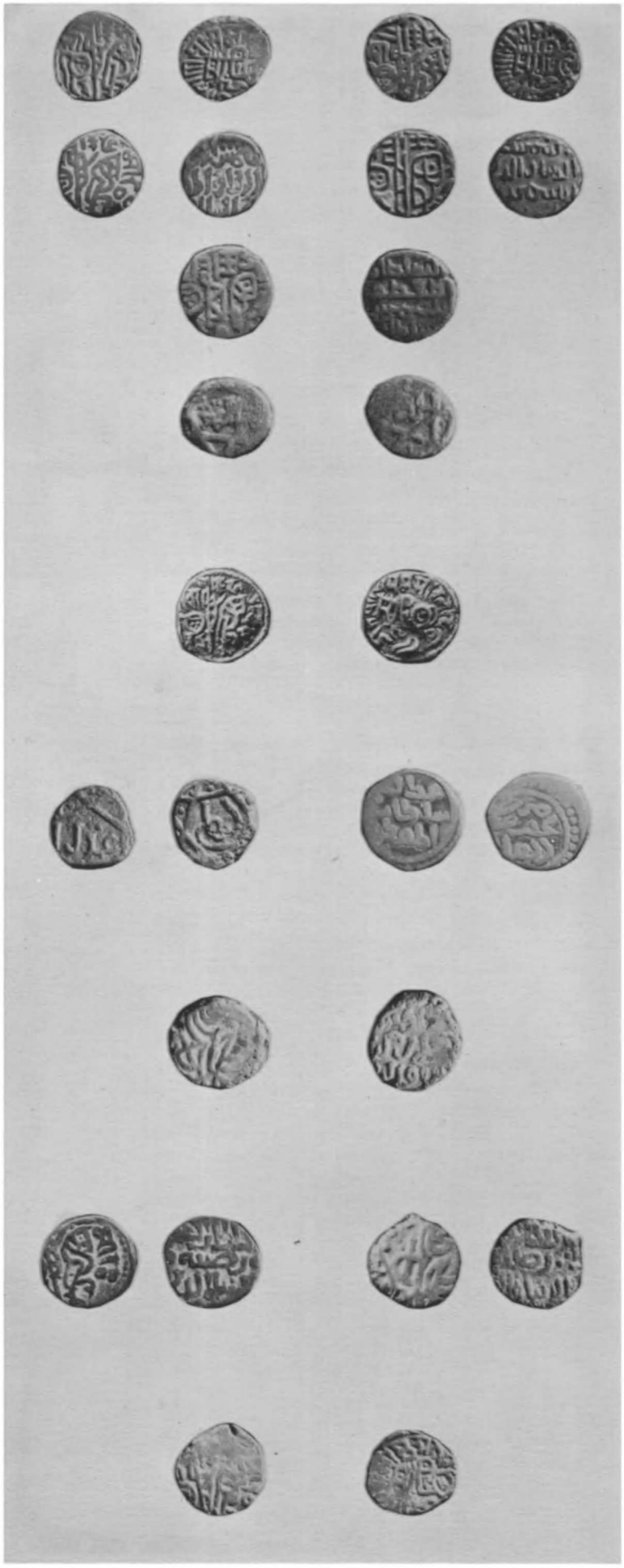
معز الدين بهرامشاه

Billon Jital (3.5 gm)

2487 Horseman

Rev,: Bull - Suratan Sri Muan De

सीरतण श्री मुअज दी



'Ala al din Mas'aud **639 - 644**

علا الدين مسعود

AR *Tankah (11.2 gm)*

2488 (Delhi), unc. date (struck 639 - 640)
Citing Caliph Al Mustansir (623 - 640)
Obv.: في عهد الامام المستنصر بالله امير المومنين لدير
Rev.: السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر مسعود شاه ابن السلطان

2489 (Delhi), unc. date (struck 640 - 644)
Citing Caliph Al Musta'sim (640 - 656)
في عهد الامام المستعصم امير المومنين

Billon Jital (3.5 gm)

2490 Horseman
Rev.: Bull - Suratan Sri Alava Din
श्री र ना प श्री म ना वो द प

2491 Horseman (Delhi type) - above مسعود شاه
Rev.: السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا و الدين

2492 Horseman (Narwar type)
Rev.: السلطان الاعظم مسعود شاه السلطان

Nasir al din Mahmud Shah I **644 - 664**

ناصر الدين محمود

AR *Tankah (11.2 gm)*

2493 Hazrat Delhi 653
ضرب هذا الفضه بحضرت دهلي في سنه ٦٤٩
Citing Caliph Al Musta'sim (640 - 656)
Obv.: في عهد الامام المستعصم امير المومنين
Rev.: السلطان الاعظم ناصر الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر محمود ابن السلطان

2494 Hazrat Delhi 654

2495 Hazrat Delhi 655

2496 Hazrat Delhi 656 حضرت دهلي

2497 Hazrat Delhi 657

2498 Hazrat Delhi 658

2499 Hazrat Delhi 659

2500 Hazrat Delhi 660

2501 Hazrat Delhi 662

2502 Hazrat Delhi 663

2503 Hazrat Delhi 664

NB. The Caliph Al Musta'sim was still cited after his murder

2504 Lakhnauti (in Bengal), unc. date لكنوتى
ضرب هذا التنكه بلكنوتى

2505 - Bengal style and fabric but bearing fictitious mint
2507 name Delhi

2508 - Bengal style and fabric with legend -
2510 ضرب هذا السكه بحضرب

2511 - Bengal: corrupt margins
2513

Billon Jital (3.5 gm)

2514 - Horseman : above - محمود
2515 Rev.: السلطان الاعظم ناصر الدنيا و الدين

Ghiyath al din Balban **664 - 686**
غياث الدين بلبن

AR Tankah (11.2 gm)

2516 - Hazrat Delhi 668 حضرت دهلی
2517 Still citing deceased Caliph Al Musta'sim (d. 656)
Obv.: الامام المستعصم امير المومنين
Rev.: السلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر بلبت السلطان

2518 Hazrat Delhi 669

2519 Hazrat Delhi 669 حضرت دهلی

2520 Hazrat (Delhi), 676

2521 Hazrat Delhi 685

2522 Alwar, unc. date ضرب هذا السكه بخطه الور ... الا

2523 Lakhnauti, xx5 ضرب هذا الفضه بخطه لكنوتى فى سنه

2524 Lakhnauti 680

2525 Lakhnauti style, unc. date

Billon Jital (3.5 gm)

2526 Bilingual issue

Obv.: Sri Sulata Giyas De - around - بلبت
श्री सुलता गयास दी

Rev.: السلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا و الدين

AE Fals

2527 Mono-lingual issue

Obv.: السلطان الاعظم

Rev.: غياث الدنيا و الدين

Mu'izz al din Kaiqubad **686 - 689**
معز الدين كيقباد

AR Tankah (11.2 gm)

2528 Hazrat Delhi 686 حضرت دهلى

Still citing deceased Caliph Al Musta'sim

Obv.: الامام المستعصم امير المومنين

Rev.: السلطان الاعظم معز الدنيا و الدين
ابو المظفر كيقباد السلطان

2529 Hazrat Delhi 687

2530 Hazrat Delhi 688 ضرب هذا السكه بحضرت دهلى فى سنه

Billon Jital (3.5 gm)

2531 Bilingual issue

Obv.: Sri Sulata Muan De - and كيقباد
श्री सुलता मुइज दी

Rev.: السلطان الاعظم معز الدنيا و الدين

AE Fals

2532 Monolingual issue

Obv.: السلطان الاعظم

Rev.: معز الدنيا و الدين

2533 - Hazrat Delhi

2534 Obv.: عدل معزى Rev.: بحضرت دهلى

For other coins with a simple "Mu'iz al din" legend see the issues of Mohammed bin Sam, catalogued above.

B) The Khaljis — AH 689 - 720

The elderly Jalal al din Firoz II took power in place of the three year old Kayumars and was later murdered by his favourite nephew 'Ala al din Mohammed. By deposing Ibrahim, son of Firoz, a few months later Mohammed took power. Delhi flourished during 'Ala al din Mohammed's twenty year reign (695 - 715). He re-occupied Gujarat in 697 (AD 1297) and achieved further successes against the remaining Rajputs. Mohammed also carved out a new province in the Deccan (Deogiri and Warangal) through the offices of his able general Malik Kafur. When 'Ala al din Mohammed died in 715 the powerful Malik Kafur placed Mohammed's three year old youngest son 'Omar (715 - 716) on the throne. However, Mohammed's elder son Mubarak (716 - 720) succeeded in taking the throne by deposing his young brother and assassinating Malik Kafur. Mubarak was, in his turn, assassinated by a court official named Khusru (720). Ghiyath al din Tughluq (720 - 725) soon defeated and supplanted Khusru, establishing his own family, the Tughluqs, on the throne of the Delhi Sultanate.

Jalal al din Firoz Shah II	689	1290	Shihab al din 'Omar Shah ibn Mohammed	715	1316
Rukn al din Ibrahim Shah I ibn Firoz	695	1296	Kutb al din Mubarak Shah I ibn Mohammed	716	1316
'Ala al din Mohammed Shah II (nephew of Firoz)	695	1296	Nasir al din Khusru Shah (usurper)	720	1320

Jalal al din Firoz Shah II — 689 - 695

جلال الدين فيروز

AV *Tankah (11.2 gm)*

2535 Hazrat Delhi 689 — حضرت دهلی

Still citing the long dead Caliph Al Musta'sim

Obv.: الامام المستعصم امير المومنين

Rev.: السلطان الاعظم جلال الدنيا و الدين
ابو المظفر فيروز شاه السلطان

AR *Tankah (11.2 gm)*

2536 Hazrat Delhi 691
sim.

2537 Hazrat Delhi 694

Billon Jital (3.5 gm)

2538 Bilingual

Obv,: Sri Sulata Jalalu De - around — شاه فيروز
श्री सुलतान जलालु दी

Rev.: السلطان الاعظم جلال الدنيا و الدين

AE *Fals*

2539 Monolingual

Obv.: السلطان الاعظم

Rev.: جلال الدنيا و الدين

'Ala al din Mohammed II — 695 - 715

علا الدين محمد

AR *Tankah (11.2 gm)*

2540 Hazrat Delhi 696 — حضرت دهلی

Obv.: سكندر الثاني يمين الخلافه ناصر امير المومنين

Rev.: السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر
محمد شاه السلطان

2541 Hazrat Delhi 697

2542 Hazrat Delhi 699

2543 Hazrat Delhi 700

2544 Hazrat Delhi 701 حضرت دهلی

2545 Hazrat Delhi 702

2546 Hazrat Delhi 703

2547 Hazrat Delhi 704

2548 Hazrat Delhi 705

2549 Hazrat Delhi 706

2550 Hazrat Delhi 707

2551 Hazrat Delhi 708

2552 Hazrat Delhi 709

2553 Hazrat Delhi 710

2554 Hazrat Delhi 711

2555 Hazrat Delhi 712

2556 Hazrat Delhi 713 حضرت دهلی

2557 Hazrat Delhi 714

2558 Hazrat Delhi 715

2559 Dar al Islam 705 دار الاسلام

2560 Dar al Islam 708

2561 Dar al Islam 709

2562 Dar al Islam 710

2563 Dar al Islam 711

2564 Dar al Islam 712

2565 Dar al Islam 713

2566 Dar al Islam 714

2567 Qil'a Deogir 71x قلعه دیوگیر

AR *Half Tankah (5.6 gm)*

2568 No mint or date
rectangular and struck from whole tankah dies.
cfr. DMC 306 for a comparable gold half denomination

Billon Jital (3.5 gm)

2569 Bilingual
Obv.: Sri Sulata Alava De - around محمد شاه
श्री सुलता अलाव दे
Rev.: السلطان الاعظم عظ الدنيا و الدين

2570 Monolingual
Obv.: السلطان الاعظم عظ الدنيا و الدين
Rev.: ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان

4E *Fals*

2571 Monolingual
Obv.: السلطان الاعظم
Rev.: عظ الدنيا و الدين

Shihab al din 'Umar **715 - 716**
شهاب الدين عمر

Billon Jital (3.5 gm)

2572 AH 716 السلطان الاعظم شهاب الدنيا و الدين
ابو المظفر عمر شاه السلطان ٧١٦

Qutb al din Mubarak Shah I **716 - 720**
قطب الدين مبارکشاه

AR *Tankah (11.2 gm)*

2573 Dar al Khalifat 718 دار الخلافه
الامام الاعظم خليفه رب العالمين قطب الدنيا
و الدين ابو المظفر مبارکشاه دار الاسلام

2573a Dar al Khalifat 719

Billon Jital (3.5 gm)

2574 AH 716
Obv.: السلطان الاعظم قطب الدنيا و الدين
Rev.: مبارکشاه السلطان بن السلطان ٧١٦

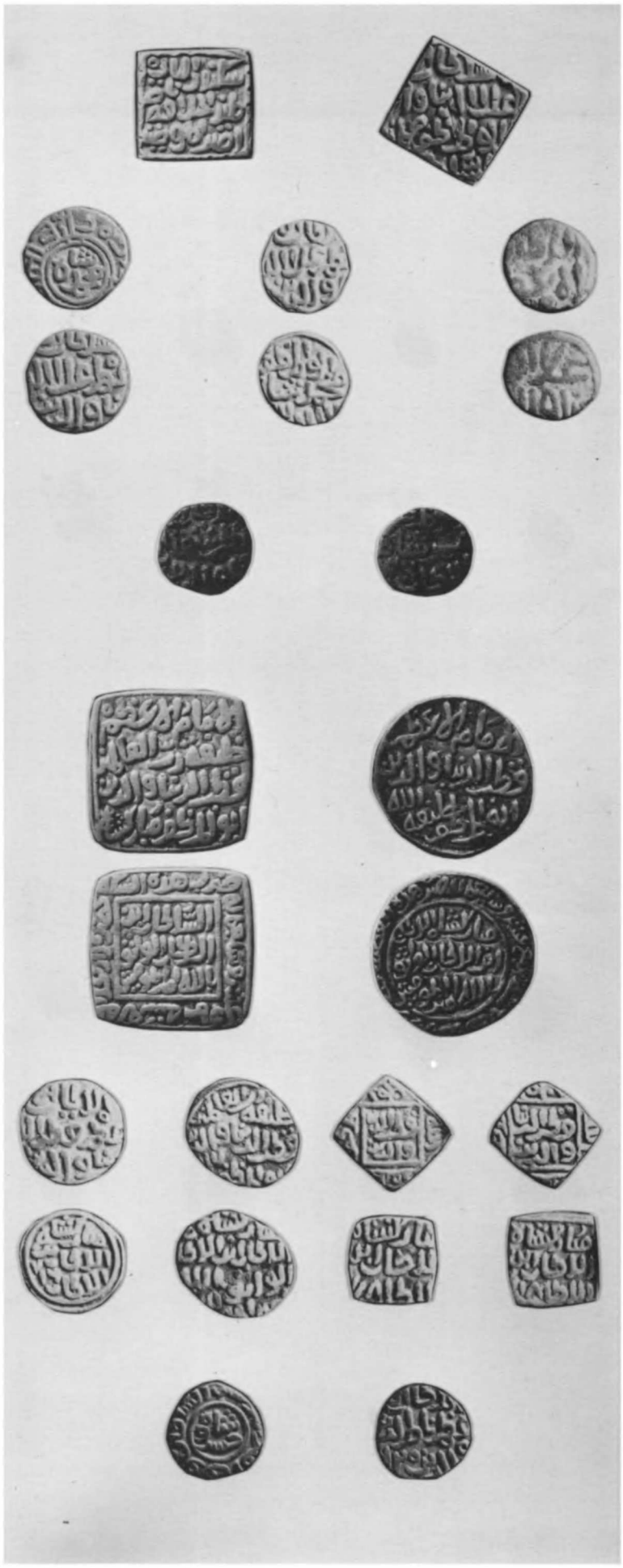
2575 AH 717
Obv.: خليفه رب العالمين قطب الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر ٨١٧
Rev.: مبارکشاه السلطان بن السلطان الواثق بالله امير المومنين

2576 - AH 718
2577 Obv.: قطب الدنيا و الدين
Rev.: مبارکشاه السلطان بن السلطان

Nasir al din Khusru (usurper) **AH 720**
ناصر الدين خسرو

Billon Jital (3.5 gm)

2578 AH 720
Obv.: السلطان ولي امير المومنين
around خسرو شاه
Rev.: السلطان الاعظم ناصر الدنيا و الدين ٧٢٠



C) The Tughluqs AH 720 - 817

Ghiyath al din Tughluq took the throne of Delhi in 720 and initiated a new period of firm rule. But during the reign of his son Mohammed ibn Tughluq (725 - 752) a series of revolts began in outlying provinces. In order to control the Deccan Mohammed tried to move the capital of the Sultanate southwards from Delhi to Deogir (renamed Daulatabad) but despite this the most southerly province, Madura (where Mohammed had issued a few coins), became independant in 735. Bengal in the east, where Mohammed had struck the last coins issued by a Delhi Sultan, assumed independance in 739 (AD 1338). Then the Deccan itself revolted and became the Bahmani Sultanate (748: 1347). Mohammed ibn Tughluq's reign saw the last issues of silver Tankahs and a collapse of the ensuing "Forced Currency" by 733. In 741 Mohammed, wishing to affirm his own legitimacy, began placing the name of the Caliph Al Mustakfi on his coins, but learning in 744 that Al Mustakfi was long dead (died 740) and receiving official confirmation of his legitimacy in the same year (744) from the reigning Caliph Al Hakim, the latter's name was thenceforth placed on coins. When Mohammed died campaigning in Sind during 752 the army elected Mohammed's cousin Firoz as Sultan. Firoz returned to Delhi where the locally appointed Sultan, Mahmud ibn Mohammed, resigned. Firoz retained the throne until 790, losing Khandesh (772) in the meantime. During the course of his reign Firoz reduced the strength of the army and this contributed to a new wave of secession during the reigns of his less competent successors. Juanpur became an independant Sultanate in 796 (AD 1394), Gujarat in 799 (AD 1396) and Malwa in 804 (AD 1401). The weakness of the army also aggravated the devastation wrought by Timur when he invaded north-western India in 801-2 (AD 1398-9), campaigning as far as Delhi. The Timurid menace was relieved by his death in 807 but it had reduced the Delhi Sultanate to a state of anarchy.

Ghiyath al din Tughluq Shah I	720	1320
Ghiyath al din Mohammed Shah III ibn Tughluq	725	1325
Mahmud ibn Mohammed	752	1351
Firoz Shah III (cousin of Mohammed III)	752	1351
Fath Khan ibn Firoz (joint ruler)	760 - 790	1358-88
Ghiyath al din Tughluq Shah II ibn Fath Khan	790	1388
Firoz Shah Zafar ibn Firoz	791	1389
Abu Bakr Shah ibn Zafar ibn Firoz	791	1389
Nasir al din Mohammed Shah IV ibn Firoz regent for infirm father 789 - 790	792	1390
'Ala al din Sikandar Shah ibn Mohammed IV	795	1393
Nasir al din Mahmud Shah II ibn Mohammed IV	795	1393
Nusrat Shah ibn Fath Khan ibn Firoz	797	1393
Mahmud Shah II (2 nd. reign)	801	1399
Dawlat Khan Lodi	816 - 817	1413-14

Ghiyath al din Tughluq I 720 - 725

تغلق شاه

AV Tankah (11.2 gm)

2579 Hazrat Delhi 724 حضرت دهلی

Obv.: تغلق شاه السلطان ناصر امیر المومنین

Rev.: السلطان الغازی غیاث الدنیا و الدین ابو المظفر

AR Tankah (11.2 gm)

2580 Hazrat Delhi 724

Sim.

2581 Dar al Islam 723 دار الاسلام

Billon Jital (3.5 gm)

2582 AH 721 - Bilingual

Obv.: Sri Sulata Giyas De - around تغلق شاه
श्री सुलता गियास दे

Rev.: السلطان الغازی غیاث الدنیا و الدین ۷۲۱

2583 AH 722 - Monolingual

Obv.: السلطان الغازی غیاث الدنیا و الدین

Rev.: ابو المظفر تغلق شاه السلطان ۷۲۲

2584 AH 724

Sim.

AE Fals

2585 Obv.: السلطان الاعظم غیاث الدنیا و الدین

Rev.: شاه تغلق

2586 - Short legend: تغلق Rev. شاه

2587

Ghiyath al din Mohammed III ibn Tughluq **725 - 752**

AV *Tankah (11.2 gm)*

2588 No mint or date (744 or later)
Citing Caliph Al Hakim (achnowledged by M. in 744)
Obv.: في زمان الامام امير المومنين الحاكم بامر
Rev.: الله ابو العباس احمد خلد ملكه

AR *Tankah (11.2 gm)*

2589 Hazrat Delhi 732 حضره دهلي

2590 Hazrat Deogir 727 حضره ديوگير

Billon Jital (3.5 gm)

2591 AH 733
الملک و المظفر الله عبد الراجي محمد تغلق

AE *Fals*

2592 Obv.: محمد Rev.: تغلقشاه

Brass *Forced currency:* *Tankah (7 - 9 gm)*

2593 - No mint name, 730
2595 Different legends

2596 Delhi 731 در تخت کله دهلي سال بر هفصد سي يک

2597 Delhi 732

2598 Daulatabad 731 دولت اباد -

2599 Tughluqpur Tirhut 732
اقليم تغلق پور عرف ترهت سال بر هفصد سي دو
"This piece was struck as a current coin in the time of the servant hopeful of Divine mercy; Mohammed Tughluq"
مهر شد تنک راج در روزگار
بنده اميدوار محمد تغلق

Billon Tankah (9 - 9.2 gm) : citing the Caliph

2600 Unc. date (struck 741-4)
Citing Caliph Al Mustakfi
date around المستكفي بالله امير المومنين
Rev.: الامام الاعظم خليفه الله في العالمين
NB. Caliph Al Mustakfi was acknowledged by Mohammed from 741 until 744. He had actually died in 740.

2601 - No date (struck 744 or later)
2602 Citing Caliph Al Hakim II (acknowledged 744)
Obv.: الله الحاكم بامر
Rev.: احمد ابو العباس

Billon Half Tankah (3½ gm) : citing the Caliph

2603 Citing Caliph Al Hakim

Mohammed's provincial coinage struck in Madura (S. India) is catalogued below with the coins of Madura.

Firoz Shah III Tughluq **752 - 790**
فيروز شاه تغلق

Billon Tankah (c. 9 gm)

2604 - AH 772
2605 Obv.: الخليفه امير المومنين خلدت خلافته
Rev.: فيروز شاه سلطاني خريت بحضرت دهلي

2606 AH 789

AE *Fals*

2607 Dar Al Mulk Delhi
Obv.: فیروز شاہ سلطانی
Rev.: دار الملک دھلی

2608 Hazrat Delhi
Obv.: سلطان فیروز
Rev.: حضرت دھلی

Fath Khan **760 - 790**

co-ruler with his father Firoz III

فیروز شاہ فتحخان

Billon Tankah (c. 9 gm)

2609 - Obv.: فی زمن الامام امیر المومنین عبد اللہ خلدت خلافتہ
2610 Rev.: شاہ فتحخان فیروز جل اللہ ظلال جلالہ

Billon Half Tankah (3½ gm)

2611 sim.

Tughluq Shah II **790 - 791**

تغلق شاہ

Billon Tankah (c. 9 gm)

2612 AH 790
Obv.: سلطانی تغلق شاہ
Rev.: نائب امیر المومنین

2613 Hazrat Delhi 791
Obv.: الخلیفہ ابو عبد اللہ خلدت خلافتہ ۷۹۱
Rev.: تغلق شاہ سلطانی ضرب حضرت دھلی

Mohammed Shah IV **792 - 794**

(also ruling as regent for Firoz III: AH 789 - 790)

محمد شاہ بن فیروز

AE *Fals*

2614 - Dar al Mulk Delhi
2615 Obv.: محمد شاہ السلطان
Rev.: دار الملک دھلی

Mahmud Shah II **795 - 815**

محمود شاہ بن محمد شاہ

Billon Tankah (c. 9 gm)

2616 Obv.: شاہ محمود
Rev.: ناصر امیر المومنین

AE *Fals*

2617 Dar al Mulk Delhi 798
Obv.: سلطانی محمود شاہ
Rev.: دار الملک دھلی

2618 sim., 800

Nusrat Shah **797 - 802**

(in conflict with Mahmud II)

نصرت شاہ

AE *Fals*

2619 Dar al Mulk Delhi
Obv.: شاہ نصرت سلطان
Rev.: دار الملک دھلی

D) The Sayyids and the Lodis — AH 817 - 930

The anarchy produced by the weakness of later Tughluqid Sultans, the loss of so many provinces as they became independant Sultanates and the inroads of Timur, left the Delhi Sultanate a weak and impoverished shadow of its former self throughout the century of the Sayyids and the Lodis, a century that ended with another invasion from Afghanistan, that of Baber in 930 (AD 1526).

The Sayyids		
Khizr Khan	817	1414
Mu'izz al din Mubarak Shah II ibn Khizr	824	1421
Mohammed Shah V ibn Farid ibn Khizr	838	1435
'Ala al din 'Alam Shah ibn Mohammed	849 - 855	1446-51

The Lodis		
Bahlol Shah Lodi	855	1451
Nizam Khan Sikandar II ibn Bahlol Shah	894	1489
Ibrahim II ibn Sikandar	923	1517
Moghul conquest by Baber	930/932	1524/26
Mohammed ibn Sikandar (in Bihar only)	935	1529

NB. Khizr and Mubarak struck coins bearing posthumous inscriptions of Firoz III, dated 817 to 835. Mubarak also struck coins in his own name.

The Sayyids

Mohammed V — **837 - 849**

AE *Fals*

2620 Hazrat Delhi, un-dated
Obv.: محمد شاه عدل Rev.: بحضرت دهلی

'Ala al din 'Alam Shah — **849 - 855**

عالمشاه

Billon Tankah (c. 9 gm)

2621 Delhi, unc. date
Obv.: عالمشاه سلطان
Rev.: الخليفه المومنين امير خلدت خلافته

The Lodis

Bahlol Shah Lodi — **855 - 894**

بهلول شاه

Billon Tankah (c. 9 gm)

2622 Delhi 876
Obv.: فی زمن المومنين امير خلدت خلافته
Rev.: المتوكل على الرحمن بهلول شاه سلطان بحضرت دهلی

2623 Delhi 884

2624 Delhi 885

AE *Fals*

2625 Delhi
Obv.: بهلول شاه سلطان
Rev.: دار الملک دهلی

Nizam Khan Sikandar Shah II — **894 - 923**

سکندر شاه

Billon Tankah (c. 9 gm)

2626 AH 894
Obv.: فی زمن امير المومنين خلدت خلافته
Rev.: المتوكل على الرحمن سكندر شاه بهلول شاه سلطان

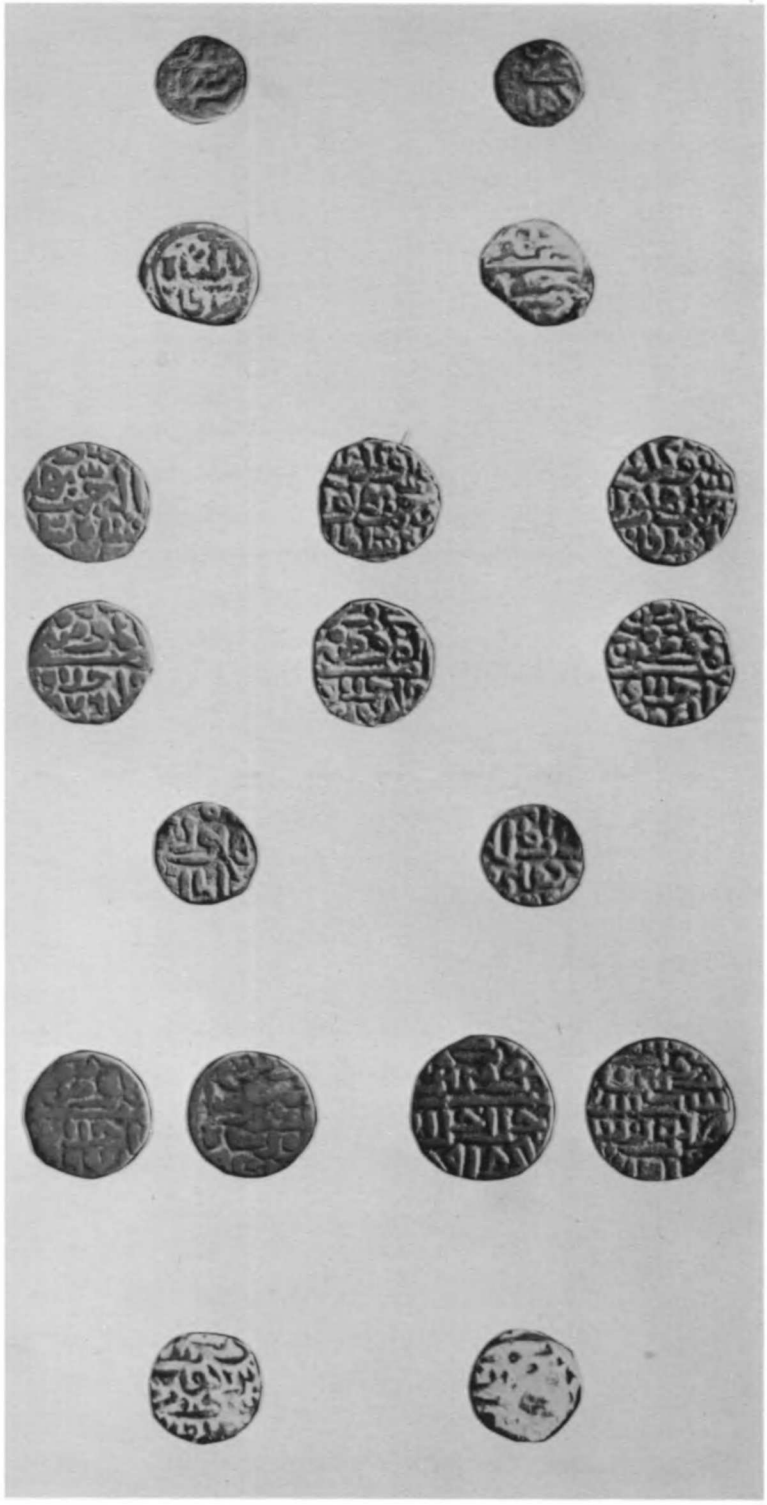
2627 AH 918

Ibrahim Shah Lodi II — **923 - 932**

ابراهيم شاه بن سكندر شاه

AE *Fals*

2628 Obv.: فی زمن المومنين . امير خلدت خلافته
Rev.: المتوكل على الرحمن ابراهيم شاه سكندر شاه سلطان



E) The Suris (Afghans) AH 945 - 962

Political intrigue in the impoverished Delhi Sultanate was brought to a sudden end in 930 (AD 1526) by Baber's conquest. Baber, a grandson of the Timurid Sultan Abu Sa'id, who was himself a great-grandson of Timur, had succeeded his father 'Omar Shaykh as governor of the province of Ferghana in 899. Later Baber had marched south and conquered Kabul in 911 (1505). From that base he marched on north-western India in 932 (1526) and occupied the Delhi Sultanate which he continued to rule until his death in 937 (1530). Humayun, son of Baber, sought to retain his father's conquests but was foiled by the military successes of Sher Shah who had recently made himself master of Bihar on the east coast of India. Sher Shah expelled Humayun from Bengal in 946 (1539), a conquest the Moghul had earlier achieved in 944. Sher Shah then defeated Humayun at Kanauj in 947 and proceeded to expel him from Pakistan also. Sher Shah thus re-constituted a Delhi Sultanate that stretched from the north-west frontier region of Pakistan as far as the mouth of the river Ganges, the first time for two centuries that Bengal had been ruled by the Delhi Sultan. Sher Shah reformed the currency, abandoning billon and re-introducing a basic silver unit with subsidiary copper. His new silver unit was the Rupee of 11.6 grammes. The copper unit was the Dam (paissa) weighing approximately 21 grammes and worth 1/40 th. of a rupee; both these units slightly heavier than those struck during Akbar's reign. Sher Shah was succeeded by his son Islam Shah in 952. He maintained the integrity of the realm but it began to fragment during the succeeding reign of his cousin Mohammed 'Adil (960-4: 1552-6); a period when another cousin, Ibrahim II (962) and an uncle, Sikandar III (962) raised the banners of transient revolt. Such disunity permitted Humayun the Moghul to descend again from Afghanistan and recover possession of the Delhi Sultanate. Humayun re-entered Delhi in 962 (1555) and died there the following year. His son Akbar completed the re-conquest by defeating Mohammed 'Adil in 964 (1556).

Sher Shah Suri	945	1538	Usurpers		
Islam Shah ibn Sher Shah	952	1545	Ibrahim III Suri (cousin of Mohammed 'Adil)	962	1554-55
Mohammed 'Adil (cousin of Islam Shah)	960 - 964	1554-56	Ahmad Khan Sikandar Shah III (uncle of M. 'Adil)	962-3	1554-55
			conquest by Humayun and Akbar	962 / 964	1555/56

Sher Shah Suri **945 - 952**

شير شاه

AR *Rupee (11.66 gm)*

2629 Agra 95x (low margin) ضرب اگره

Obv.: Kalima

Rev.: Field - شير شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه

(Sri Sir Sah) श्री स र शा हा

Margin - mint and date +

السلطان العادل ابو المظفر فريد الدنيا و الدين

2630 Gwalior 949 (low margin) ضرب گوالير

2631 Gwalior 951

2632 Gwalior 952

2633 Shergarh Delhi 949 (up & r. margin)

شيرگره عرف حضرت دهلي

2634 Shergarh Bhakkar 951 (r. & low margin)

شيرگره عرف سق بكر

2635 Satgaon 950 ستگايون

2636 No mint name 947: Jahanpanah type
(? Delhi ? Camp mint) ضرب جهانپناه

2637 Jahanpanah type, 948

2638 No mint or date: Malwa rectangular type

2639 - No mint name, 950
2640

2641 - No mint name 950
2642

2643 No mint name 951

Mints represented above stretch from Bengal (Satgaon) to to the western part of Pakistan (Shergarh Bhakkar).

AE *Dams (21 gm)*

2644 Agra 951 اگره
Obv.: في عهد الامير الحاج ٩٥١
Rev.: سلطان شير شاه ضرب اگره

2645 Alwar 951 الور

2646 Bayana 950 - long legend بيانه

2647 Chunar, unc. date چنار

2648 - Hissar, unc. date حصار
2649

2650 Gwalior 950 گوالیر

2651 Kalpi, unc. date کالپی

2652 Kalpi, unc. date

Alternative legends on Sher Shah's copper coins : -

فرید الدنیا و الدین ابو المظفر السلطان العادل
شیر شاہ خلد اللہ ملکہ

سلطان العادل شیر شاہ خلد اللہ ملکہ

2653 Lucknow, unc. date لکھنو

2654 Malot, unc. date ملوت

2655 Malot, unc. date

2656 Narnol, 950 نارنول

2657 Narnol, 951

2658 Sambhol 951 سنبھل

2659 Shergarh 951 شیرگڑھ

2660 Shergarh 952

2661 Shergarh Fort 950 قلعہ دار الضرب شیرگڑھ

2662 No mint name 951

AE Half Dam (10.5 gm)

2663 Gwalior, unc. date گوالیر

2664 Kalpi, unc. date کالپی

Islam Shah Suri **952 - 960**

اسلام شاه بن شير شاه

AR *Rupee (11.66 gm)*

2665 Agra 952 (low marg.) ضرب اگره

Obv.: Kalima

Rev.: Field - اسلام شاه سلطان بن شير شاه خلد الله ملكه

(Sri Hislam Sah) श्री इसलम साह

Margin - mint & date +

السلطان جلال الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر

2666 Shergarh Bhakkar 955 (low & r. marg.)

ضرب شيرگره عرف سق بكر

2667 Chunar 956 (r. marg.) ضرب چنار

2668 Gwalior 956 (low marg.) ضرب گوالير

2669 Gwalior 958

2670 No mint name: Malwa type, 957 ٩٤٧

2671 No mint name: "1477" type, 952 ١٤٧٧

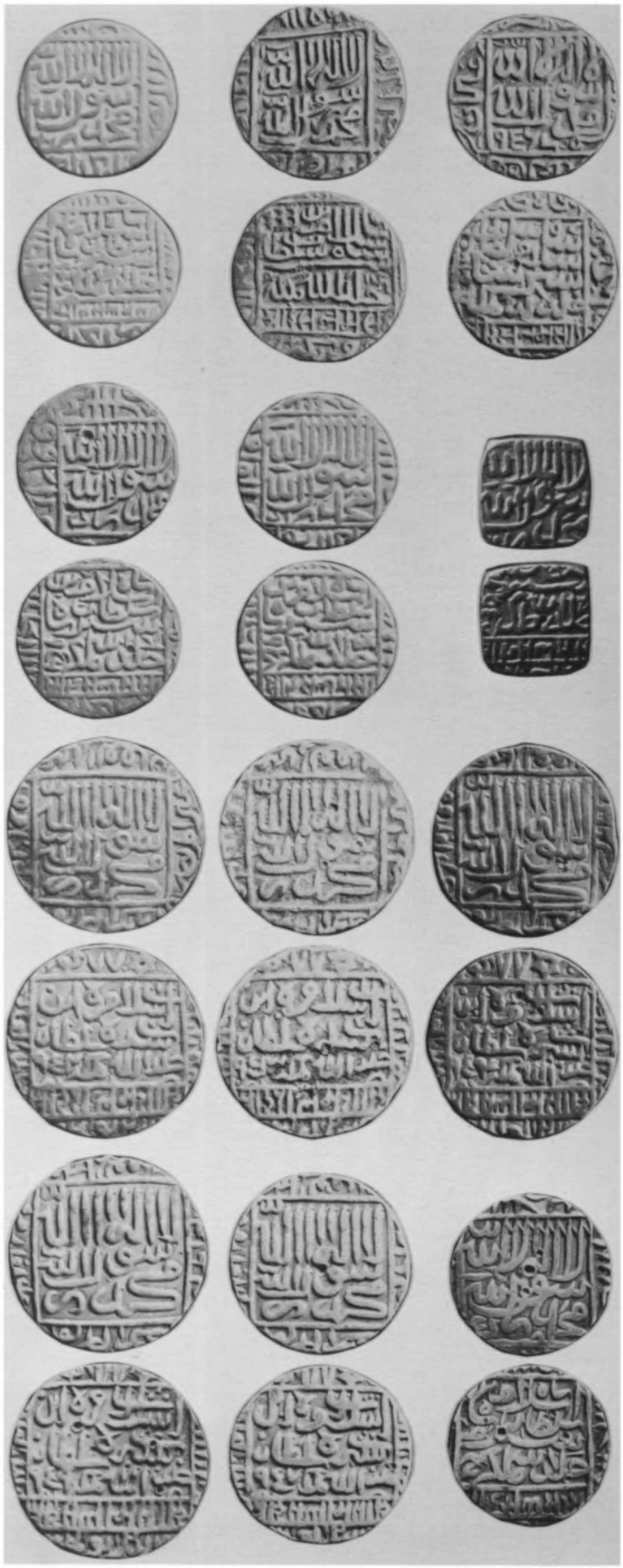
2672 No mint name: "1477" type, 953

2673 No mint name: "1477" type, 954

2674 No mint name: "1477" type, 956

2675 No mint name: "1477" type, 957

2676 Rude style, probably a local issue, 956



AE Dams (21 gm)

2677 Agra 959 اگره

Obv.: ابو المظفر اسلم شاه سلطان بن شير شاه خلد ملكه

Rev.: في عهد الامير الحامي يات الدنيا و الدين

(NB. The mint name follows one or other legend on dams)

2678 Shergarh, unc. date شيرگره

2679 Unc. mint, 960

2680 Unc. mint and date
Moghul countermark for Kabul عدل كابل

2681 Unc. mint and date
Kalima issue

2682 No mint name, 952

2683 - 2684 No mint name, 953

2685 No mint name, 955

2686 - 2688 No mint or date

AE Half Dam (10.5 gm)

2689 Shergarh Qanauj, unc. date شيرگره عرف قنوج

2690 No mint or date

Mohammed 'Adil **960 - 964**

محمد عادل شاه

AR Rupee (11.66 gm)

2691 Gwalior 96x (low margin) ضرب گوالير
Obv.: Kalima
Rev.: Field - سلطان محمد شاه عادل خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه
श्री महमद साह
(Sri Mahamad Sah)
Margin - mint + (part of)
السلطان العادل مبارز الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر

2692 Narnol 961 (low margin) ضرب نارنول

2693 No mint name: Malwa type

2694 - No mint name, 961
2695

AE Dams (21 gm)

2696 - Shergarh 961 شيرگره
2697 Obv.: ابو المظفر بتاييد الرحمن محمد شاه عادل سلطان
Rev.: في عهد الامير الحامي الدين الديان شيرگره ٩٦١

2698 Gwalior, unc. date گوالير

2699 Juanpur 963 جونپور

2700 No mint name, 964

AE Half Dam (10.5 gm)

2701 Shergarh شيرگره

2702 No mint name, 963

Sikandar III **962**

سكندر

AE Dam (21 gm)

2703 No mint, (962)
Obv.: في عهد الامير الحامي الدين الديان
Rev.: كل علي الله المتو شاهي سكندر سلطان شاهي

The Governors, Rebels and Sultans of Bengal

Much of Bengal was conquered and made part of the Delhi Sultanate by the general Mohammed Bakhtiyar Khalji (governor 599-602) during the 590's on behalf of his sovereign Mohammed bin Sam. The remainder of the province was subjugated during the course of the following few years and continued to be administered by governors appointed from Delhi until the time of Balban. A provincial coinage was struck which differed in some respects from the standard Delhi issues: horseman designs being favoured by Mohammed bin Sam (599 - 602) and Iltutmish (607 - 633) while broad flans and a local style and fabric distinguished the later Bengal tankahs of Nasir al din Mahmud (644 - 664) and Balban (664 - 686). After Balban had seized the throne of Delhi he appointed his son Nasir al din Bughra Khan to govern Bengal (681 - 691). Family ties gave Bughra Khan greater autonomy than previous governors and he was able to act as a virtually independant sovereign after his own son Kaiqubad (686 - 689) had been placed on the throne of Delhi. From 686 until 739 Bengal was administered by effectively independant governors belonging to the House of Balban. Bughra Khan (681 - 691) was succeeded by two other sons of Balban, Kay Kawus (691 - 700) and Firoz (702 - 718), and then by four of Balban's grandchildren: one of these, Ghiyath al din Bahadur (710 - 723; 725 - 731) inherited East Bengal from his father Firoz in 710 and added West Bengal from Firoz' other son Bughra Shah (718 - 719) in 719. After Bahadur's retirement in 723 he was re-called to act as regent for Bahram Shah (725 - 739) from 725 until 731. Lakhnauti was separately governed by Nasir al din (723 - 726) and than Kadr Khan (726 - 740) and Satgaon was also seprate (A'zam al Mulk: 724 - 740). Fragmentation of the Bengal administration during the later years of the House of Balban was cured when Mubarak Shah (East Bengal: 739 - 750) and 'Ali Shah (West Bengal: 740 - 746) declared the independance of their states. Then, under the strong arm of 'Ali's usccessor Shams al din Ilyas (West Bengal 740 - 753: all Bengal 753 - 759) Bengal was finally united as an independant Kingdom in 753 (AD 1353) with Firozabad (Panduah) as its capital in place of the earlier capital Lakhnauti. During the next two centuries, until 944, Bengal remained an independant kingdom ruled successively by members of the House of Ilyas and that of Hosayn Shah, apart from two short periods when the rival families of Raja Kans and of the Habshis gained power. In 944 Bengal was conquered by the Moghul king Humayun and the long series of Bengal silver Tankahs came to an end.

Period of Iltutmish of Delhi		
Ghiyath al din 'Iwaz	608	1211
Appointed as governor, later an autonomous rebel		
Defeated and killed by Iltutmish	625	1227

Semi-autonomous Governors: House of Balban		
Nasir al din Bughra Khan ibn Balban	681	1282
Rukn an din Kay Kawus ibn Balban	691	1291
Shams al din Firoz Shah ibn Balban	702	1302
Shihab al din Bughra Shah ibn Firoz (West Bengal)	718-9	1318-19
Ghiyath al din Bahadur Shah ibn Firoz		
(East Bengal after Firoz	710 - 723	1310-23
(West Bengal after Bughra Shah	719 - 723	1319-23
Nasir al din ibn Firoz (Lakhnauti)	723 - 726	1323-25
Bahram Shah	725 - 739	1324-38
Bahadur re-called as regent	725 - 731	
Kadr Khan (Lakhnauti)	726 - 740	1325-39
'Azam al Mulk (Satgaon)	724 - 740	1323-39

Sultans of Bengal		
Fakhr al din Mubarak Shah (East Bengal)	739 - 750	1338-49
Ikhtiyar al din Ghazi Shah (East Bengal)	750 - 753	1349-52
'Ala al din 'Ali Shah (West Bengal)	740 - 746	1339-45

Sultans of Bengal: House of Ilyas		
Shams al din Ilyas Shah (West Bengal)	746	1345
(combatting 'Ali since 740)		
(All Bengal)	753	1352
Sikandar Shah ibn Ilyas	759	1358
Ghiyath al din A'zam Shah ibn Sikandar	792	1389
(previously rebelled in 771)		
Sayf al din Hamza Shah ibn A'zam	799	1396
Shams al din ibn Hamza	809 - 812	1406-09

Governor and rebel

Ghiyath al din 'Iwaz **608 - 625**

غياث الدين عوض

AR Tankah (11.2 gm)

2704 Obv.: Kalima

Rev.: السلطان المظفر غياث الدنيا و الدين ابو الفتح عوض بن الحسين ناصر امير المومنين

Appointed governor by Iltutmish, later rebelled, finally defeated by Iltutmish and killed in 625.

2704a Lakhnauti 619 لكنوتى

Sultans of Bengal: House of Raja Kans		
Shihab al din Bayazid Shah (w. Raja Kans)	812	1409
Jalal al din Mohammed Shah ibn Raja Kans	817	1414
Shams al din Ahmad Shah ibn Mohammed	835 - 846	1431-42

Sultans of Bengal: House of Ilyas (restored)		
Nasir al din Mahmud Shah I	846	1442
Rukn al din Barbak Shah ibn Mahmud I	864	1459
Shams al din Yusuf Shah ibn Barbak	879	1474
Sikandar Shah II ibn Yusuf	886	1481
Jalal al din Fath Shah ibn Mahmud I	886 - 892	1481-86

Sultans of Bengal: Habshi Kings		
Sultan Shahzada Barbak	892	1486
Sayf al din Firoz Shah I	892	1486
Nasir al din Mahmud Shah II ibn Fath Shah	895	1489
Shams al din Abu al Nasr Muzaffar Shah	896 - 899	1490-93

Sultans of Bengal: House of Hosayn Shah		
'Ala al din Hosayn Shah	899	1493
Nasir al din Nusrat Shah ibn Hosayn	925	1518
'Ala al din Firoz Shah II ibn Nusrat	939	1532
Ghiyath al din Mahmud Shah III ibn Hosayn	939	1532
(some authority since 933)		
Conquest by Moghul Humayun	944	1537

Governors: House of Balban 681 - 740

Shams al din Firoz Shah ibn Balban 702 - 718

شمس الدين فيروز

(after 710 only in west Bengal, having appointed his son Bahadur Shah to east Bengal)

AR Tankah (11.2 gm)

2705 Lakhnauti 711 ضرب هذا الفضہ بحضرت لکنوتی سنہ ٧١١
Obv.: Citing Caliph Al Musta'sim (640-656) المستعصم
الامام المستعصم امير المومنين
Rev.: السلطان الاعظم شمس الدنيا و الدين
ابو المظفر فيروز شاه السلطان

2706 Lakhnauti 712

2707 Lakhnauti 713

2708 Unc. mint and date: rude style

NB Re. Caliph Al Musta'sim: this was merely imitating the posthumous citation of this Caliph's name which remained in current use at Delhi until the end of the House of Balban.

The script of the Bismillah is somewhat stereotyped.

Ghiyath al dun Bahadur Shah ibn Firoz 710 - 723

غياث الدين بهادر شاه

(In East Bengal until 719, then in All Bengal until abdication. Later recalled, 725 - 731 as regent for Bahram Shah).

AR Tankah (11.2 gm)

2709 - Unc. mint and date

2710 Obv.: still citing Caliph Al Musta'sim
Rev.: السلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا و الدين
ابو المظفر بهادر شاه السلطان بن السلطان

Sultans of Bengal: Founders of the realm

Fakhr al din Mubarak Shah 739 - 750

فخر الدين مبارک شاه

(in East Bengal: the last Bengal coins issued by of a Delhi sultan were struck by Mohammed ibn Tughluq at Sonargaon and Lakhnauti in gold and silver. Then Mubarak assumed independance.)

AR Tankah (11.2 gm)

2711 Sonargaon 742 سنارگايو
ضرب هذا السکہ بحضرت جلال سنارگايو سنہ ...
Obv.: يمين الخليفہ ناصر امير المومنين
Rev.: السلطان الاعظم فخر الدنيا و الدين
ابو المظفر مبارک شاه السلطان

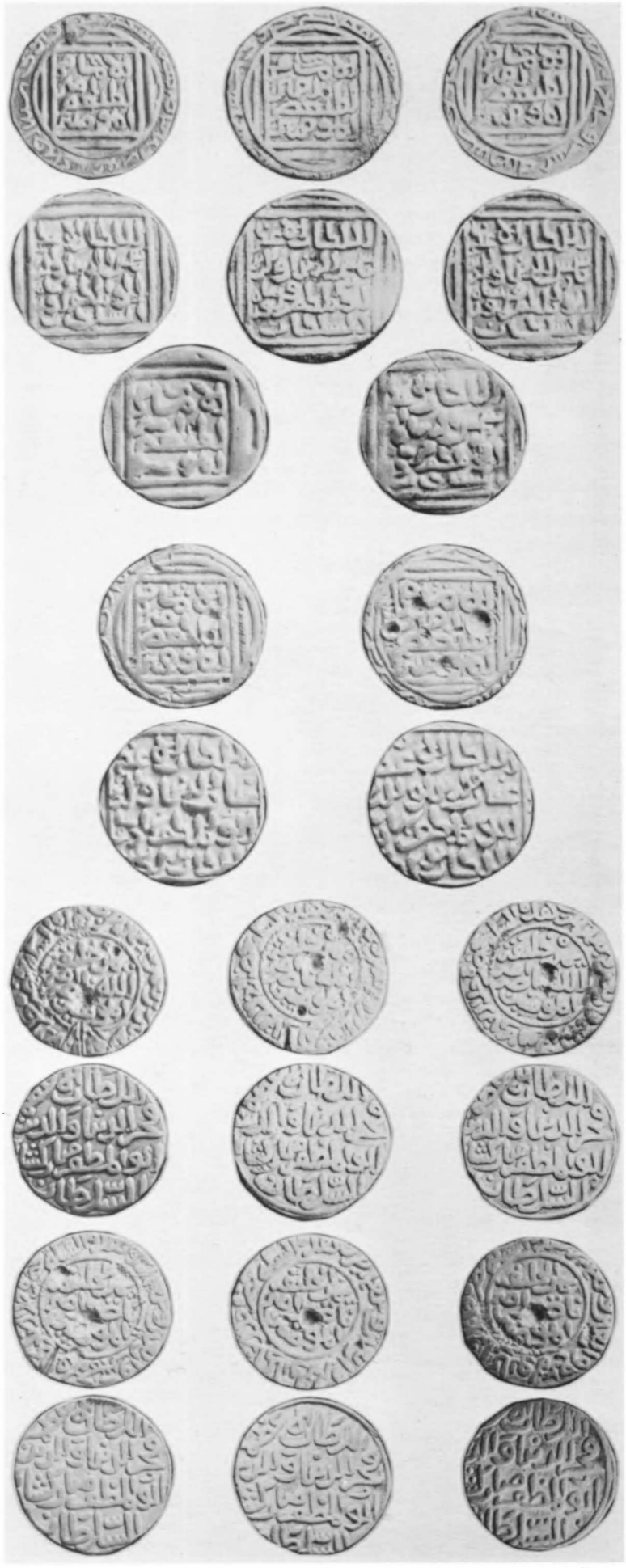
2712 Sonargaon 743

2713 Sonargaon 744

2714 Sonargaon 745 سنارگايو

1715 Sonargaon 746

2716 Sonargaon 747



2717 Sonargaon 748 سنارگايو

2718 Sonargaon 749

Sultans of Bengal: House of Ilyas

Shams al din Ilyas **746 - 759**

شمس الدين الياس

(campaigning in west Bengal from 740: Sultan of West Bengal from 746: Sultan of All Bangal from 753).

AR ***Tankah (11.2 gm)***

2719 Sonargaon 753 سنارگايو

Obv.: سكندر الثاني يمين الخليفه امير المومنين

Rev.: السلطان العادل شمس الدنيا و الدين
ابو المظفر الياس شاه السلطان

2720 Sonargaon 754

2721 Sonargaon 755

2722 Sonargaon 756

2723 Sonargaon 757

2724 Sonargaon 758

2725 Firozabad 747 فيروزاباد

ضرب هذا الفضه السكه في اليلز فيروزاباد

2726 Firozabad 750

2727 Firozabad 751

2728 Firozabad 752 فیروزاباد

2729 Firozabad 753

2730 Firozabad 754

Note the relatively consistent and legible script of the reverses on coins from all mints; even the two coins illustrated last (2738-39). On the other hand the obverses of coins struck at Sonargaon tend to be engraved in superior manner to those from Firozabad and the obverses of the last two coins are frankly barbarous. These correlations are most obvious during the middle years of Ilyas' reign (during his early years he had not yet captured Sonargaon and on some of the late Firozabad coins, year 758 particularly, the style of engraving was modified). So far as one can

2731 Firozabad (7)55

2732 Firozabad 755

2733 Firozabad 756

judge there was a tendancy for production of coin within this realm to be controlled from a central mint; the method of control being that the central mint enjoyed a monopoly in the production of reverse dies. These reverse dies were duplicated by hubbing and distributed to the other mints in the realm. Obverse dies, on the other hand, were manufactured locally: hence the marked contrast between well designed reverses and crudely engraved obverses shown by a number of the coins illustrated here. See also the discussion of Samanid Multiple dirhems (supra).

2734 Firozabad 756

2735 - Firozabad 758
2736

2737 Firozabad 75 7/9

2738 Unc. mint and date

2739 Rude obverse combined with normal reverse

Sikandar Shah ibn Ilyas **759 - 792**

سکندر شاه ابن الیاس

AR *Tankah (11.2 gm)*

2740 - Firozabad (?) (rev. margin) فیروزاباد

2741 یمین خلیفه الله ناصر امیر المومنین غوث الاسلام و المسلمین خلد ملکه

Rev.: الواثق بتایید الرحمن ابو المجاهد سکندر شاه ابن الیاس شاه السلطان

2742 - Unc. mint (type known for Firozabad), 775 & x

2743 Shorter legend – الامام الاعظم ابو المجاهد سکندر شاه ابن الیاس شاه السلطان

Ghiyath al din A'zam Shah **792 - 799**

AR *Tankah (11.2 gm)* اعظمشاه

2744 (Firozabad), unc. date

Obv.: ناصر امیر المومنین غوث الاسلام و المسلمین خلد ملکه

Rev.: غیاث الدنیا و الدین ابو المظفر اعظمشاه السلطان

Nasir al din Mahmud Shah I **846 - 864**

ناصر الدین محمود

AR *Tankah (11.2 gm)*

2745 - Mint name (margin) un-read

2746 Obv.: غوث الاسلام و المسلمین خلد ملکه

Rev.: ناصر الدنیا و الدین ابو المظفر محمود شاه سلطان

2747 - Toughra type

2748 Obv.: الموید بتایید الرحمن خلیفه الله سلطان ابن السلطان

Rev.: Mahmud's legend in toughra form

Note the large numbers of Bankers' (Shroff) marks on these coins. Shroff marks are a particularly characteristic feature of tankahs that circulated in Bengal.

Rukn al din Barbak Shah ibn Mahmud **864 - 879**

ركن الدين باربكشاه-

AR *Tankah (11.2 gm)*

2749 The Treasury 865 خزانه

Obv.: المويد بتاييد الرحمن خليفه الله بالحجت و اليرهان خزانه ٨٦٤

Rev.: Toughra type السلطان ركن الدنيا و الدين ابو المجاهد باربكشاه بن ناصر الدين محمود شاه السلطان

2750 - The Treasury, unc. date خزانه

2751 Obv.: sim.

Rev.: Barbak's legend in normal script

2752 - The Treasury 873

2754 Obv.: Kalima

Rev.: Barbak's legend

(Note the wide variation in epigraphy)

2755 The Treasury, unc. date

2756 - The Mint, 873 دار الضرب

2757

Sultans of Bengal: House of Hosayn Shah

'Ala al din Hussain Shah **899 - 925**

علا الدين حسين شاه

AR *Tankah (11.2 gm)*

2758 The Treasury 899 خزانه

Obv.: Kalima

Rev.: السلطان العادل الباذل و السيد المرسلين علا و الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر حسين شاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه

2759 The Treasury 899

sim. but rev. legend shortened

علا الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر حسين شاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه

2760 - Fathabad 899 فتحاباد

2761 sim. to previous coin

2762 - Hussainabad 89(9) حسيناباد

2763 السلطان العادل علاء الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر حسين شاه السلطان

Rev.: بن سيد اشرف الحسيني خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه حسيناباد ٨٩

2764 - Hussainabad 8(99)

2765 sim. but only one digit of date on die

The marked variation among some of these later Bengal Tankahs bearing an identical mint and date suggests that in many instances the date was perpetuated as part of the coin design, perhaps for several years. In such cases the date on the coin would only signify the time when a particular design was introduced at the issuing mint.

2766 - Hussainabad 919 حسيناباد

2769 Obv.: حسين شاه السلطان بن سيد اشرف الحسيني خلد ملكه و سلطانه خليفه حسيناباد ٩١٩

Rev.: السلطان الفاتح الكامرو و كمته و جاجنگر و اريسه علاء الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر

(much variation in epigraphy)

Commemmorating the conquests of Kamru, Kamtah, Jajnagar and Orissa.

2770 Fathabad 89(9) فتحاباد

same inscr.

2771 The Mint, no date دار الضرب

same inscr.

2772 The Mint 922 دار الضرب ٩٢٢

same inscr.

2773 The Mint 904 دار الضرب

Obv.: السلطان العادل علاء الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر

Rev.: سلطان حسين شاه بن سيد اشرف الحسيني خلد ملكه دار الضرب ٩٠٤

2774 - The Mint 921 ضرب ٩٢١

2775 Obv.: Kalima with mint & date below

Rev.: علا و الدين و الدين ابو المظفر حسين شاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه

2776 No mint or date

Obv.: السلطان العادل علا و الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر

Rev.: حسين شاه السلطان بن سيد اشرف الحسيني خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه

Nasir al din Nusrat Shah ibn Hussain **925 - 939**

ناصر الدين نصرت شاه

AR *Tankah (11.2 gm)*

2777 Dar al Zarb Hussainabad 925

Obv.: السلطان ابن السلطان ناصر الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر حسيناباد

Rev.: نصرت شاه السلطان بن حسين شاه السلطان الحسيني خلد الله ملكه دار الضرب ٩٢٤

2778 Dar al Zarb Hussainabad, unc. date

Sim. دار الضرب حسيناباد

2779 Dar al Zarb Fathabad 926

دار الضرب فتحاباد

Sim. legends

2780 Nusratabad (9x) 7 نصرتاباد

Obv.: sim.

Rev.: نصرتشاه السلطان ابن حسين شاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه نصرتاباد ٧

2781 Mu'azamabad 930 معظماباد

Obv.: sim.

Rev.: as first issue

2782 - Mu'azamabad 93

2783 sim. but ruder script

2784 No mint or date

2785 Unc. mint, 92x

2786 Khalifatabad, unc. date خليفتاباد

2787 Double obverse

(Similar style to the Khalifatabad issue)

Ghiyath al din Mahmud Shah ibn Hussain **939 - 944**
(sharing government with his brother since 933)
غیاث الدین محمود شاہ

AR *Tankah (11.2 gm)*

2788 - The Mint 933 حار ضرب ۹۳۳

2789 Obv.: السلطان بن السلطان غیاث الدنیا و الدین ابو المظفر محمود
centre - شاهی بدر
Rev.: شاه السلطان بن حسین شاه السلطان خلد الله ملکه و سلطانه
centre - شاهی بدر

2790 Hussainabad 912 (for 942) حسیناباد

2791 No mint name, 936

2792 - Hussainabad 939
2793

2794 Unc. mint, 24x: rude script

2795 - Hussainabad 940 حسیناباد
2796 sim. inscr. but without central area

2797 The Mint 94x ضرب
sim.

2798 Fathabad, unc. date فتحاباد
sim.

Bengal under the Suris and their succ̣essors **AH 960 - 984**

Bengal, incorporated as a province of the Moghul Empire by Humayun in 944 (AD 1537), became part of the resurgent Sultanate of Sher Shah Suri in 946 when Sher Shah expanded his foothold in Bihar by occupying Bengal from Humayun. Sher Shah restored the Delhi Sultanate which he and his son Islam Shah ruled until the latter's death in 960. Bengal did not accept the nomination of Mohammed 'Adil to the Delhi Sultanate in 960 but became an independant kingdom under the sceptre of Mohammed Sur Ghazi, another member of the Suri family. Bengal remained under the suzerainty of its own Sultans until incorporated within the Moghul Empire by Akbar in 984 (AD 1576). Akbar's suzerainty had already been acknowledged by Sulayman Khan Kararani and his successors. As at Delhi the coinage of the Suris was based on a new series of broad flan silver rupees struck to the new standard of 11.66 grammes.

The Suris

Sher Shah Suri of Delhi and Bengal	946	1539
Islam Shah Suri of Delhi and Bengal	952	1545
Shams al din Mohammed Sur Ghazi Suri (Bengal only)	960	1553
Bahadur Shah ibn Mohammed Sur Ghazi	962	1555
Ghiyath al din Jalal Shah ibn Mohammed Sur Ghazi	968	1561

House of Sulayman Kararani

Sulayman Khan Kararani	971	1564
Bayazid Shah Kararani ibn Sulayman	980	1572
Daud Shah Kararani ibn Sulayman	980	1572
incorporation by Moghul Emperor Akbar	984	1576

Sher Shah Suri and Islam Shah Suri **946 - 960**

Coins struck by these rulers in Bengal have been catalogued above with those of the Delhi Sultans.

Ghiyath al din Bahadur Shah **962 - 968**

AR *Rupee (11.66 gm)*

2799 Arakan 965 ضرب اركات
Obv.: Kalima
Rev.: سلطان جلال الدين بن محمد شاه غازى خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه
(Sri Vahadar Sahi) श्री वहादर साही

2800 Unc. mint, 966

2801 Unc. mint, 967

2802 Unc. mint, 968

Ghiyath al din Jalal Shah **968 - 971**

AR *Rupee (11.66 gm)*

2803 Unc. mint and date
سلطان جلال الدين بن محمد شاه غازى خلد الله ملكه

Daud Shah Kararani **980 - 984**

AR *Rupee (11.66 gm)*

2804 - Tandu, no date ضرب تانده
2805 Obv.: Kalima
Rev.: داود شاه بن سليمان شاه كرراني خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه
(Sri Daud Sahi) श्री दाउद साही

2806 - Unc. mint and date
2807

Madura, the homeland of the Pandyas, was brought within the Delhi Sultanate through the campaigns pursued by Mohammed ibn Tughluq during the reign of his father Tughluq I (720 - 725: 1320 - 1324). To the north of Madura the Deccan had recently been occupied by Malik Kafur, general of the Delhi sultan 'Ala al din Mohammed, shortly after AH 700. Madura's only coinage as part of the Delhi Sultanate was struck by Mohammed ibn Tughluq (725 - 752) as part of his attempt to move the centre of gravity of the Sultanate further southwards, but despite such manoevres Mohammed was unable to prevent Madura from breaking away to form an independant Sultanate in AH 734. The Madura Sultanate endured until 779 (AD 1377) when it was incorporated into the Hindu Kingdom of Vijayanagar.

Jalal al din Ahsan Shah	734	1333	Nasir al din Mahmud Damaghan	745	1344
'Ala al din Udauji Shah	740	1339	'Adil Shah	757	1356
Qutb al din Firoz Shah	740	1339	Fakhr al din Mubarak Shah	760	1358
Ghiyath al din Mohammed Damaghan	741	1340	'Ala al din Sikandar Shah	774	1372
			Conquest by Vijayanagar	779	1377

Madura as a province of the Delhi Sultanate **723 - 734**

Mohammed III ibn Tughluq **until 734**

AR 1/3 Tankah (3.7 gm)

2808 - No mint name, AH 727

2809 Obv.: السلطان العادل
Rev.: محمد بن تغلق شاه

AR 1/6 Tankah (1.9 gm)

2810 No mint name, 72x
Obv.: السلطان الاعظم خي الفتح و الاحسان
Rev.: محمد بن تغلق شاه

AE Fals (or billon jital: 3½ gm)

2811 - as third tankahs of 727
2812

AE 8 Kani (8 grains: 3½ gm) : Forced currency

2813 Obv.: محمد تغلق
Rev.: عدل هشت كاني

Sultans of Madura **734 - 779**

Jalal al din Ahsan Shah **734 - 740**

AE Fals (c. 4 gm)

2814 - Obv.: السلطا الم عظم
2815 Rev.: احسن شاه السلطان

'Ala al din Udauji Shah **740**

AE Fals (c. 4 gm)

2816 - Obv.: علا الدنيا و الدين
2819 Rev.: اودجي شاه السلطان

Ghiyath al din Mohammed Damaghan **741 - 745**

AE Fals (c. 4 gm)

2820 Obv.: السلطان الم عظم
Rev.: غياث الدنيا و الدين

'Adil Shah **757 - 760**

AE Small Fals (c. 1.7 gm)

2821 - Obv.: السلطان الم عظم
2822 Rev.: عادلشاه السلطان

Fakhr al din Mubarak Shah **760 - 770/774**

AE *Small Fals (c. 1.7 gm)*

2823 Obv.: برکزیره لله فخر شاه شاهات
Rev.: مبارکشاه شاه جهات

'Ala al din Sikandar Shah **774 - 779**

AE *Small Fals (c. 1.7 gm)*

2824 AH 777
Obv.: برکزیره رحمت
Rev.: شاه سکندر سلطان ۷۷۷

The Bahmanis of Kulbarga (the Deccan) AH 748 - 933

Not long after the Sultans of Madura had declared independance from the Delhi Sultanate their northern neighbours in the Deccan followed suit and created the Bahmani Sultanate in 748 (AD 1347), during the last years of Mohammed ibn Tughluq. Mohammed had recognised the danger of secession and tried to avert this by moving the capital of the Delhi Sultanate southwards to Deogiri (Daulatabad), but without success. The Bahmani Sultanate founded by an official of the Delhi administration 'Ala al din Hasan Gangu Bahmani (748 - 759) embraced the Deccan from the river Kistna northwards to the River Narbada and across the land from coast to coast. At times his successors received tribute from the Hindu Kingdom of Vijayanagar in the far south. Eventually this powerful realm fragmented as outlying provinces assumed independance from AH 890 onwards: Berar in 890, Bijapur in 895, Ahmadnagar in 896, Bidar in 897 and Golconda in 919. The parent Bahmani dynasty was finally extinguished in 933.

'Ala al din Hasan Ganu Bahmani Zafar Khan	748	1347
Mohammed Shah I ibn Hasan Gangu	759	1358
'Ala al din Mujahid Shah ibn Mohammed	776	1375
Dawud Shah ibn Hasan Gangu	780	1378
Mohammed Shah II ibn Mahmud ibn Hasan Gangu	780	1378
Ghiyath al din ibn Mahmud	799	1397
Shams al din ibn Mahmud	799	1397
Taj al din Firoz Shah ibn Dawud	800	1397
Ahmad Shah I Wali ibn Dawud	825	1422
'Ala al din Ahmad Shah II ibn Ahmad	839	1436
'Ala al din Humayun Shah Zalim ibn Ahmad II	862	1458
Nizam Shah ibn Humayun	865	1461
Mohammed Shah III ibn Humayun Lashkari	867	1463
Mahmud Shah ibn Mohammed	887 - 924	1482-18
Henceforth dominated by the Barid Shahis		
Ahmad Shah III ibn Mahmud	924	1518
'Ala al din Shah ibn Mahmud	927	1521
Wali Allah Shah ibn Mahmud	928	1522
Kalimullah Shah ibn Ahmad III	931 - 933	1525-27

'Ala al din Hasan Gangu Bahman Shah **748 - 759**

AE *Fals (1.8 gm)*

2825 شاه بهمن سلطان علا الدنیا و الدین

Mohammed Shah I ibn Hasan Gangu **759 - 776**

AE *Fals (c. 3½ gm)*

2826 بهمن خان سلطان ابو المظفر محمد شاه

Mohammed Shah II ibn Mahmud **780 - 799**

AR *Tankah (11.2 gm)*

2827 (Ahsanabad = Kulbarga), 78x احسناباد
Obv.: الواثق بتایید الرحمن ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان
Rev.: الناصر لدین الدیات الحامی لاصل الایمان

AE *Fals:*

2828 Ahsanabad محمد بن محمود احسناباد

Taj al din Firoz Shah ibn Dawud **800 - 825**

AR *Tankah (11.2 gm)*

2829 - Ahsanabad 800 احسناباد
2830 Obv.: تاج الدنیا و الدین فیروز شاه السلطان
Rev.: سلطان العهد و الزمان الواثق بتایید الرحمن ابو المظفر

2831 Ahsanabad 802

The mint name Ahsanabad (right margin) is rarely legible on Bahmani tankahs. It is, however, quite clear on one tankah of AH 800 and on others of 804, 807 and "83".

2832 Ahsanabad 803 احسناباد

2833 Ahsanabad 804

2834 Ahsanabad 805

2835 Ahsanabad 806

2836 Ahsanabad 807

2837 Ahsanabad 811

2838 Ahsanabad 815

2839 Ahsanabad "83"

AE *Fals*

2840 - 2841 فیروز شاه بهمنی

Ahmad Shah I ibn Dawud **825 - 838**

AE *Fals*

2842 ابو المغازی احمد شاه السلطان

'Ala al din Ahmad Shah II ibn Ahmad **838 - 862**

AE *Fals: Large size*

2843 - 2844 علا الدنیا و الدین احمد شاه بن احمد شاه بهمنی شاه السلطان

AE *Fals: Medium size*

2845 - Sim. inscr.: AH 845 and 843

2846

'Ala al din Humayun Shah ibn Ahmad II **862 - 865**

AE *Fals: Large size*

2847 AH 865

همايون شاه بن احمد شاه بن احمد شاه بهمنى

2848 unc. date

Mohammed Shah III ibn Humayun **867 - 887**

AR *Tankah (11.2 gm)*

2849 - (Ahsanabad) 878 احسناباد

2850 محمد شاه بن همايو نشاه السلطان خلد ملكه
المعتصم بالله ابو المظفر شمس الدنيا و الدين

AE *Fals: Large size*

2851 - محمد شاه بن همايونشاه السلطان
2853

Mahmud Shah ibn Mohammed **887 - 924**

AE *Fals: Large size*

2854 سلطان محمود شاه البهمنى

AE *Fals: Middle size*

2855 - محمود شاه بن محمد شاه البهمنى
2856

Waliullah ibn Mahmud **928 - 931**

AE *Fals: Large size*

2857 ولى الله السلطان بن محمود شاه البهمنى

Kalimullah Shah ibn Ahmad III **931 - 933**

AE *Fals: Middle size*

2858 sim. كلم الله السلطان البهمنى

AE *Fals: Smallest size*

2859 sim. كلم الله سلطان

Khwaja Jahan, vizir to the Delhi Sultan Mahmud Shah II Tughluq (795 - 815), founded his own Sultanate centred on Juanpur; a state that was to prosper at the expense of Delhi and Malwa and to control much of Bihar, Oudh and Kanauj. Juanpur was re-united to Delhi by the conquests of Bahlol Shah Lodi in 881, but local resistance did not end until the death of Hussain in 905.

Malik Sarvar Khwajah-i Jahan	796	1394	Mohammed Shah ibn Mahmud	861	1457
Mubarak Shah	802	1399	Hussain Shah ibn Mahmud	863	1459
Shams al din Ibrahim Shah ibn Mubarak	804	1402	Dethroned by Bahlol Shah Lodi of Delhi	881	1477
Mahmud Shah ibn Ibrahim	844	1440	Died	905	1499

Shams al din Ibrahim Shah **803 - 844**

AR *Tankah (10.5 gm)*

2862 Date (margin) uncertain

في زمن الامام نائب امير المومنين ابو الفتح خلدت خلافته
الواثق بتائيد الرحمن ابو المظفر ابراهيم شاه السلطان

Billon Tankah (c. 9 gm) : late Delhi standard

2863 AH 819

عام ابراهيم شاه سلطان خلدت مملكته
الخليفه امير المومنين خلدت خلافته ٨١٩

2864 AH 831 ٨٣١

2865 AH 832

Billon "Fals" (c. 4½ gm)

2866 AH 823
same inscr. as copper coins (infra)

2867 AH 825

AE *Fals (c. 4½ gm)*

2868 AH 824

ابراهيم شاه سلطاني
خليفه ابو الفتح ٨٢٤

2869 AH 830

2870 AH 831

2871 AH 834

2872 AH 837

2873 AH 840

2874 AH 843

AE *Half Fals (c. 2 gm)*

2875 AH 828

Mahmud Shah ibn Ibrahim **844 - 861**

Billon Tankah (c. 9 gm)

2876 AH 854

محمود شاه بن ابراهيم شاه سلطاني خلدت مملكته

2877 AH 858

AE Double Fals (c. 9 gm)

2878 AH 849

Centre - محمود شاه

Around - بن ابراهيم شاه سلطان

2879 AH 856

2880 AH 858

AE Fals (c. 4½ gm)

2881 AH 850

محمود شاه بن ابراهيم شاه سلطاني

2882 AH 852

2883 AH 860

AE Half Fals (c. 2½ gm)

2884 - No date

2886

Mohammed Shah ibn Mahmud **861 - 863**

AE Fals (c. 4½ gm)

2887 AH 861 محمد شاه بن محمود شاه بن ابراهيم شاه سلطاني

2888 AH 862

2889 AH 863

Hussain Shah ibn Mahmud **863 - 905**

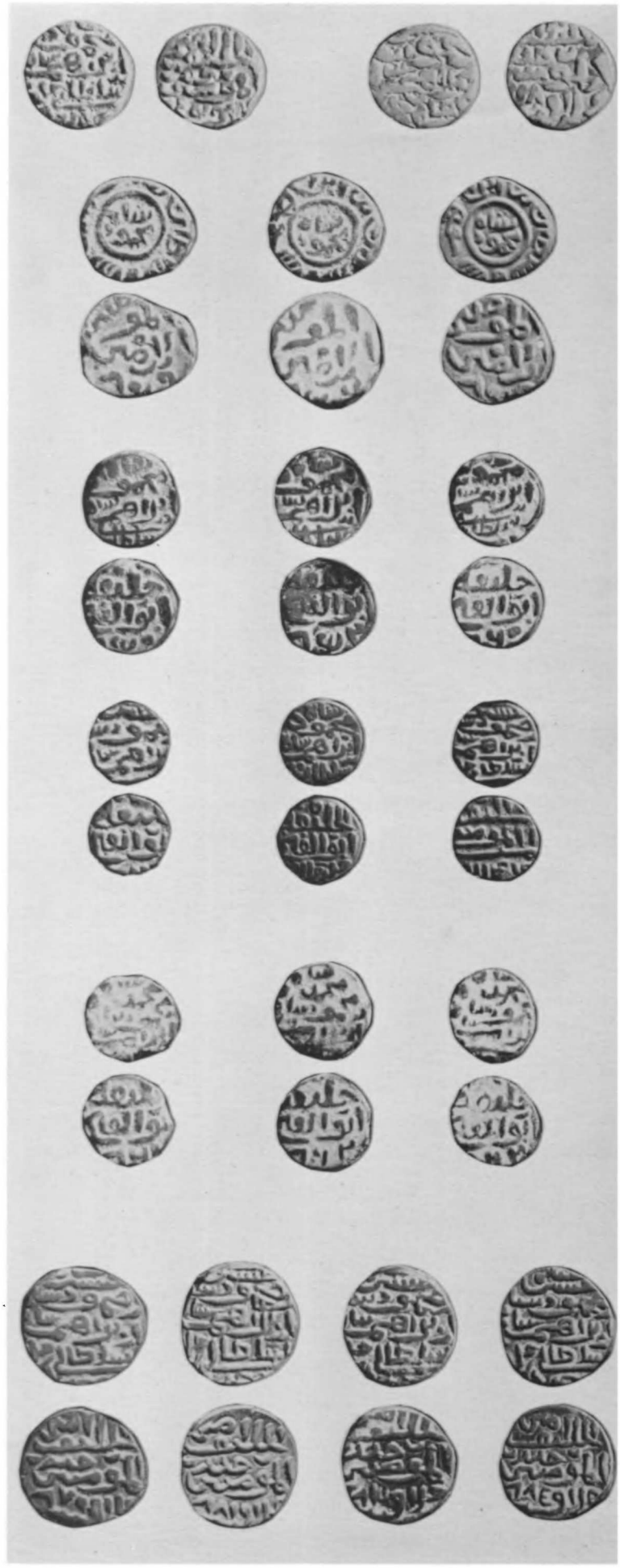
Billon Tankah (c. 9 gm)

2890 AH 879 حسين شاه بن محمود شاه بن ابراهيم شاه سلطاني خلدت مملكته الخليفه امير المومنين خلدت خلافته ٨٧٩

2891 AH 881

2892 AH 883

2893 AH 885



2894 AH 886

2895 AH 893

2896 AH 895

2897 AH 898

AE Double Fals (c. 9 gm)

2898 AH 866
Centre - حسین شاه
Around - بن محمود شاه بن ابراهیم شاه سلطانی

2899 - AH 868
2900

2901 AH 885

AE Fals (c. 4½ gm)

2902 AH 865 حسین شاه بن محمود شاه بن ابراهیم شاه سلطانی

2903 AH 868

2904 AH 887

The Sultans of Gujarat AH 799 - 980

Gujarat, away in the west, was one of the last provinces occupied by the Delhi Sultans, a conquest of 'Ala al din Mohammed (695 - 715). Gujarat, like Juanpur and Malwa, its eastern neighbours, assumed independance from Delhi during the Sultanate of Mahmud Shah II Tughluq (795 - 815). Zafar Khan, son of a Rajput and governor of Gujarat since 794, assumed independance in 799. Prosperity was based on possession of the coastline as far as Surat The later Sultans carried on maritime trade with the Portuguese. Ahmad Shah I founded Ahmadabad. His grandson Mohammed occupied Junagadh and Champanir, re-naming the latter Mohammadabad; he also reformed the currency. Bahadur Shah, one of the later rulers, even occupied Malwa for a while. In the end weakening of central authority in favour of the nobility left Gujarat ready for Moghul occupation by Akbar in 980.

Muzaffar Shah I Zafar Khan	799	1396
Ahmad Shah I ibn Tatar ibn Zafar Khan	814	1411
Mohammed Karim Shah ibn Ahmad	846	1442
Qutb al din Ahmad Shah II ibn Mohammed	855	1451
Daud Shah ibn Ahmad I	862	1458
Mahmud Shah I Baykara ibn Mohammed	862	1458
Muzaffar Shah II ibn Mahmud	917	1511
Sikandar Shah ibn Muzaffar	932	1526
Nasir Khan Mahmud II ibn Muzaffar	932	1526
Bahadur Shah ibn Muzaffar	932	1526
(transient occupation by Miran Shah of Khandesh : 943)		
Mahmud Shah III ibn Latif ibn Muzaffar	943	1537
Ahmad Shah III	961	1554
Muzaffar Shah III ibn Mahmud III	968	1561
Moghul conquest by Akbar	980	1573
Revolt of Muzzaffar III	991 - 992	1583

Muzaffar Shah I Zafar Khan **799 - 814**

AR Tankah (11.2 gm)

2905 AH 812
Obv.: نایب امیر المومنین خلدت خلافتہ ۸۱۲
Rev.: شمس الدنیا و الدین مظفر شاہ السلطان

Ahmad Shah I **814 - 846**

AE *Fals*

2906 Ahmadnagar Shahri Humayun 842
السلطان احمد شاه ناصر الدنيا و الدين
mint around - احمد نگر شهر همايوت

2907 sim.: AH 832
Half size

2908 un-dated
احمد شاه السلطان
ناصر الدنيا و الدين

Mohammed Shah ibn Ahmad **846 - 855**

AE *Fals*

2909 AH 851 شاه باد غياث الدين محمد سكندر سلطان

Qutb al din Ahmad Shah II ibn Mohammed **855 - 863**

Billon Tankah (c. 9 gm) : late Delhi standard

2910 AH 862
قطب الدنيا و الدين احمد شاه السلطان
Rev.: الخليفه المومنين امير خلد خلافته ٨٦٢

2911 unc. date

Mahmud Shah I ibn Mohammed **862 - 917**

السلطان محمود شاه السلطان الاعظم
ناصر الدنيا و الدين ابو الفتح بن محمد شاه

Mahmud reformed the coinage, replacing the old billon Tankahs with new silver Tankahs.
Mustafabad and Mohammadabad (Champanir) were new mints

Billon Tankah (c. 9 gm) : old standard

2912 AH 868

AR *Tankah (11.2 gm) : reformed currency*

2913 Mohammadabad Shahri Mukaram, 902
شهری مکرم محمداباد
square area

2914 Mohammadabad Shahri Mukaram 902
arcuate area

2915 - Mohammadabad Shahri Mukaram, unc. date
2916 square area

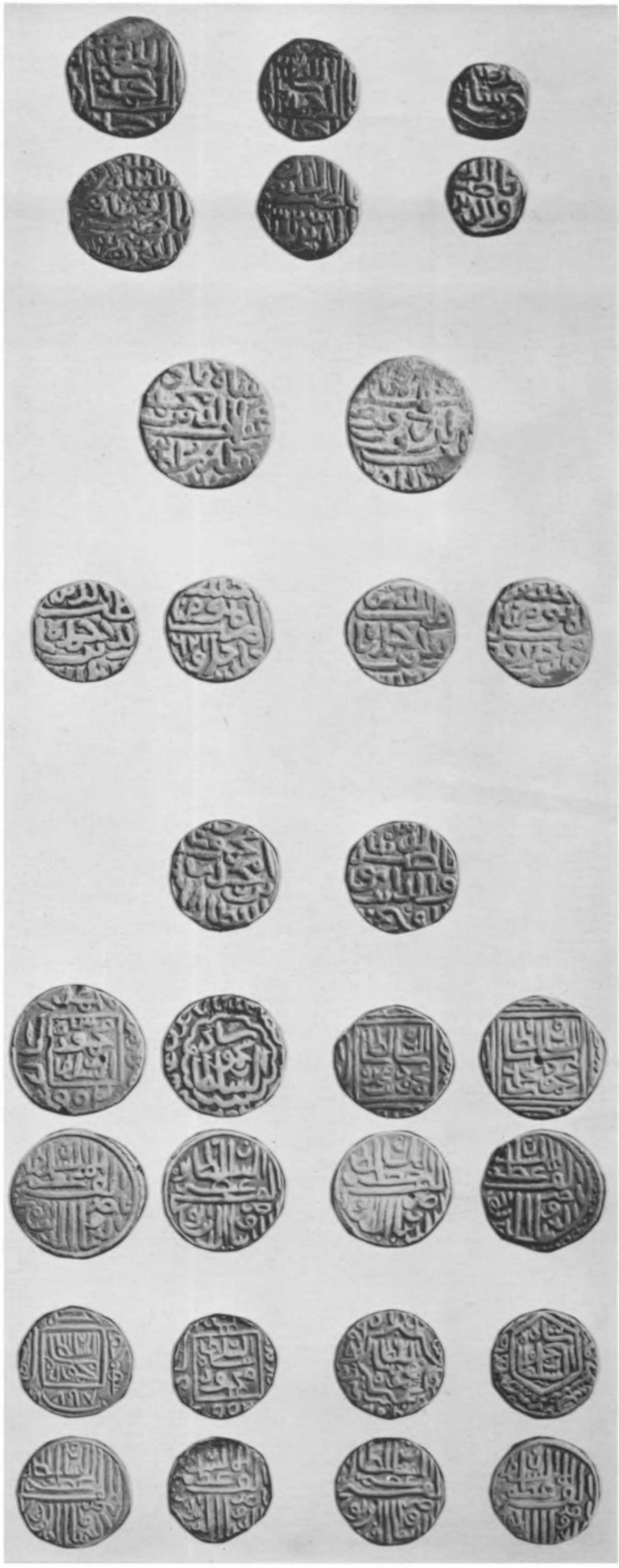
AR *Half Tankah (5.6 gm)*

2917 Mohammadabad Shahri Mukaram 897
شهری مکرم محمداباد
square area

2918 Mohammadabad Shahri Mukaram 902
square area

2919 Mohammadabad Shahri Mukaram 902
ocatgonal area

2920 Mohammadabad Shahri Mukaram 903
hexagonal area



2921 Mohammadabad Shahri Mukaram 91x
octagonal area شهری مکرم محمداباد

2922 Mohammadabad Shahri Mukaram, unc. date
square area

2923 Mustafabad Shahri 'Azam 905
شهری اعظم مصطفاباد
square area

2924 Unc. mint, 916
octagonal area

Muzaffar Shah II ibn Mahmud **917 - 932**

السلطان مظفر شاه بن محمود شاه المويد
بتائيد الرحمت شمس الدنيا و الدين

AR *Tankah (7.2 gm) : reduced weight*

2925 Burhanpur 922 برهانپور
no area

2926 No mint name, 920
no area

2927 No mint name, 920
octagonal area

2928 No mint name, 925

2929 No mint name, 926

2930 - 2931 No mint name, 927
square area

2932 No mint name, 930

2933 - 2934 No mint name, 931

2935 - 2936 Without mint or date

Bahadur Shah ibn Muzaffar **932 - 943**

السلطان بهادر شاه بن مظفر شاه ابو الفضل
قطب الدنيا و الدين

AE *Fals*

2937 AH 940

Mahmud Shah III ibn Latif ibn Muzaffar **943 - 961**

السلطان محمود شاه بن لطيف شاه
ناصر الدنيا و الدين ابو الفتح

AR *Tankah (7.2 gm)*

2938 - 2939 No mint or date

AR *Half Tankah (3.6 gm)*

2940 No mint, 961

2941 No mint or date

AE *Fals*

2942 No mint or date

Muzaffar Shah III ibn Mahmud 968 - 980

السلطان مظفر شاه بن محمود شاه المويد
بتايد الرحمن شمس الدنيا و الدين

AR Tankah (7.2 gm)

2943 No mint name, 969

AR Half Tankah (3.6 gm)

2944 No mint name, 979

AE Fals

2945 No mint name, 971

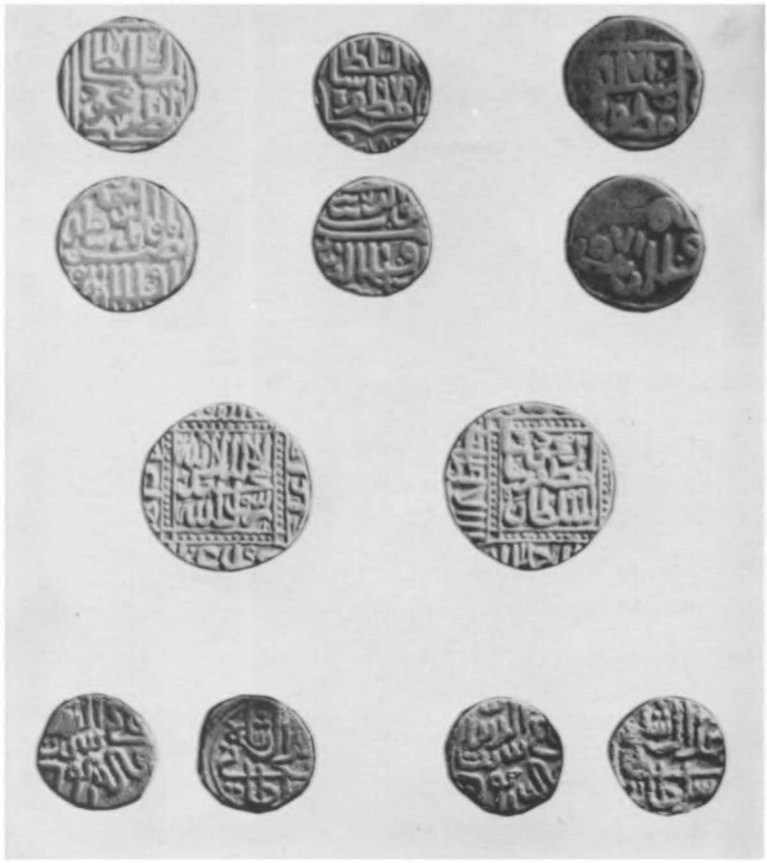
Revolt of AH 991 - 992

Muzaffar Shah III in revolt against Akbar

السلطان مظفر شاه ابن محمود شاه

AR Rupee (11.5 gm) : Moghul standard

2946 AH 991



Uncertain states of the Gujarat region

Fath al din Jalal Shah fl. 841

AE Fals (c. 4½ gm)

2947 - Obv.: فتح الدنيا و الدين ٨٢١
2948 Rev.: جلال شاه سلطاني

Jalal Shah may have been related to the Jams of Sind who controlled parts of southern Pakistan during the period from the 730's to the 930's and intermarried with the Sultans of Gujarat, their neighbours. (cfr. S. Digby 1972).

The Sultans of Malwa AH 804 - 937

Malwa only became part of the Delhi Sultanate during the reign of Balban (664 - 686). The region recovered its independance when its governor Dilawar revolted against Mahmud Shah II Tughluq of Delhi in 804. Three generations of the House of Dilawar then ruled Malwa until un-seated by Mahmud Khalji, the vizir. Malwa continued to flourish under the Khaljis. The region was later temporarily annexed by Bahadur Shah of Gujarat (937 - 943) and subsequently incorporated by the Moghul Akbar in 968.

The Ghoris		
Dilawar Khan Ghori	804	1401
Hoshang Shah Ghori ibn Dilawar	808	1405
Ghazni Khan Mohammed I ibn Hoshang	838	1435
Mas'aud Khan	839	1436
The Khaljis		
Mahmud Shah I Khalji	839	1436
Ghiyath Shah Khalji ibn Mahmud	873	1469
Nasir Shah Khalji ibn Ghiyath	906	1500
Mahmud Shah II Khalji ibn Nasir	917	1511
occupied by Bahadur Shah of Gujarat	937	1531
Qadir Shah	943	1536
Sher Shah Suri of Delhi	947	1540
Islam Shah of Delhi	952	1545
Mohammed 'Adil of Delhi	960	1552
Shuja Khan	962	1554
Baz Bahadur	962	1554
Moghul conquest by Akbar	968	1560

Hoshang ibn Dilawar 808 - 838

AR Tankah (11.2 gm) هوشنگشاه السلطان

2949 No mint or date
Obv.: السلطان الاعظم حسام الدنيا و الدين
Rev.: ابو المجاهد هوشنگشاه السلطان

AE Fals

2950 - Shadiabad دار الملک شادیاباد
2950a

Mahmud Shah Khalji 839 - 873
with: Ghiyath Shah as Wali 'Ahd

Billon tankah (c. 10 gm)

2951 Shadiabad
السلطان بن السلطان ولي عهد خليفه الزمان العالمين
ابو الفتح الخلجي غيات شاه السلطاني ضرب بدار الملک شادیاباد

Mahmud Shah I Khalji **839 - 873**

السلطان الاعظم عة الدنيا و الدين
ابو المظفر خلجى محمود شاه

Billon Tankah (c. 10 gm)

2952 Circular: AH 854

2953 Rectangular: AH 853

2954 Rectangular: AH 870

2955 Rectangular: AH 871

Billon 1/4 Tankah (c. 2½ gm)

2956 Rectangular: unc. date

Ghiyath Shah Khalji ibn Mahmud **873 - 906**

غياث شاه الخلجى بن محمود شاه السلطان ابن السلطان

AV Double Tankah (21.6 gm)

2957 AH 896

AV Tankah (10.8 gm)

2957a AH 883

AR Eighth tankah (1.4 gm)

2958 AH 886

AE Fals

2959 rectangular, un-dated (9.1 gm)

2959a rectangular, un-dated (4.5 gm)

Nasir Shah Khalji ibn Ghiyath **906 - 917**

ناصر شاه الخلجى بن غياث شاه السلطان ابن السلطان

AR Tankah (11.2 gm) : *ornamental type*
Half tankah (5.6 gm)
Quarter tankah (2.8 gm)

2960 - 2960a,b One coin of each denomination: AH 914, 916, 914

AR Half tankah (5.6 gm) : *inscriptional type*

2961 un-dated

Mahmud Shah II Khalji ibn Nasir **917 - 937**

محمود شاه الخلجى بن ناصر شاه السلطان ن السلطان

AR Tankah (11.2 gm)

2962 - 2963 AH 923

الواثق بالملك المحمدى ابو المظفر محمود
شاه بن ناصر شاه الخلجى السلطان خلد ملكه

AR Half Tankah (5.6 gm)

2964 - un-dated

AE Fals

2965 rectangular, un-dated

Baz Bahadur **962 - 968**

AR Half tankah (5.6 gm)

2966 Obv.: Kalima
Rev.: باز بهادر شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه

Deccan States of the Post - Bahmani Period

During the period from 890 to 918 the Bahmani kingdom of the Deccan was dismembered as successive provinces broke away and formed independant Sultanates. The last relic of Bahmani sovereignty was extinguished in 933.

The 'Imad Shahis of Berar	890 - 980	
Fath Allah	890	1485
'Ala al din	910	1504
Darya	c. 936	c. 1529
Burhan	c. 968	c. 1560
Tufal	976	1568
conquered by the Nizams of Ahmadnagar	980	1572
(copper coins are known)		

The 'Adil Shahis of Bijapur	895 - 1097	
Yusuf 'Adil Shah	895	1489
Isma'il	916	1510
Mallu	941	1534
Ibrahim	941	1534
'Ali 'Adil Shah I	965	1557
Ibrahim II	987	1579
Mohammed	1035	1625
'Ali 'Adil Shah II	1067	1656
Moghul conquest by Aurungzeb	1097	1685
(copper coins and larins are known)		

The Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar	896 - 1004	
Ahmad I ibn Nizam Shah	896	1490
Burhan I	914	1508
Hosayn	961	1553
Murtada	972	1564
Miran Hosayn	996	1587
Isma'il	997	1588
Burhan II	999	1590
Ibrahim	1003	1594
Ahmad II	1004	1595
Bahadur	1004	1595
Moghul conquest by Akbar	1004	1595
Murtada Nizam Shah II (Moghul tributary)	1007 - 1016	1598-07
(copper coins are known)		

The Barid Shahis of Bidar	897 - c. 1018	
Kasim I	897	1491
Amir I	910	1504
'Ali I	945	1538
Ibrahim	990	1582
Kasim II	997	1588
Mirza 'Ali	1000	1591
Amir II	c. 1018	c. 1609
(copper coins are known)		

The Qutb Shahis of Golconda	918 - 1098	
Sultan Kuli	918	1512
Jamshid	940	1533
Subhan Kuli	957	1550
Ibrahim	957	1550
Mohammed Kuli	989	1581
'Abd allah	1035	1625
Abu al Hasan	1083	1672
Moghul conquest by Aurungzeb	1098	1686
(copper coins are known)		

The Faruqi Sultans of Khandesh **801 - 1009**

This dynasty may be noted here though it is not strictly one of the post-Bahmani states. Malik Raja Faruqi governed Khandesh in the lower Tapti valley, between Gujarat, Malwa and the Bahmanis, on behalf of the Delhi Sultans until he declared independance during the late 790's. His capital was at Burhanpur near Asigarh. The dominance of Gujarat and pressure from other neighbours led to progressive weakness from about 900 until the Moghul conquest.

Malik Raja Faruqi	772	1370
independant of Delhi from late 790's		
Nasir Khan	801	1399
'Adil Khan I	841	1437
Miran Mubarak Khan I	844	1441
'Adil Khan II	861	1457
Da'ud Khan	909	1503
Ghazni Khan	916	1510
'Alam Khan	916	1510
'Adil Khan III	916	1510
Miran Mohammed I	926	1520
Ahmad Shah	943	1537
Mubarak Shah II	943	1537
tributary to Moghuls from 970 (1562)		
Miran Mohammed II	974	1566
Hasan Shah	984	1576
Raja 'Ali Khan	985	1577
Bahadur Shah	1005	1597
Moghul occupation by Akbar	1009	1601
(copper coins are known)		

The 'Adil Shahis of Bijapur 895 - 1097

'Ali 'Adil Shah I **965 - 987**

AE *Fals (c. 11½ gm)*

2967 Obv.: علی ابن ابی طالب
Rev.: اسد الله الغالب

Such rhiming couplets are typical of inscriptions on 'Adil Shahi copper coins.

Ibrahim **987 - 1035**

AE *Fals (c. 11½ gm)*

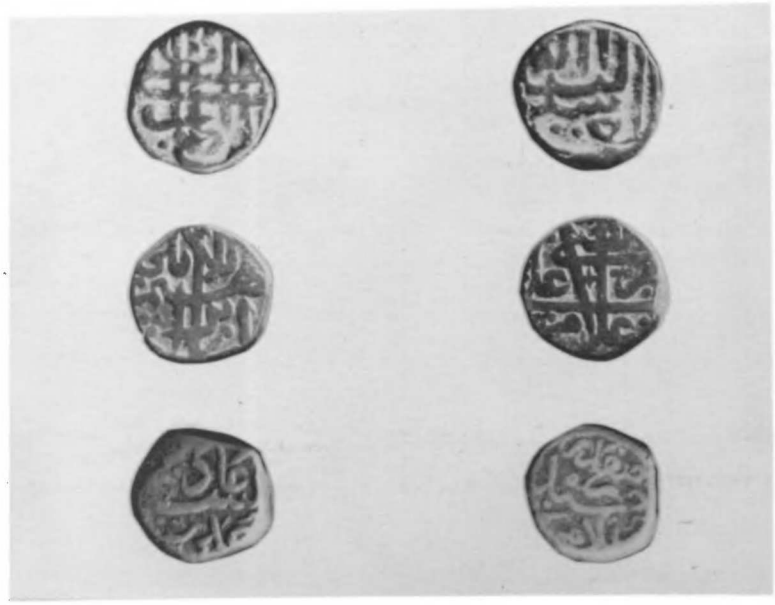
2968 Obv.: غلام علی مرتضی
Rev.: ابراهیم لا بلی

'Ali 'Adil Shah II **1067 - 1097**

AE *Fals (c. 11½ gm)*

2969 year 6
Obv.: عام ست علی
Rev.: غلام حیدر صفدر

Vide Taylor (1910) nos. XXXIV, 1 : 2 : 8 resp. Larins struck by the 'Adil Shahis have been catalogued separately (supra).



Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar 896 - 1004

Murtaza Nizam Shah II 1007 - 1016

(Moghul tributary)

AE *Fals (c. 10 gm)*

2970 Ahmadnagar, year 8

Obv.: شهور بغ سنه ٨

Rev.: ضرب مرتضى احمد نگر

2971 - 2972 Ahmadnagar, unc. date

Qutb Shahis of Golconda 918 - 1098

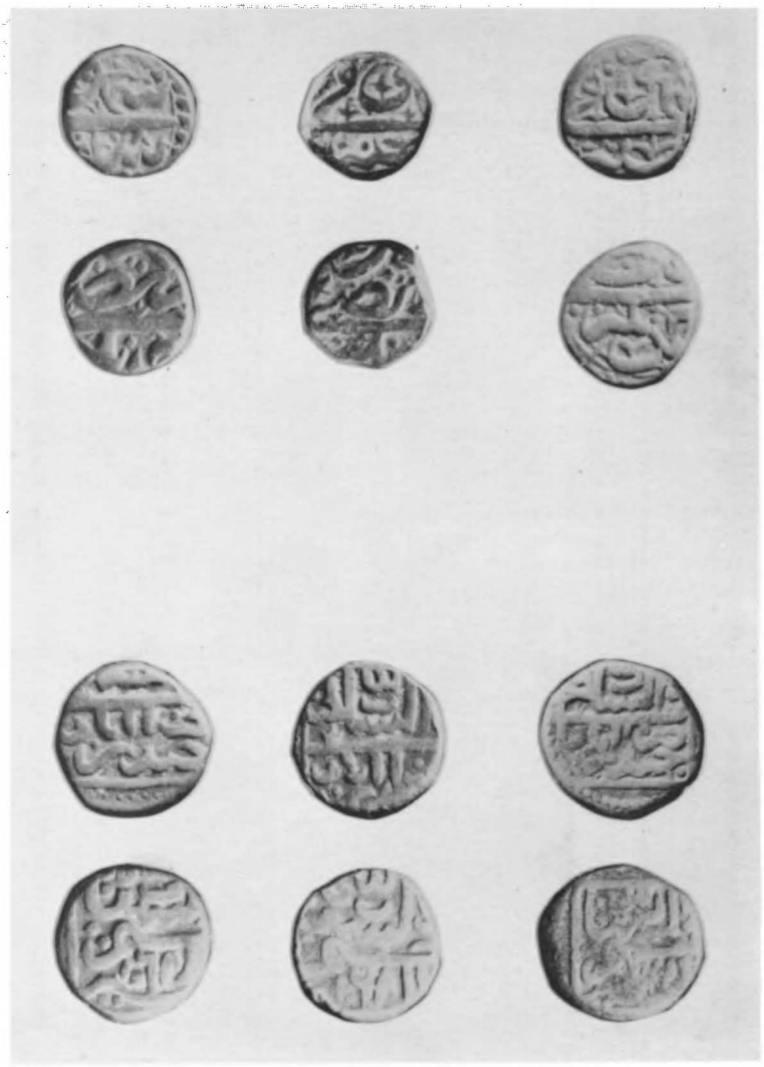
'Abdallah Qutb Shah 1035 - 1083

AE *Fals (c. 10 gm)*

2973 - 2975 Hyderabad 1068

Obv.: دار السلطانه ضرب حيدراباد

Rev.: و السعاده ختم با لخير ١٠٦٨ سنه



Kashmir was never a part of the Delhi Sultanate. This Himalayan state was ruled by its own line of Hindu Rajas until Udayana Deva was deposed by his chief minister, a Moslem from Surat named Shah Mirza, in 735 (AD 1334). Coinage does not appear to have been issued in any continuous manner by the Moslem Sultans who ruled the country until the Moghul conquest in 995.

The family of Shah Mirza Swati		
Shams al din Shah Mirza Swati	735	1334
Jamshid	738	1337
'Ala al din 'Ali Shir	740	1339
Shihab al din Shirashamak	753	1352
Qutb al din Hindal	772	1370
Sikandar Shah Butshikan	788	1386
Amir 'Ali Mirza Khan	813	1410
Zain al 'Abidin Shahi Khan	820	1417
Haidar Shah Hajji Khan	872	1467
Hasan Shah	874	1469
Mohammed Shah	886	1481
Fath Shah	888	1483
Mohammed Shah (2 nd. reign)	898	1492
Fath Shah (2 nd. reign)	919	1513
Mohammed Shah (3 rd. reign)	920	1514
Fath Shah (3 rd. reign)	923	1517
Mohammed Shah (4 th. reign)	926	1519
Nazak (Nadir) Shah	934	1527
Mohammed Shah (5 th. reign)	937	1530
Nazak Shah (2 nd. reign)	944	1537
Haydar Doghlat: governor for Moghul Humayun (coins struck in Humayun's name)	948	1541
Ibrahim Shah	960	1552
Isma'il Shah	963	1555
Habib (Mahmud)	964 - 968	1556-60

The family of Ghazi Khan Chak		
Ghazi Khan ibn Chak	968	1560
Nasr al din Husain Shah	970	1562
Zahir al din Mohammed 'Ali Shah	977	1569
Nasr al din Mohammed Yusuf Shah	987	1579
Ya'qub Shah	995	1586
Moghul conquest by Akbar	995	1586

Zain al 'Abidin Shahi Khan 820 - 872

(apogee of the Kashmir Sultanate)

AR Half Tankah (6.2 gm) : Kashmir standard

2978 Kashmir 845
Obv.: السلطان الاعظم زين العابدين
Rev.: in lozenge ضرب كشمير
around غ شهور سنه خمس و اربعين و ثمانمايه

AE Fals

2979 Kashmir 842
Obv.: sim.
Rev.: ضرب كشمير غ شهور سنه اثنين و اربعين و ثمانمايه

2980 Kashmir 825
sim. with date date on both sides

Haidar Shah Hajji Khan 872 - 874

AR Half Tankah (6.2 gm) : Kashmir standard

2981 Kashmir, unc. date
Obv.: السلطان الاعظم حيدر شاه
Rev.: in lozenge ضرب كسمير
around - (date)

AE Fals

2982 Kashmir 874
Obv.: السلطان الاعظم حيدر شاه ٨٧٤
Rev.: ضرب كشمير غ شهور سنه اربع و سبعين و ثمانمايه

Hasan Shah 874 - 886

AR Half Tankah (6.2 gm)

2983 Kashmir 876
Obv.: السلطان الاعظم حسن شاه
Rev.: in lozenge ضرب كشمير
around غ شهور سنه ست و سبعين و ثمانمايه
(date on both sides)

AE Fals

2984 Kashmir 87x
sim. legends

Fath Shah 888-898 : 919-920 : 923-926

AR *Half Tankah (6.2 gm)*

2985 Kashmir 892
Obv.: السلطان الاعظم فتح شاه
Rev.: ضرب كشمير
في شهور سنه اثنين و تسعين و ثمانمايه

AE *Fals*

2986 sim. legends: date not legible

Mohammed Shah 886-888 : 898-919 : 920-923 : 926-934 : 937-944

AR *Half Tankah (6.2 gm)*

2987 Kashmir 942
Obv.: السلطان الاعظم محمد شاه
Rev.: ضرب كشمير
في شهور ... اثنين اربعين تسعمايه

2988 Kashmir, unc. date

AE *Fals*

2989 Kashmir 89x similar legends

2990 Kashmir, unc. date

Ibrahim Shah 960 - 963

AR *Half Tankah (6.2 gm)*

2991 Kashmir 961
Obv.: السلطان الاعظم ابراهيم شاه
Rev.: ضرب كشمير
في شهور احد تسعمايه ستين

2992 Kashmir 961
sim. but date arranged
في شهور سنه احد ستين تسعمايه

Isma'il Shah 963 - 964

AE *Fals*

2993 Kashmir (9)64
السلطان الاعظم اسماعيل شاه

Nasr al din Mohammed Yusuf Shah 987 - 995

AR *Half Tankah (6.2 gm)*

2994 Kashmir 987
Obv.: نصر الدين محمد يوسف باد شاه
Rev.: ضرب كشمير ٩٨٧
(date in Urdu)

AE *Fals*

2995 Kashmir, unc. date

The Moghul Conqueror

Jalal al din Akbar conquest - 995

AR *Half Tankah (6.2 gm)*

2996 Kashmir 995
Obv.: اعظم محمد جلال الدين اكبر باد شاه
Rev.: ضرب كشمير
في شهور خمس و تسعين و تسعمايه

AE *Fals*

2997 (Kashmir), year 994 ! محمد باد شاه جلال الدين

2998 unc. date and without 'knot'
محمد (باد شاه) جلال الدين اكبر ضرب كاشمير في تارخ شهور...

The Moghul Empire was founded by the conquests of Baber, a son of the semi-autonomous Timurid governor of Ferghana, where he was born in 887 (AD 1482). Baber was a son of 'Omar Shaykh whose father, the Timurid sovereign Abu Sa'id (855 - 872), was himself a grandson of Timur. Baber succeeded his father in Ferghana on the latter's death in 899 but was ousted by an Uzbeg invasion and moved south to Badakhshan which he occupied in 909 (AD 1503). From Badakhshan Baber extended his sway over Kabul (911) and Kandahar (913: 1507). In 932 (AD 1525) Baber traversed the north-west frontier and occupied Lahore. The following year Ibrahim Lodi of Delhi was defeated at Panipat, leaving Baber free to occupy Delhi and Agra. Conquests beyond the confines of the Delhi Sultanate were precluded by Baber's death in 937 (AD 1530). His son Humayun was unable to retain the Sultanate in the face of the rising power of Sher Shah Suri who, from a foothold in Bihar, had occupied Bengal (946: 1539), a province that had only recently been pacified by Humayun (944). From this eastern foothold Sher Shah rapidly recovered the remaining territories of the Delhi Sultanate from Humayun. But some years later the period of disunity in the Sultanate following the death of Islam Shah in 960 left the path open for Humayun's return. Humayun was able to bring the Delhi Sultanate within the Moghul realm again in 962 but he died the next year (963: 1556). Akbar, son of Humayun, acceeded at the age of 14 years in 963 and rapidly consolidated his position with another victory at Panipat which left him undisputed master of a Sultanate that extended from Kabul to the frontier of Bengal. During the course of the next two decades Akbar conquered virtually all the kingdoms that had earlier broken away from the Delhi Sultanate: Malwa (968: 1560), Gujarat (980: 1572), Bengal (984: 1577), Ahmadnagar (1004: 1595) and Khandesh (1008: 1599). Only Bijapur (1097: 1686) and Golconda (1098: 1687), the other two offshoots of the Bahmanis, remained for later Moghuls to conquer. In the north Akbar annexed Kashmir in 995 (1587), a Moslem Sultanate that had never admitted the suzerainty of Delhi, though it had recently been occupied for a few years by Humayun (948 - 960). Incorporation of the Deccan within the Moghul Empire was the achievement of Aurungzeb (1069-1119: 1659-1707). He organised the administration of the Deccan while acting as governor to his father Shah Jahan and extended Moghul conquests during his own reign. Aurungzeb's realm, the Moghul Empire at its apogee, extended from Kabul to Mazulipatam - Madras and from Calcutta to Bijapur. But even at this period Aurungzeb's hold on the southern Deccan was incomplete outside the main centres of population and much of the countryside was held by the Marathas. From the time of Aurungzeb's death in 1707 the Moghul Empire weakened under a succession of impotent rulers and effective control by the central government was lost to increasingly powerful local influences: the Marathas, the Jats, the Sikhs and others. This situation was not helped by the Persian invasion of Nadir Shah in 1738 (1151) and by his Afghan successors, the Durranis, during succeeding years. By the 1770's little remained of the Moghul Empire though the theoretical suzerainty of its Sultan was maintained as a polite fiction in many states that were effectively independant and his suzerainty was also acknowledged in the increasingly extensive domains of the East India Company. The fiction only ended with the suppression of the Indian mutiny in 1857.

Zahir al din Mohammed Baber ibn 'Omar Shaykh	932	1526
Ferghana 899 (expelled 909)		
Badakhshan 909: Kabul 911: Kandahar 913		
Nasir al din Humayun ibn Baber	937	1530
expelled from Bengal 946: India & Pakistan 947		
re-conquered most of Delhi Sultanate 962		
Jalal al din Akbar ibn Humayun	963	1556
Nur al din Jahangir ibn Akbar	1014	1605
revolt: Dawar Bakhsh ibn Khusru ibn Jahangir	1037	1628
Shihab al din Shah Jahan ibn Jahangir	1037	1628
revolt: Murad Bakhsh ibn Shah Jahan (Gujarat)	1068	1658
revolt: Shah Shuja ibn Shah Jahan (Bengal)	1068 - 70	1658-60
Muhyi al din Aurungzeb 'Alamgir ibn Shah Jahan	1068	1658
revolt: A'zam Shah ibn Aurungzeb	1118	1707
revolt: Kam Bakhsh ibn Aurungzeb (Deccan)	1119 - 20	1708
Qutb al din Shah 'Alam Bahadur Shah ibn Aurungzeb	1119	1707
revolt: 'Azim al Sha'n ibn Shah 'Alam	1124	1712
Mu'izz al din Jahandar ibn Shah 'Alam	1124	1712
Farrukhsiyar ibn 'Azim al Sha'n	1124	1713
Shams al din Rafi' al Darjat ibn Rafi' al Sha'n ibn Shah 'Alam	1131	1719
Rafi' al dawla Shah Jahan II ibn Rafi' al Sha'n	1131	1719
revolt: Nikusiyar ibn Akbar ibn Aurungzeb	1131	1719
revolt: Ibrahim ibn Rafi' al Sha'n	1132	1720
Nasir al din Mohammed ibn Khujista Akhtar ibn Shah 'Alam	1131	1719
Ahmad Shah Bahadur ibn Mohammed	1161	1748
'Aziz al din 'Alamgir II ibn Jahandar	1167	1754
revolt: Shah Jahan III ibn Muhyi al Sunna ibn Kam Bakhsh	1173 - 1174	1759-60
Jalal al din 'Ali Jawhar Shah 'Alam II ibn 'Alamgir II	1173	1759
revolt: Bidar Bakht ibn Ahmad	1202 - 1203	1788
Mu'in al din Mohammed Akbar II ibn Shah 'Alam	1221	1806
Siraj al din Bahadur Shah II ibn Mohammed Akbar	1253	1837
dynasty suppressed by the British	1275	1858

Zahir al din Mohammed Baber **Kabul: 911 - 937**

ظهير الدين محمد بابر بادشاه **India: 932 - 937**

AR Tankah (c. 4 gm) : Timurid standard - reduced

2999 Lahore 936 لاهور

3000 - Unc. mint and date

3001

3002 Unc. mint and date

3003 Unc. mint and date
countermarked : - عدل باد شاه غازی

AE *Half Dam (10.5 gm)*

3004 Agra 936
Anonymous - Obv.: ضرب اگره
Rev.: غ تارخ ٩٣٦

3005 Qila' Agra 936 قلع اگره

Nasir al din Mohammed Humayun 937 - 963
(expelled from Delhi Sultanate 946 - 962)
ناصر الدین محمد همایون غازی باد شاه

AV *Quarter Ashrafi (1.15 gm) - Sefavid std. of Tahmasp I*

3006 No mint or date
Obv.: Kalima
Rev.: همایون باد شاه غازے

AR *Rupee (11.6 gm)*

3007 Unc. mint and date (struck 962 - 963)

AR *Tankah (c. 4 gm)*

3008 Unc. mint, 942

3009 Unc. mint and date

3010 Agra, unc. date اگره
countermarked : 'Adl Badshah Ghazi عدل باد شاه غازی
This cmk. was probably applied at Kabul during Akbar's reign.

3011 - Agra (lower field), unc. date
3013
These Agra issues were struck during the years 937-46 or 962-63.

AE *Half Dams (10.5 gm)*

3014 Dar al Khalifat Agra 937
Obv.: ضرب اگره دار الخلافه
Rev.: ع تارخ سنه .. ٩٣٧

3015 Dar al Khalifat Agra 938

3016 Dar al Khalifat Agra 939

3017 Dar al Khalifat Agra 941

3018 Dar al Mulk Hazrat Delhi 94x
ضرب دار الملک حضرت دهلی

3019 Dar al Mulk Hazrat Delhi 942

3020 Dar al Khalifat Lahore 938
ضرب دار الخلافه لاهور

3021 Dar al Khalifat Lahore 939

3022 Dar al Khalifat Lahore 94x

3023 Dar al Khalifat Lahore 942

3024 Dar al Zarb Khitta Mutabarak Juanpur 93x
دار الضرب خطه متبرک جونپور

3025 Dar al Zarb Khitta Mutabarak Juanpur 940

3026 Dar al Zarb Khitta Mutabarak Juanpur 940

3027 - Dar al Zarb Khitta Mutabarak Juanpur 941
3028

Jalal al din Akbar **963 - 1014**

جلال الدين اكبر

AR *Rupees with broad flans (11.6 gm)*

3029 Hazrat Delhi 971 حضرت دهلى

Obv.: Kalima

Rev.: محمد اكبر باد شاه غازى جلال الدين

around: titles, mint and date

3030 Hazrat Delhi 972

3031 Agra 976 اگره

3032 Agra 982

3033 Ahmadabad 982 احمد اباد دار السلطانه

3034 Juanpur, unc. date جونپور

Moghul Provinces

Western Group : -

at the time of Akbar

Kabul, Multan, Sind, Gujarat, Lahore, Kashmir

at the time of Shah Jahan

Kabul, Kandahar, Multan, Attock, Baluchistan, Tatta, Bhakker, Jaisalmir, Bikanir, Junagadh, Gujarat, Lahore, Jammu, Chamba, Kashmir

3035 Juanpur, unc. date

3036 Juanpur 978

3037 Juanpur 979

Southern Group : -

at the time of Akbar

Malwa, Khandesh, Berar, Ahmadnagar, Orissa

at the time of Shah Jahan

Malwa, Chitor, Narwar, Gwalior, Khandesh, Berar, Ahmadnagar, Orissa

(extensive Deccan conquests were the later achievement of Aurungzeb)

3038 Juanpur 980

3039 Juanpur 984

3040 Malpur 984 مالپور

Central Provinces : -

at the time of Akbar

Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Awadh, Ajmer, Bihar, Bengal

at the time of Shah Jahan

additionally Sambhol and districts in the Himalayan foothills (eg. Garhwal)

3041 Unc. mint (style of Kalpi), 964

كلپى

AR Half rupees (5.8 gm) : Broad flan series

3042 Gujarat series: without mint name, 992
Obv.: Kalima
Rev.: جلال الدين محمد اكبر باد شاه غازى
Akbar conquered Gujarat in 980 and then temporarily lost control during Muzaffar Shah's revolt of 991 (vide supra).

3042a sim. but without date

AR Rupees (11.6 gm) : Smaller flans and Hijra dates

(rectangular)

3043 Ahmadabad, Dar al Mulk, 995 دار الملک احمد اباد
Obv.: Kalima
Rev.: محمد اكبر باد شاه غازى جلال الدين
mint name below

3044 Bengal, un-dated بنگاله زات د لخواه

3045 Fathpur 987 دار السلطانه فتحپور

3046 Fathpur 988

3047 Juanpur 985 جونپور

3048 Urdu Zafar Qarin, un-dated اردو ظفر قرين

3049 - Urdu Zafar Qarin, 1000 (Alif)
3050

AR Rupees (11.6 gm) : Smaller flans and Ilahi dates

General type : -
Obv.: الله اكبر جل جلاله
Rev.: mint and date

3051 Agra, Ilahi 49 Khurdad (month 3) اگره

3052 Allahabad, un-dated الهاباد
Distich : - همیشه همچو زر مهر و ماه رایج باد
بغرب و شرق جهات سکه الهاباد

3053 Ahmadabad, Ilahi 38 Dai (month 10)

3054 Ahmadabad, Ilahi 38 Isfandarmuz (month 12)
ضرب احمداباد اسفندارمذ الهی ۳۸

3055 Ahmadabad, Ilahi 39 Ardibihisht (month 2) احمداباد
اردی بهشت

3056 Ahmadabad, Ilahi 39 Mihr (month 7)
مهر

3057 Ahmadabad, Ilahi 4x Isfandarmuz (month 12)

3058 Bairata, Ilahi 4x Shahrir (month 6) بیراته

3059 Burhanpur, Ilahi 48 برهانپور

3060 Delhi, Ilahi 3/4 5 Azar (month 9) دهلی

3061 Lahore, Ilahi 37 Isfandarmuz (month 12)
ضرب لاهور اسفندارمذ الهی ۳۷

3062 Lahore, Ilahi 49 Khurdad (month 3)
خورداد

3063 Peshawar, Ilahi 48 Mihr (month 7) پشاور

3064 Patna, Ilahi 46 Azar (month 9) پتنه
اذر

3065 Srinagar, Ilahi 3/4 7 Aban (month 8) سرینگر

3066 Tatta, Ilahi 38 Farwardin (month 1)
تته فروردین الهی ۳۸

3067 No mint name, Ilahi 33, no month
الله اکبر
الهی ۳۴ جل جلاله

3068 No mint name, Ilahi 34, no month

3069 No mint name, Ilahi 41 Isfandarmuz (month 12)
اسفندارمذ الهی ۴۱

AR Half rupees (5.8 gm) : with Ilahi dates

3070 Kabul, Ilahi 44 Aban (month 8) کابل ابان الهی ۴۴

3071 Lahore, Ilahi 45 Azar (month 9) لاهور اذر الهی ۴۵

3072 Lahore, Ilahi 47 Aban (month 8)

3073 Lahore, Ilahi 48 Aban (month 8) لاهور
ابان

AR Quarter rupees (2.9 gm) : with Ilahi dates

3074 Lahore, Ilahi 38 Tir (month 4) لاهور تیر الهی ۳۸

3075 Lahore, Ilahi 42 Aban (month 8)

AE Dam (21 gm) : with Hijra dates

Hijra dates are normally written in ciphers below and words (Persian) above. The unit numbers are above the tens which are above the hundreds.

3076 Agra, Dar al Khalifat, 976 ضرب اگره دار الخلافه
سنه شش و هفتاد و نه صد

3077 Agra, Dar al Khalifat, 981

3078 Ahmadabad 964 دار الضرب احمداباد

3079 Ahmadabad 978 سنه هشت و هفتاد و نه صد

3080 Ahmadabad, Dar al Sultanat, unc. date
ضرب فلوس دار السلطانه احمداباد

3081 Ajmer 987 اجمر

3082 Ajmer, unc. date

3083 Alwar 972 ضرب فلوس الور

3084 Awadh, unc. date ضرب دار الخلافه اوده

3085 Hazrat Delhi 979 ضرب فلوس حضرت دهلی

3086 Hazrat Delhi, unc. date
date - fi tarikh .... فی تارخ

Coins bearing the mint name Hazrat Delhi bear Hijra dates. When Ilahi dating was adopted the mint name was contracted to simply "Delhi".

A series of Dams from the mint of Dogam. All coins bear Hijra dates until the end of Akbar's reign. Note the change in mint title and, later, the introduction of "Allah Akbar" above the date.

3087 Dogam, Dar al Khalifat, 969 دوگاو
ضرب فلوس دار الخلافه دوگاو
فی سنه ۹۶۹ نه صد شست نه

3088 - Dogam, Dar al Khalifat, 981
3089

3090 Dogam, Dar al Khalifat, 984

3091 Dogam 984, Dar al Khalifat

3092 Dogam 985, Dar al Khalifat
دار الخلافه دوكاو
غ سنه پنج و هشتاد و نه صد

3093 - Dogam 987, Dar al Salam دار السلام دوكاو
3094

3095 - Dogam 988, Dar al Salam
3096 ضرب فلوس دار السلام دوكاو
غ سنه هشت و هشتاد و نه صد

3097 - Dogam 990, Dar al Salam
3098 "Allah Akbar" (God is great) above date
الله اكبر غ سنه نود و نه صد

3099 - Dogam 994, Dar al Salam
3100 الله اكبر غ سنه چهار و نود و نه صد

3101 Dogam 1001, Dar al Salam
الله اكبر غ سنه هزار و يک

3102 Dogam 1002, Dar al Salam
الله اكبر غ سنه هزار و دو

3103 - Dogam 1003, Dar al Salam
3104 الله اكبر غ سنه هزار و سه

3105 Dogam 1004, Dar al Salam
الله اكبر غ سنه هزار و چهار

3106 Dogam 1009, Dar al Salam
الله اكبر غ سنه هزار و نه

3107 Dogam 1009, Dar al Salam
sim.

3108 - Fathpur 986 ضرب فلوس فتحپور دار السلطانه
3109

3110 Fathpur 988

3111 Gorakpur 974 گورکپور
فی سنه چهار و هفتاد و نه صد

3112 Jalalpur 974 جلالپور

3113 Kalpi 9xx, Dar al Zarb Khita
دار الضرب خطه کالپی
فی تارخ سنه نه صد ....

3114 Lahore 962 لاهور

3115 Lahore 987, Dar al Sultanat
ضرب فلوس دار السلطانه لاهور

3116 Lucknow 97x
لکهنو فی تارخ سنه نه صد و هفتاد ...

3117 - Lucknow 982, Dar al Khalifat
3118 فلوس دار الخلافه لکهنو
فی سنه نه صد و هشتاد و دو
3119 Lucknow 99x, Dar al Khalifat

3120 - Narnol 964 نارنول
3121

3122 Qila' ..... 967 قلع
Fort x perhaps Agra or Gwalior قلع اگره
قلع گوالیر

3123 Shirpur 9 7/8 x فلوس شیرپور
فی سنه نه صد و ... تاد

3124 Saharanpur 97x سهارنپور

3125 Tandu 97x, Akbarpur Dar al Khalifat
دار الخلافه اکبرپور تانده

3126 Urdu Zafar Qarin 1000 ضرب فلوس الف
اردو ظفر قرین

AE Dams (21 gm) : with Ilahi dates

3127 Allahabad, Ilahi 31 ضرب الہ اباس
سنہ الہی ۳۱

3128 Allahabad, Ilahi 3(5)

3129 Atak (Benares), Ilahi 39 Isfandarmuz (month 12)
ضرب فلوس اتک بنارس
الہی ۳۹ اسفندارمذ

3130 Delhi, Ilahi 38 ضرب فلوس دہلی

3131 Delhi, Ilahi 41 Azar (month 9) الہی ۴۱ اذر

3132 Delhi, Ilahi 4x Farwardin (month 1)

3133 Gwalior, Ilahi 37 Farwardin (month 1)
ضرب فلوس گوالیر
الہی ۳۷ فرورد ین

3134 Kalpi, Dar al Salam, Ilahi 42 Ardibihisht (month 2)
دار السلام کالپی

3135 Gobindpur, Ilahi 3x Farwardin (month 1)
ضرب تنکہ اکبر شاہی گوبندپور

3136 Gobindpur, Ilahi 4x
sim.

3137 Srinagar, Ilahi 37 Bahman (month 11)
ضرب سری نگر
الہی ۳۷ بہمن

3138 Sironj, Ilahi 41 Khurdad (month 3)
ضرب فلوس سرونج

3139 Urdu Zafar Qarin, Ilahi 38
ضرب فلوس غ اردو
ظفر قرین الہی ۳۸

3140 Urdu Zafar Qarin, Ilahi 43

AE Half Dams (10.5 gm) : with Hijra dates

3141 Dogam, Dar al Khalifat 98x
فلوس دار الخلافه دوگاو

3142 Dogam, Dar al Salam, 991
فلوس دار السلام دوگاو

3143 Dogam, Dar al Salam 1001

3144 Lucknow 982 لكهنو
غ سنه نه صد و هشتاد و دو

3145 Narnol 970 نارنول

AE Half Dams (10.5 gm) : with Ilahi dates

3146 Hazrat Chunar, Ilahi 44 Mihr (month 7)
تنك اكبر شاهى حضرت چنار

3147 - Gorakpur, Ilahi 5(0) فلوس گورکپور
3148

3149 Kabul, Ilahi 33 فلوس كابل

3150 Kabul (probably)

3151 Ka .... Ilahi 40

3152 Lahore, Ilahi 36 Dai ضرب فلوس لاهور

AE Quarter Dams (5.25 gm) : with Ilahi dates

3153 Agra, Ilahi 47 tir (month 4)
ضرب اگره الهى ٤٧ تير

AE Eighth Dams (2.63 gm) : with Hijra dates

3154 Gorakpur 970 فلوس گورکپور

3155 Gorakpur 987

3156 Gorakpur, unc. date

AE Eighth Dams (2.63 gm) : with Ilahi dates

3157 Delhi, Ilahi 38 Mihr (month 7) فلوس دهلى
الهى ٣٨ مهر

AE Fals (c. 6.4 gm) : Malwa series

3158 - without mint or date
3160 Obv.: Kalima
Rev.: جلال الدين محمد اكبر شاه غازى

Countermarked AR Tankahs and AE Dams

3161 'Adl Akbar 983 عدل اکبر ۹۸۳
on a Shaybanid Tankah of Iskandar (968 - 991)
(Bokhara 874) (vide coin 1982 supra)

3162 'Adl Akbar 984 عدل اکبر ۹۸۴
on a sim. tankah of Balkh 973 (vide supra coin 1981)

These coins were probably countermarked at Kabul. Other coins bearing un-dated Kabul countermarks were probably also counter-stamped during Akbar's reign: eg. : -

3163 'Adl Kabul عدل کابل
on a Suri Dam of Islam Shah (vide coin 2680 supra)

Silver Tankas of Baber (3003) and Humayun (3010) bearing the counterstamp 'Adl Badshah Ghazi were probably also stamped with this mark at Kabul during Akbar's reign.

Anonymous: period of Akbar

AE Half Dam (10.5 gm)

3164 No mint or date
Obv.: Nisfi (= half) نصفی
Rev.: Geometric pattern

Nur al din Jahangir **1014 - 1037**

نور الدین جهانگر شاه شهنشاه اکبر
نور الدین جهانگر شاه اکبر شاه
نور الدین جهانگر باد شاه غازی

in addition to these straightforward forms of Name + title Jahangir also used a wide variety of poetical couplets (distich)

AV Mohur (10.9 gm) : Zodiac series

3165 Agra 1030, yr. 16 اگره
Taurus (month 5)
یافت در اگره روی زر زیور
از جهانگر شاه شاه اکبر

The signs of the Zodiac are: Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio and Sagittarius.
The great majority of Zodiac mohurs were struck at Agra. There were also re-strikes in modified style during the later Moghul period, probably for presentation purposes. Silver issues in the Zodiac series were struck at both Agra and Ahmadabad.

AV Mohur (10.9 gm) : Portrait series

3166 No mint name 1020, year 6
Emperor's bust left
شهب جهانگر شاه اکبر شاه سنه ٦ جلوس
Lion right سنه ۱۰۲۰ بهجری

Gold portrait coins either bear the mint name Ajmer or are without the name of the issuing mint.

AR Zodiac Rupees (11.6 gm) : Ahmadabad series

All coins bear the date AH 1027

3167 ARIES
Ahmadabad (1027) احمداباد

3168 - TAURUS
3169 Ahmadabad 1027
جهانگیر باد شاه اکبر باد شاه ضرب احمداباد

3170 - GEMINI
3172 Ahmadabad 1027

3173 - CANCER
3174 Ahmadabad 1027
below crab yr. 13 سنه ۱۳

جهانگیر شاه شهنشاه اکبر
زر احمداباد را داد زیور

3175 - LEO
3178 Ahmadabad 1027
below lion سنه جلوس ۱۳

AR Zodiac Rupees (11.6 gm) : Agra series

3179 CAPRICORN
Agra 1030 اگره

Some zodiac rupees, particularly those of the Agra series, were re-struck from new dies engraved in different style, later in the Moghul period, probably as presentation pieces.

AR Heavy Rupees (c. 14 gm)

During the first five years of Jahangir's reign experimental heavy rupees were issued at a number of mints but the conventional rupees of 11.6 grammes retained preference.

3180 Agra 1019 Mihr (month 7): circular اگره

3181 Agra 1019 Isfandarmuz (month 12): rectangular

Circular and rectangular rupees were struck at Agra during alternate months.

3182 Lahore 1015, yr. 2 : rectangular لاهور

3183 Lahore 1017, yr. 3 : circular

AR Normal weight rupees (11.6 gm)

3184 Agra 1025, yr. 11 Farwardin (month 1)
نور الدین جهانگیر شاه اکبر شاه
ضرب اگره ۱۰۲۵ سنه ۱۱ ماه فروردین الهی

3185 Ahmadabad 1021, yr. 7 Mihr (month 7) احمد اباد

3186 - Ahmadnagar, un-dated احمد نگر
3187 Jahangir's name and titles / Kalima and mint

3188 Burhanpur yr. 7 Isfandarmuz (month 12)
ضرب سنه ۷ برهانپور اسفندارمذ الهی

3189 Burhanpur yr. 8 Ardibihisht (month 2)

3190 Delhi 1022, yr. 8 Bahman (month 11) دهلی

3191 Delhi 1025, yr. 11 Khurdad (month 3)

3192 Kandahar yr. 9 Azar (month 9)
ضرب سنه ۹ قندهار ماه اذر الهی

3193 Kandahar 1026, yr. 11

3194 Kandahar 1026, yr. 12

3195 Kandahar 1028, yr. 13

3196 Kashmir yr. 9 Khurdad (month 3)
ضرب کاشمیر سنه ۹ ماه خورداد الهی

3197 Lahore, yr. 6 Isfandarmuz (month 12)
نور الدین جهانگیر شاه اکبر شاه
ضرب لاهور سنه ٦ ماه اسفندارمز الهی

3198 Lahore yr. 7 Farwardin (month 1)

3199 Lahore yr. 9 Isfandarmuz

3200 Lahore yr. 10 Sharur (month 6)

3201 Patna 1025, yr. 11 Khurdad (month 3)
ضرب پتنه ۱۱ ۱۰۲۵ ماه خورداد الهی

3202 Patna 1026, yr. 12 Tir (month 4)

3203 Tatta 1020, yr. 6 Aban (month 8)
ضرب ۱۰۲۰ تته ماه ابان الهی ٦

3204 Tatta 1023, yr. 9 Tir (month 4)

3205 Ujjainpur 1017 or yr. 17 اجین پور
with a weight of 13.1 gm this coin may well be an early Heavy rupee (ie. AH 1017) rather than a coin struck later in his reign (yr. 17).

AE Dam (21 gm)

3206 - Agra 1021, yr. 7 اگره
3207

3208 Bairata, unc. date بیراته
سکه جهانگر ...
ضرب بیراته سنه ...

Jahangir with Nur Jahan

شاه‌نشاه نور جهات بادشاه جهانگر شاه

Distich: بحکم شاه جهانگیر یافت صد زیور
زنام نور جهات بادشاه بیگم زر

(By order of Shah Jahangir a hundred beauties gained Gold by the name of Nur Jahan Badshah Begum)

AR Rupee (11.6 gm)

3209 Agra 1036, yr. 22 اگره

3210 Surat 1034, yr. 19 سورت

3210a Surat 1036

Shihab al din Shah Jahan **1037 - 1068**

بادشاه غازی شاه جهات شهاب الدین

AV *Mohur (10.9 gm)*

3211 Surat year 2 سورت
Mint and date below Kalima
Rev.: Shah Jahan's legend
صاحب قران ثانی شهاب الدین
محمد شاه جهات بادشاه غازی

General types:-
Rectangular type: -
Obv.: Kalima
Rev.: بادشاه غازی شاه جهات
around: titles + mint & date
Other coins: -
Obv.: Kalima + mint & date
Rev.: بادشاه غازی شاه جهات شهاب الدین
Obv.: Mint and date only
Rev.: variants on – صاحب قران ثانی شهاب الدین
محمد شاه جهات بادشاه غازی

AR *Rupee (11.6 gm)*

3212 Agra, Dar al Khalifat, 1037 اگره

3213 Akbarabad 1061, yr 24 اکبرآباد

3214 Akbarnagar 1045, yr. 8 اکبرنگر

3215 Allahabad 1039 الهآباد

3216 Allahabad 1043, yr. 6

3217 Bhakkar 1050, yr 13 بهکر

3218 Golkonda, un-dated گلکنده

3219 Junagadh 1052 جونه گره

3220 Junagadh 1062

3221 Kandahar 1050, yr. 14 قندهار

3222 Lahore yr. 6 لاهور

3223 Multan 1044, yr. 7 ملتان

3224 Multan yr. 11 ملتان

3225 Multan 1066, yr. 29

3226 Patna, yr. 3 Mihr (month 7) پتنه

3226a Pattan Deo 1047 پتن دیو

3227 Surat 1042 سورت

3228 Surat 1048, yr. 12

3229 Surat, year 28

3230 Tatta 1052, yr. 15 تته

3231 Tatta, 1056, yr. 19

3232 Ujjain, unc. date اجیت

AR Half rupee (5.8 gm)

3233 Unc. mint, year 12

AR Eighth rupee (1.45 gm)

3234 Ahmadabad 1052 احمداباد

3235 Allahabad 1039 شاه جهان باد شاه غازی
ضرب الهاباد ۱۰۳۹

AR Nisar (presentation piece) نیسار
Half rupee weight (5.8 gm)

3236 Ahmadabad, Dar al Khalifat 1052, yr. 16
قران ثانی صاحب نیسار جلوس سنه ۱۶
احمداباد

Quarter rupee weight (2.9 gm)

3236a Kabul 1049, year 12 ضرب کابل ۱۲ سنه ۱۰۴۹
صاحب قران ثانی

AE Dam (21 gm)

3237 Bairat بیرات

3238 Dogam دوکاو

3239 - Lucknow لکهنو
3240

3241 Unc. mint and date

AE Half Dam (10.5 gm)

3242 - Dogam دوگاو
3243

AE Quarter Dam (5.75 gm)

3244 - Dogam دوگاو
3246

AE Eighth Dam (2.9 gm)

3247 Unc. mint

Murad Bakhsh ibn Shah Jahan (in Gujarat) **1068**

باد شاه غازی محمد مراد بخش

AR Rupee (11.6 gm)

3248 Ahmadabad 1068, month Azam احمد اباد
Obv.: Kalima
Rev.: Murad Bakhsh' legend in square
around: titles + mint & date

3248a Surat 1068 سورت
کرفت ارث زما حبقران شاه جهانی
مراد شاه محمد سکندر ثانی

Muhyi al din Aurungzeb 'Alamgir **1068 - 1119**

باد شاه غازی اورنگ زیب عالم گیر محی الدین

Common distich: -

اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شاه
سکه زد در جهات چو مهر منیر

(Shah Aurungzeb 'Alamgir
Struck money through the world like the shining sun)
var.: Moon (بدر) instead of Sun (مهر)

AR Rupee (11.6 gm)

3249 Ahmadnagar 1096, yr. 28 احمد نگر

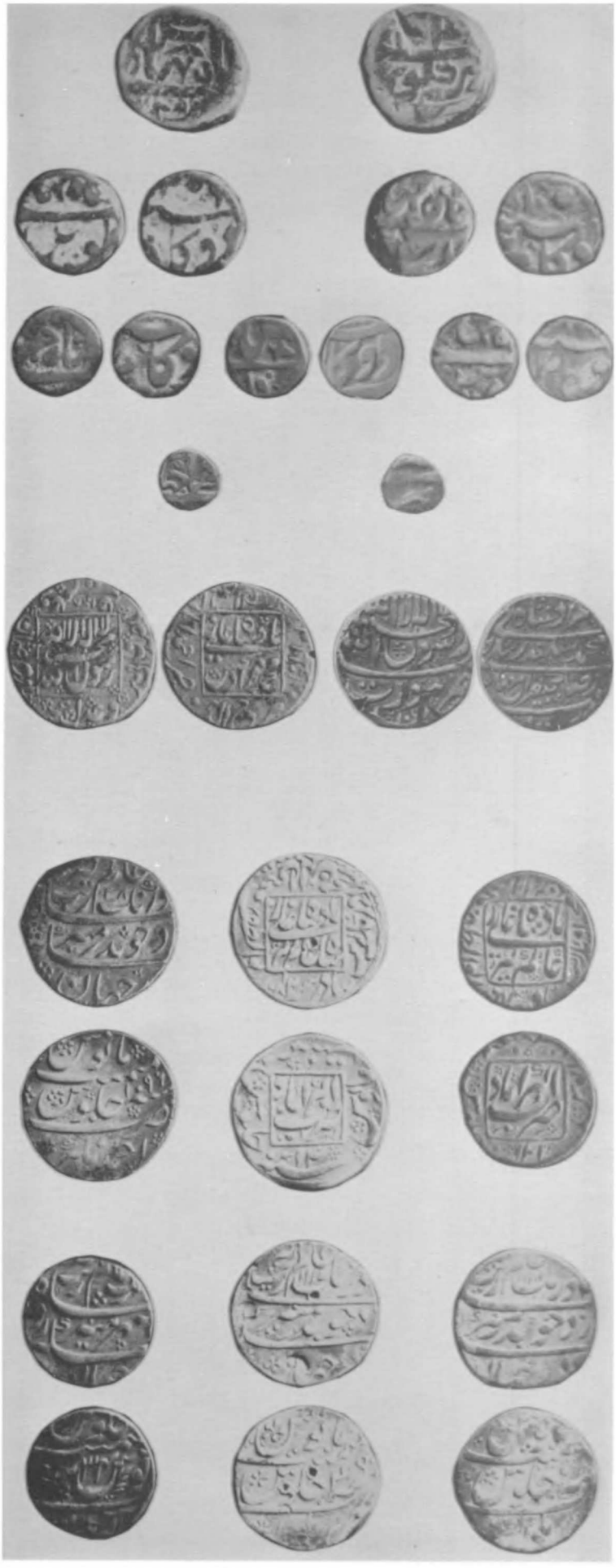
3250 Akbarabad 1082, yr. 14 اکبر اباد

3251 Akbarabad 1088, yr. 21

3252 Akbarnagar 1101, yr. 34 اکبر نگر

3253 Bareilly 1117, yr. 49 بریلی

3254 Bareilly 1118, yr. 51



3255 Bijapur 1091, year 24 بیجاپور

NB. Bijapur was besieged by Aurungzeb in 1090 but definitive conquest took place in 1097. This issue was probably struck in anticipation of a successful outcome to the siege. Vide G.P. Taylor 1910 for other Bijapur rupees of 1091 struck by Aurungzeb.

3256 Bijapur 1103, year 36

3257 Calcutta 1069, year 1 (Ahd) کلکتہ

3258 Etawa 1101, yr. 33 اتاوہ

3259 Junagadh 1111 جونرگڑہ

3260 Junagadh 1112, yr. 44

3261 Kanbayat (Cambay) 1088, yr. 21 کنبایں

3262 Kanbayat 1103, yr. "25" (for 35)

3263 Kanbayat 1110, yr. 4x

3264 Lahore, Dar al Sultanat, 1103, yr. 36
دار السلطنہ لاہور

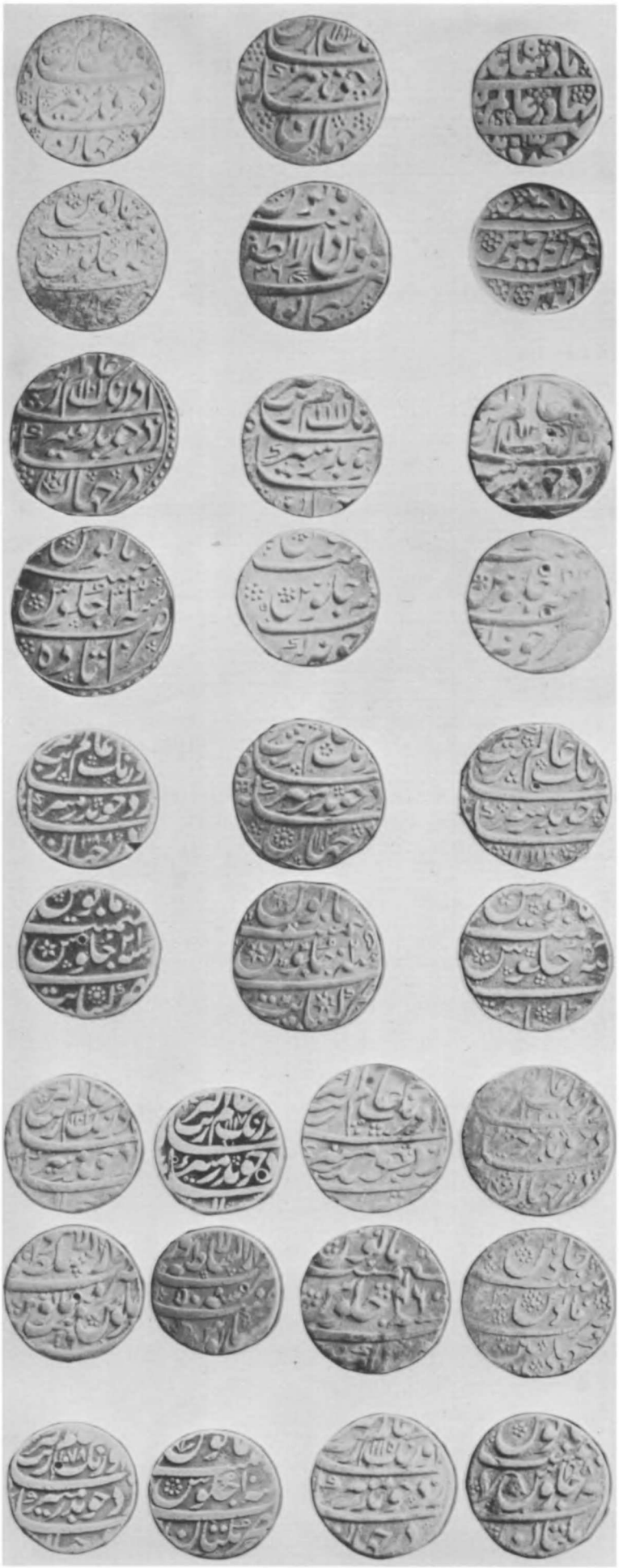
3265 Lahore, Dar al Sultanat, 1118, yr. 50

3266 Lucknow yr. 46 لکھنو

3267 Mazulipatam 1100, yr. 33 مچھلی پتن

3268 Multan 1078, yr. 10 ملتان

3269 Multan 1115, yr. 48



3270 Surat 1078 سورت

3271 Surat 1092, yr. 24

3272 Surat 1095, yr. 28

3273 Surat 1109, yr. 41

3274 Ujjain 1102 اوجین

3275 Zafarabad 1116, yr. 48 ظفرآباد

AR *Eighth rupee (1.45 gm)*

3276 Jahangirnagar (Dacca) 1071
سکه عالم گیر بشاه
ضرب جهانگر نگر

AE *Dam (13 - 21 gm)*

3277 Ahmadnagar 1102, yr. 35
ضرب احمد نگر سنه ۱۱۰۲
مبارک جلوس ۳۵

3278 - Elichpur, un-dated
3279 عالم گیر بادشاه سکه مبارک
ضرب ایلچپور فلوس

3280 Mazulipatam 1111, yr. 43
ضرب مچهلی پتن سنه ۴۳
مبارک جلوس

3281 Multan 1108 ملتان

3282 - Narnol
3283 Obv.: mint name and title نارنول
Rev.: مبارک جلوس

3284 Narnol
Obv.: ruler عالم گیر
Rev.: mint name نارنول

3285 Shahjahanabad (Delhi) 1074, yr. 7
ضرب شاه جهان اباد سنه ۱۰۷۴
مبارک جلوس سنه ۷

3286 Shahjahanabad yr. 12

3287 Shahjahanabad 108x, yr. 16

3288 Surat سورت

'Azam Shah **1118 - 1119**
اعظم شاه

AR Rupee (11.5 gm)

3289 Ahmadabad 1119, yr. 1 احمداباد
سکه زد در جهان بدولت و جاه
باد شاه ممالک اعظم شاه

Qutb al din Shah 'Alam Bahadur Shah **1119 - 1124**
(var.) شاه عالم بهادر شاه باد شاه غازی

AR Rupee (11.6 gm)

3290 Allahabad 1121, yr. 3 الهاباد

3290a 'Azimabad (Patna) 1119, yr. 1 عظیم اباد

3291 Bareilly 1119, yr. 1 (Ahd) بریلی

3292 Etawa yr. 3 اتاوا

3293 Kanyabat (Cambay) yr. 5 کنیابت

3294 Kerimabad 1120, yr. 2 کریم اباد

3295 Kerimabad yr. 3

3296 Khujista Bunyad 1120, yr. 2 خجسته بنیاد

3297 Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad (Delhi) 1119, yr. 1
دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد

3298 Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad 1120, yr. 2

3299 Surat yr. 2/3 سورت

AE Dam (c. 10 - 20 gm)

3300 Allahabad, al Fatih الهاباد الفتح
غازی شاه عالم

Mu'izz al din Jahandar **1124**

جهاندار بادشاه غازی

Distich: -

ابو الفتح غازی جهاندار شاه
در افاق زد سکه چون مهر و ماه

(Abu al Fath, victorious Jahandar Shah
In the horizons struck money like sun and moon)

AR Rupee (11.6 gm)

3301 - Akbarabad 1124, yr. 1, Mustaqar al Mulk
3302 اکبراباد مستقر الملک

3303 Etawa 1124, yr. 1 اتاوا

3303a Burhanpur, Dar al Sarur, 1124, yr. 1
برهانپور دار السرور

3304 - Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad (Delhi) 1124, yr. 1
3305 دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد
different arrangments of the same obverse legend

AR Half rupee (5.8 gm)
3306 Surat yr. 1 سورت

Farrukhsiyar **1124 - 1131**

فرخ سیر باد شاه

Distich: -

باد شاه بحر و بر فرخ سیر
سکه زد از فضل حق بل سیم و زر

(The Badshah of sea and land, Farrukhsiyar
Struck money of gold and silver by Grace of the Truth) var.

AR Rupee (11.6 gm)

3307 Akbarabad, Mustaqar al Khalifat, 1129, yr. 6
اکبراباد مستقر الخلافه

3308 Akbarabad, Mustaqar al Mulk, yr. 4
اکبراباد مستقر الملک

3309 Bareilly 1127, yr. 4 بریلی

3310 Etawa 1129, yr. 6 اتاوا

3311 Lahore, Dar al Sultanat, 1126, yr. 3
دار السلطانه لاهور

3312 Sarhind 1129, yr. 6 سهرند

3313 Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad (Delhi) 1128, yr. 5
دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد

3314 Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad 1129, yr. 5

3315 Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad 1129, yr. 6

3316 Ujjain, Al Fath yr. 7 الفتح اوجين

Shams al din Rafi' al Darjat **1131**
رفيع الدرجات

Distich: -

شاهنشه بحر و بر رفيع الدرجات
زد سكه بهند باهزارات بركات

(Shah of Shahs by sea and land, Rafiu al Darjat
Struck money in India with a thousand blessings)

This puppet was established by the Sayyid brothers following Farrukhsiyar's murder . A few months later they murdered him in favour of another puppet, Shah Jahan II. He was then replaced by Nikusiyar who was then rapidly replaced by Ibrahim and lastly by Mohammed (1131-61) who managed to retain power.

AR Rupee (11.6 gm)

3317 Akbarabad, Mustaqir al Khalifat, 1131, yr. 1
اكبرا باد مستقر الخلافه

3317a Lahore, Dar al Sultanat, 1131, yr. 1
دار السلطنه لاهور

Rafi' al Daulah Shah Jahan II **1131**
شاه جهان باد شاه غازى

AR Rupee (11.6 gm)

3318 Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad (Delhi) 1131, yr. 1
دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد

3319 Kora 1131, yr. 1 كورا

3320 Surat 1131, yr. 1 سورت

3320a Jahangirnagar 1131, yr. 1 جهانگير نگر

NB. Rupees of Shah Jahan II bearing the mint name Mumbai (Bombay) were struck by the East India Company (vide infra).

AR Half Rupee (5.8 gm)

3321 Surat

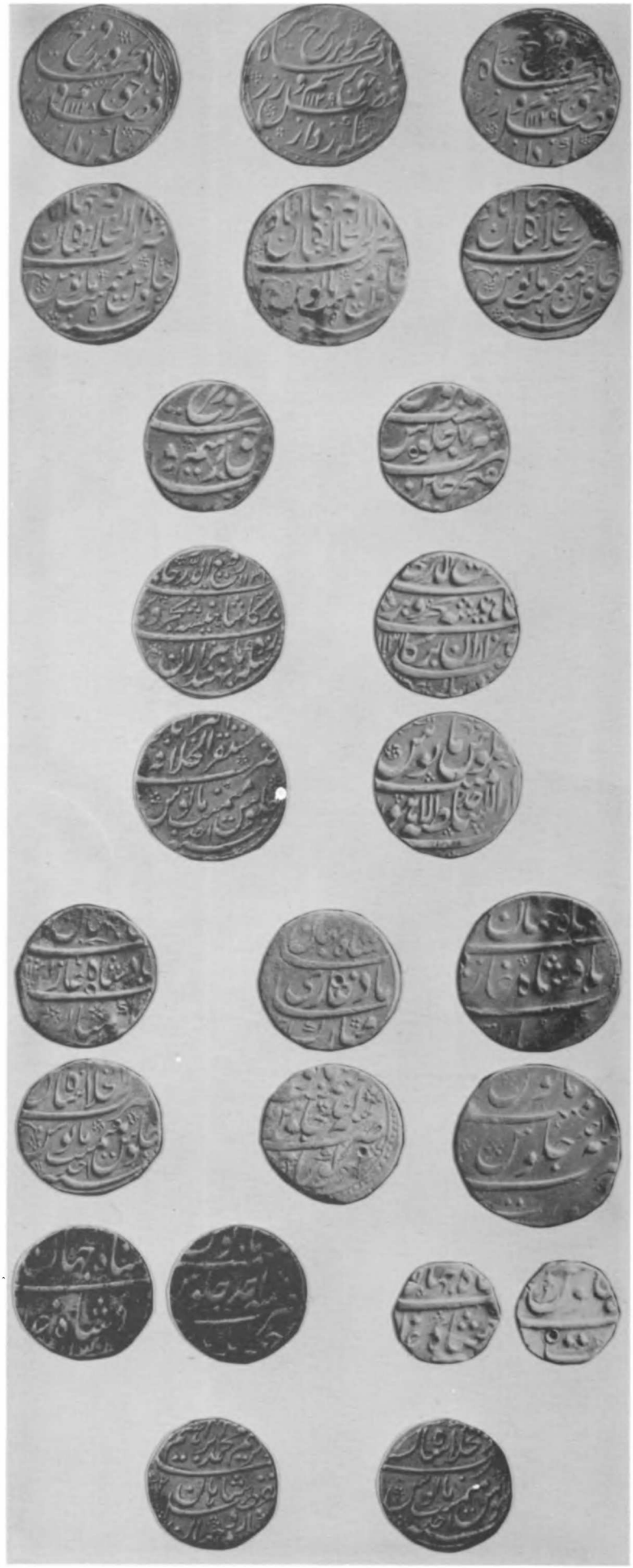
(the "T" of Surat, combined with the symbol used at that time within the domains administered by the Nawab of Surat confirm the mint identification)

Mohammed Ibrahim **1132**
محمد ابرهيم

distich
سكه برسيم زد در جهان
بفضل محمد ابرهيم شاه شاهان

AR Rupee (11.6 gm)

3321a Shahjahanabad, Dar al Khalifat, 1132, yr. 1
دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد



Nasir al din Mohammed **1131 - 1161**

(AD 1719 - 1748)

AR *Rupee (11.6 gm)*
with early Latif Illah title

distich : سکه زد در جهات بلطف الٰه
باد شاه زمات محمد شاه

(Struck money through the world by grace of God Mohammed Shah, Badshah of the Age)

3322 Surat (113)1, year 1 سورت

3323 Surat (1)132, year 1

NB. This distich was only used on coins of Surat struck during year 1 (ie. AH 1131 year 1 and 1132 year 1)

AR *Rupee (11.6 gm)*
محمد شاه باد شاه غازی سکه مبارک

3324 Akbarabad, Mustaqar al Khalifat, 1131 yr. 1
اکبراباد مستقر الخلافه

3325 Allahabad 1143, yr. 12/13 الٰه اباد

3326 Etawa 1146 yr. 16 اتاوا

3327 Gwalior 1137, yr. 7 گوالیار

3328 Gwalior 1146, yr. 16 (AD 1733)
The last Moghul issues struck in Gwalior before the Marathas consolidated their occupation (1735 - 36)

3329 Islamabad (Mathura) 1152, yr. 22 اسلام اباد

3330 Jahangirnagar (Dacca) 114x, yr. 14 جهانگر نگر
AD 1729. Bengal and adjacent regions became independant under Alivardi Khan in 1740. This mint later passed to the East India Company until closed c. 1771

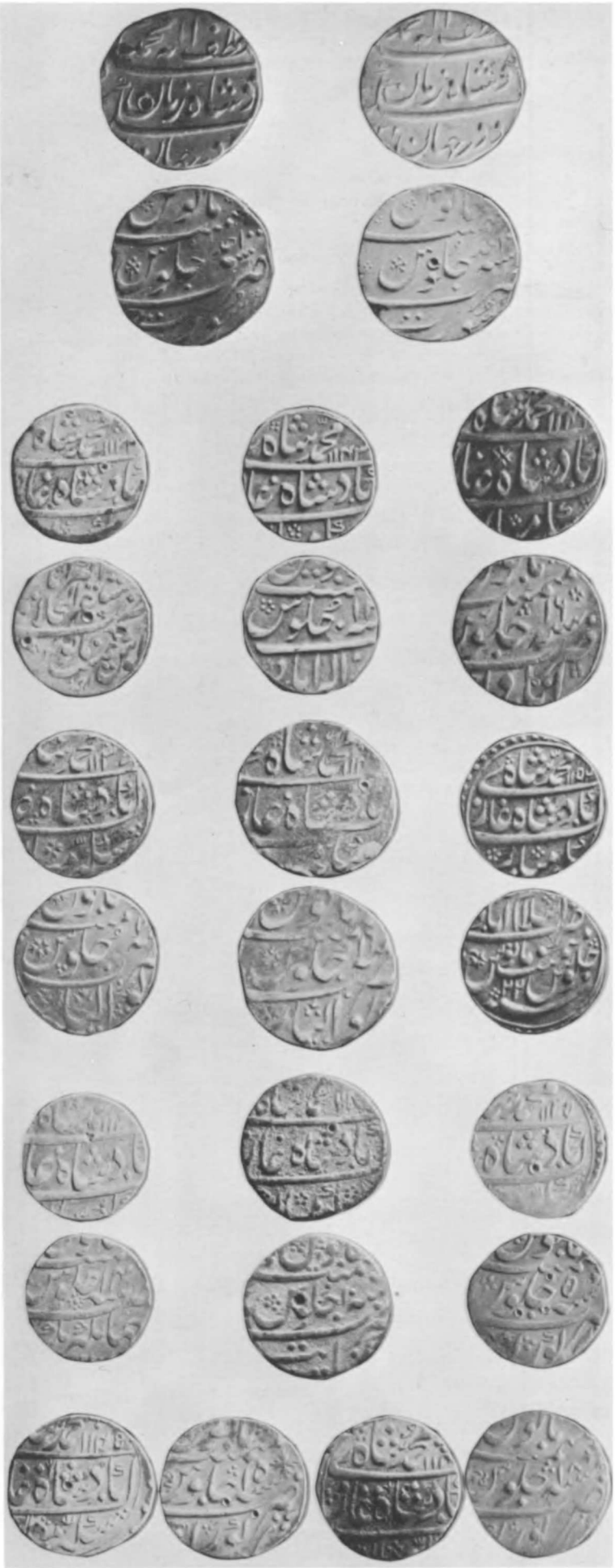
3331 Kanyabat (Cambay) 114x, yr. 10 کنیابت

3332 Kora 1135, yr. 5 کورا

Mohammed's Moghul realm was invaded by Nadir Shah of Persia in 1738. The Persians progressed as far as Delhi but only retained control of Northern Pakistan and the Punjab. These provinces, together with Sind and Kashmir, soon became the eastern region of Ahmad Shah Durrani's new Afghan realm. He had usurped the east Persian provinces on the death of Nadir Shah. Ahmad Shah Durrani's further pretensions of eastern conquest were checked by Mohammed at the battle of Sarhind in 1748 but the Afghans remained in control of Sind, the Punjab and Kashmir. Meanwhile the Marathas, expanding from the Deccan, consolidated their occupation of Malwa during the 1730's and were able to

3333 Kora 1145, yr. 15 کورا

3334 Kora 114x, yr. 18
Marathas took Kora at the end of Mohammed's reign



3335 Multan 1147, yr. 1x ملتان

AD 1736. This region soon fell to the Persians (Nadir Shah: 1738) and to their Durrani successors. Multan was later possessed by the Sikhs and then by the Amirs of Bahawalpur (vide infra).

3336 Peshawar 1143, yr. 14 پشاور

AD 1731. Occupied by Nadir Shah of Persia in 1738. For one of his Persian issues struck here vide supra.

3337 Shahabad Qanauj 1152, yr. 22 شاہ اباد قنوج

blockade Delhi in 1736. By 1750 the Marathas dominated all lands below the River Jumna and extended their authority (in some cases transiently) over the towns of Agra, Etawa and Allahabad which lay near this river. Gujarat remained for a while under a Moghul governor. During this period of unrest Rajputana acquired effective independance as local states

3338 Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad (Delhi) 11xx, yr. 5
دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد

3339 Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad 11xx, yr. 8

3340 Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad 1141, yr. 12

which still gave titular acknowledgment to the Moghul sovereign: Jaisalmir (west), Mewar Udaipur (south), Jodhpur (south), Jaipur (north) and Bhartpur (north) were the major states at this period. In 1761 the Marathas expanding northwards and the Afghans expanding southwards met in battle at Panipat near Delhi. The Moghul Emperor was now of little political account. Weakened after their defeat of 1761 the Marathas consolidated their control over Malwa but did not pursue their endeavours further north.

3341 Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad yr. 23

3342 Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad 1154, yr. 24

Prototypes for the coinage of Jaisalmir state in West Rajputana: they copied the year 22 Delhi issues.

3343 Surat 11xx, yr. 6 سورت

AE Dams (c. 15 - 20 gm)

3344 Elichpur محمد باد شاه ایلچپور

3345 Kashmir فلوس محمد شاهی ضرب کشمیر سنه ...

Ahmad Shah Bahadur **1161 - 1167**
(AD 1748 - 1754) احمد شاه بهادر باد شاه غازی

AR Rupee (11.6 gm)

3346 Sarhind 1163, yr. 3 سهرند

3347 Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad (Delhi) 1164, yr. 3
دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد

For Maratha issues struck in the name of this Emperor vide infra.

'Aziz al din 'Alamgir II **1167 - 1173**
(AD 1754 - 1759) عالم گیر باد شاه غازی

AR Rupee (11.6 gm)

3348 Lahore 1172, yr. 5 لاهور

AE Dam (c. 15 - 20 gm)

3349 Lahore 1172, yr. 5
عالم گیر سکه مبارک سنه ۲ ۱۱۷
ضرب فلوس لاهور ٥

NB. For Maratha coins struck in this Emperor's name, vide infra.

Jalal al din 'Ali Jawhar Shah 'Alam II **1173 - 1221**
(AD 1759 - 1806) شاه عالم باد شاه غازی

Distich : -

حامی دین محمد شاه عالم باد شاه
سکه زد بر هفت کشور سایه فضل اله

(The defender of the Religion of Mohammed, Shah 'Alam Badshah
Shadow of the Divine favour, put his stamp on the seven climes

حامی دین محمد شاه عالم باد شاه
سکه صاحب قرانی زد ز تایید اله

(ibid.
through the aid of God struck coins like those of Sahib Kiran)

AR Rupee (11.6 gm)

3350 - Ahmadnagar Farrukhabad, yr. 31
3351 (AD 1787) احمد نگر فرخ اباد

Ceded by the Nawab of Awadh to the East India Company in 1802. This issue without the Fish symbol of the Nawab should probably be considered Moghul; the Nawab and the Moghul being allies at this time.

3352 Ahmadnagar Farrukhabad, yr. 39

3353 Anwala (Aonla) 1176, yr. 3
(AD 1762) انوله

East of Delhi: this town reverted to the Moghuls when the Marathas were expelled south after the battle of Panipat (1761).

3354 Islamabad (Mathura), yr. 18 اسلام اباد

3355 Islamabad 119x, yr. 18

South of Delhi: bearing the Moghul State Umbella symbol. Islamabad later fell under the influence of the Jat Rajas of Bhartpur and the Nawabs of Awadh (vide infra).

3356 Najibabad 1186 نجیب اباد

This town near Delhi was built in AH 1161-7. The region was acquired by the Nawabs of Awadh soon after this issue was struck (AH 1188: AD 1774) and subsequent coins bore the Fish symbol (vide infra)

3357 Saharanpur, Dar al Sarur, 1220, yr. 47
North of Delhi دار السرور سهارنپور

3358 Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad (Delhi) 1199, yr. 27
with the Moghul State Umbrella symbol
دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد

3359 Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad 1204, yr. 32

3360 Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad 1207, yr. 34

3361 Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad (Delhi) 1217, yr. 44
دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد

3362 - Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad 1220, yr. 48
3362a Wreath type

Although coins were struck in Shah 'Alam's name as titular sovereign throughout a wide extent of India his actual political authority was restricted to the region around Delhi. As an ally of the Nawab of Awadh (Oudh) Shah 'Alam exerted some influence in the Ganges valley until the British conquests of AD 1801-2.

AE *Dam (variable weight)*

3363 Saharanpur 1215, yr. 42 (nr. Delhi)
عالم شاهی فلوس ۱۲۱۵
ضرب سهارنپور سنه ۴۲

3364 Saharanpur 1217, yr. 44

3365 Islamabad (Mathura), 118x

3366 Islamabad Mathura, yr. 26
اسلام اباد متهرا

Mohammed Akbar II **1221 - 1253**
(AD 1806 - 1837)
محمد اکبر شاه باد شاه غازی

AR *Rupee (11.6 gm)*

3367 Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad (Delhi) 1223, yr. 3
Moghul "State Umbrella" symbol
دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد

3368 Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad 1230, yr. 4

3369 Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad yr. 7
Note the variable flan diameter

3369a Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad 1240, yr. 20

AR *Eighth rupee (1.45 gm)*

3370 year 5
Moghul State Umbrella symbol; probably Delhi mint

Indian Moghul - succession States

I/ The Maratha States

The Maratha chief Sivaji assumed independance in 1657 during the last days of the Moghul Emperor Shah Jahan and was not subdued by Shah Jahan's successor, the most powerful of the Moghuls, Aurungzeb Alamgir (1658 - 1707). Sivaji established himself at Satara in western Central India between Bijapur and Bombay. During the ensuing century the Marathas occupied the remaining coastlands of western Central India, establishing Confederate States throughout the valley of the River Narbada (Baroda, Indore, Gwalior) and eastwards down the valley of the Mahanadi river (Bhonsla Rajas) as far as the east coast. In this way the Maratha States of Central India came to separate the Moghuls of the Ganges valley from the Nizams who now controlled the Deccan. The Maratha Sultan retained his seat at Satara but real power was now exercised by his Chief Minister, the Peshwa, who resided at Poona. During the course of the 18 th. century the various states of the Maratha Confederacy developed effective autonomy which they retained until British conquests dissected the Confederacy piece by piece during the period 1775 to 1818.

Although the Marathas were Hindus, and often fanatically so, their coinage, with the exception of that struck in the southern provinces of Satara and Tanjore, was essentially Moghul in inspiration. From the 18 th. century onwards the Marathas issued "Moghul" rupees bearing standard Moghul inscriptions. These are often only distinguishable from true Moghul issues by a knowledge that the particular mint concerned was under Maratha control at the time, ot by a specifically Maratha form of symbol placed in the coin field, or again by bearing the fossilised inscription of a deceased Moghul Emperor. As time went on the coins of the various Maratha states tended, like that struck in other local states, to diverge further and further away from Moghul prototypes. In many instances the perpetuation of Moghul coin legends only ended with the Indian Mutiny (1857).

The Maratha coin series represented here are : -

a) The Major Maratha coin series of Western Central India : -
   Coinage of the Maratha sovereign (Satara), of the Peshwa (Poona) and of other mints (Nipani, Kalyan)
b) The Nawabs of Surat, Broach and Ahmadabad
c) The Marathas in Eastern Central India : -
   The Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur and Cuttack
d) The Marathas in Penninsular India : -
   The Marathas of Tanjore
e) Transient Maratha conquests north of the river Jumna (AD 1740's - 1761) : -
   Anwala, Etawa, Kalpi, Patna
f) Maratha Confederate coinage of Malwa and adjacent regions before establishment of local Maratha states: c. 1730's - 1790's
   Ravishnagar-Saugor
g) Maratha states and their neighbours in Malwa and adjacent regions: c. 1780's - 1947

1. West Malwa and environs : -	The Gaikwars of Baroda
	The Holkars of Indore
2. Lesser states near Indore : -	Banswara, Dhar, Jaora, Ratlam
3. East Malwa and environs : -	The Sindhias of Gwalior
	The Begums of Bhopal
4. Lesser states incorporated by Gwalior : -	Bajranggarh, Narwar, Saugor
5. Lesser states near Gwalior : -	Bijawar, Chhatarpur, Datia, Orchha

The Gaikwar of Baroda acknowledged British suzerainty in 1801 and was followed by the Peshwa in 1802, the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur in 1803 and the Sindhia of Gwalior in 1804. The rising of 1817 that comprised the last Maratha war was led by the Holkar of Indore and ended in destruction of the armies of the Holkar, the Peshwa and the Bhonsla Raja with acknowledgement of British supremacy by all Maratha states. The neighbouring states of Bhopal (1817), Orchha (1812), Rewah (1813), Jaora (1818) and Dhar (1819) also accepted British supremacy.

Maratha Sovereigns	
Sivaji I: took title Maharaja in -	1674
Sambhoji I, s/o Sivaji	1680
Rama Raja s/o Sivaji	1689
Sivaji II s/o Rama Raja	1700
Shahuji s/o Sambhoji I	1707
Rama Raja II s/o Sivaji II	1748
Abba Sahib (Shahuji II): adopted by Rama Raja II	1777
Pratapa Simha s/o Abba Sahib	1808
Shahji (Appa Sahib) s/o Abba Sahib	1839 - 1848
Satara annexed by British	1849

Maratha Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur	
Raghuji Bhonsla	1734
?	1750
Januji	1753
Raghuji II	1772
Sabaji	1774
Persaji	1816
Mudaji (Appa Sahib)	?
Goozur : appointed by the British	1818

The Peshwas	
Balaji Visvanatha: appointed by Shahuji	1714
Baji Rao I s/o Balaji	1720
Balaji Baji Rao s/o Baji Rao	1740
Vishvas Rao (Sadasiya Bhau) s/o Balaji Rao	1761
Madhava Rao I s/o Balaji Rao	1761
Narrain Rao s/o Balaji Rao	1773
Raghunatha Rao s/o Baji Rao I	1773
Madhava Rao II s/o Narrain Rao	1774
Baji Rao II s/o Raghunatha Rao	1795
Dundu Panth (Nana Sahib)	1818 - 1858

The Marathas of Satara

Sivaji and successors **c. AD 1674 - 1849**

AE Paissa (c. 11 gm and less)

3371 - Sri Raja Saiva श्री छ त्र
3376 Chhatrapati रा ज प ति
सि व

Poona : the seat of the Peshwa

AR Rupee (11.3 gm)

3377 "Ankusi" rupee: c. AD 1760 - 1822
'Ali Gauhar legends of Shah 'Alam

NB. 'Ali Gauhar was Shah 'Alam's name until his accession to the Moghul throne. By the time these coins were struck the Peshwa was virtually a vassal of the East India Company.

3378 "Ankusi" rupee with date of issue
Fasli era: yr. 1234 (= AD 1825)

3379 "Scissors" symbol: same legends
Fasli era: yr. 1236 (= AD 1827)

The Fasli era has a solar length year and takes its origin from Mohammed's conversion in AD 591.

Nipani

AR Rupee (11.3 gm)

3380 Rudely engraved Shah 'Alam legends
Numerous star and dot decorations in the fields
Struck c. AD 1760 - 1820

Kalyan

Inland from Bombay.

AR Rupee (11 gm)

3381 Kalyan AH 1226 ضرب كليات ح ١٢٢٦
Obv.: Kalima
Rev.: Struck at Kalyan: H. 1226
Quadruped (? lion) right

3381a Similar but without date

The Nawabs of Surat

AR Rupee (11.5 gm)

3382 Surat, yr. 4 of Ahmad Shah (= AD 1752)
Nawab's symbol: - ☼ سورت

The Nawabs of Broach

The Nawabs of Broach were subject to the Marathas from 1736 until this region was acquired by the East India Company in 1772. The Nawab's symbol - ☼ - appears on coins of the Maratha period and the cross (cfr this coin) on coins of the East India Company period.

AR Rupee (11.5 gm)

3383 (Broach) بيروج
Symbol: Cross of the East India Company: 1772 - 83
(vide JNSI 1943, 97) ✠

The Nawabs of Ahmadabad

The Ahmadabad region of Gujarat acknowledged the Marathas during their first flush of expansion in the 1730's but soon reverted to Moghul allegiance and was only definitively brought within the Maratha domain in 1752. When the state of Baroda was consolidated the Ahmadabad district became its western province until ceded to the British in 1817.

First period of Maratha allegiance: c. 1736 - 42

AR Rupee (11.5 gm)

3384 Ahmadabad 115x, yr. 20 of Mohammed (AD 1736)
symbols ☼ & ☼ احمد اباد

3385 Ahmadabad 1155, yr. 25 of Mohammed (AD 1741)

British period: from 1817

AR Rupee (11.5 gm)

3386 Ahmadabad 123x, yr. .... of Mohammed Akbar
symbols as before احمد اباد

AR Half rupee (5.75 gm)

3387 Ahmadabad, unc. date: sim. symbols

The Maratha Bhonsla Rajas

AR Rupee (11.3 gm)

3388 Nagpur 1176 نگرپور نگپور
Shah 'Alam legends (mint could be read Nagarpur)

AR Rupee (c. 10 gm)

3389 crude cast imitation of the Peshwa's (Poona) coinage

The Marathas of Tanjore

Tanjore, in Penninsular India, was the southerly frontier of Maratha influence. Sivaji and his brother Venkaji captured Tanjore from the Nayakas in 1674. Increasing power of the Nizams, of the Nawabs of Arcot and latterly also of the Mysore kings restricted the prosperity of the Tanjore Marathas but their line persisted until the 19th. century.

Venkaji (Ekoji): brother of Sivaji of Satara	1674
Shahji s/o Venkaji	1685
Sarfoji (Sarabhoji) s/o Venkaji	1711
Tukaji s/o Venkaji	1727
Bavaji (Baba Sahib) s/o Tukaji	1735
Sahuji (Sayaji) s/o Tukaji	1738
Pratapasimha (Partab Singh) s/o Tukaji	1741
Sahuji (2 nd. reign)	1749
Tuljaji s/o Pratapasimha	1765
Amara Simha s/o Pratapasimha	1787
Sarfoji s/o Tuljaji	1797
Sivaji s/o Sarfoji	1824
British occupation	1855

Venkaji **1674 - 1685**

AE Paissa (9.2 gm)

3390 Vekam Sahi वेकु मह
traces of Arabic inscr. around
Rev. inscr. in general Deccan style

Shahji **1685 - 1711**

AE (2.6 gm)

3391 Shahiqi شاهیقی
Rev. Nayaka style star in circle

Anonymous **c. 1674 - 1855**

AE (c. 3 and 1.5 gm. resp.)

3392 - Obv.: Sri श्री छत्र पती
3393 Rev.: Chhatra - pati
छत्र पति

3395 Humped bull seated right Rev.: Chhatra - pati

Transient Maratha conquests

North of the River Jumna

AR *Rupee (11.3 gm)* **c. 1740's - 1761**

3396 Kalpi, yr. 9 of Ahmad Shah (1161 - 67) کالپی
(= AD 1755: some while after this Emperor's death)

3397 Etawa 1176, yr. 3 of Shah 'Alam اتاوا
Maratha symbol: Scimitar

On the river Jumna and held by the Marathas at various times

3398 Patna : - عظیم اباد
'Azimabad 1167 (= AD 1753): Ahmad Shah Bahadur
Maratha symbol: Fleur

The Marathas occupied Patna during their northern conquests of 1749 - 52 but retired south after defeat at Panipat in 1761. A few years later the Moghul treated Patna to the East India Company (1765).

The Maratha Confederate Coinage of Malwa and environs

AR *Rupees (11.1 gm)* **c. 1730's - 1790's**

3399 Ravishnagar Saugor روشنگر ساگر
yr. 28 of Shah 'Alam
Symbols: Flag, Trident and others

3400 Ravishnagar Saugor, yr. 32

3401 Ravishnagar Saugor, yr. 33

The Maratha principality of Saugor was annexed by the British after the last Maratha War in 1818 and later given to the Sindhia of Gwalior for whom its mint continued striking coins (vide infra).

Maratha Kingdoms in Western Malwa and Environs

The Gaikwars of Baroda

Dammaji Gaikwar (Shams Sher Bahadur)	1720
An officer of Khande Rao Holkar	
Pilaji Gaikwar	1731
Dammaji II	1732
Govind Rao	1768
Fatih Singh	1771
Mannaji Rao	1790
Govind Rao II	1793
Anand Rao	1800
Sayaji Rao	1819
Ganpat Rao	1847
Khande Rao	1856
Malhar Rao	1870
Sayaji Rao II	1875
ad	1939

Anand Rao **1215 - 1235 : 1800 - 1819**

AR *Rupee (11.3 gm)*

3402 AH 12xx, yr. 5 (= AD 1810)
Gaikwar's initial: A आ

Sayaji Rao **1235 - 1264 : 1819 - 1847**

AR *Rupee (11.3 gm)*

3403 AH 12xx, yr. 33 (= AD 1837)
Gaikwar's initial: Sa सा

Ganpat Rao **1264 - 1273 : 1847 - 1856**

AE *Paissa (c. 10 gm)*

3404 Gaikwar's initial: Ga गा

Khande Rao **1273 - 1287 : 1856 - 1870**

AR *Rupee (11.3 gm)*

3405 AH 1281 (= AD 1864) ख गा
Gaikwar's initials: Kha Ga (Khande Gaikwara)

3406 Unc. date: sim.

AR *Machine struck Nazarana rupee (11.3 gm)*

3407 - Baroda, AH 1287 ۱۲۸۷
3408

AR *Half rupee (5.7 gm)*

3409 AH 128x

AE *Paissa (c. 7 gm)*

3410 AH 1275: Kha Ga as on silver coins ख गा

Malhar Rao **1287 - 1292 : 1870 - 1875**

AR *Rupee (11.3 gm)*

3411 AH 128x म गा
Gaikwar's intials: Ma Ga (Malhar Gaikwara)

3412 AH 1290: sim.

AE *Paissa (c. 7½ gm)*

3413 AH 1289: Ma Ga as on silver coins म गा

Sayaji Rao II **1292 - 1357 : 1875 - 1939**

A) *Dump Coinage*

AR *Rupee (11.3 gm)*

3414 AH 1299 सा गा
Gaikwar's initals: Sa Ga (Sayaji Gaikwara)

AE *Double paissa (c. 17 gm)*

3415 S. 1949 (= AD 1891)
with "Sa Ga" सा गा

B) *Machine struck coinage*

AR *Rupee (11.3 gm)*

3416 S. 1948 (1890)

AR *Quarter rupee (2.8 gm)*

3417 S. 1949

AR *Two annas (1.4 gm)*

3418 S. 1949

AE *Two paissa (12½ gm)*

3419 S. 1949

The Holkars of Indore

Mulhar Rao Holkar	1137	1724
A sudra officer in the Peshwa's army given a holding in Malwa 1751		
Mali Rao	1179	1765
under the regency of his mother Ahalaya Bai		
Ahalaya Bai	1179	1765
Tukoji Rao	1210	1795
Jaswant Rao	1212	1797
Malhar Rao II	1226	1811
Hari Rao	1250	1834
Tukoji Rao II	1260	1844
Sivaji Rao	1304	1886
?	1321	1903
Yeshwant Rao	1345	1926
suppressed		1948

Anonymous

AE *Paissa*

3420 AH 1267, yr. 97 (= AD 1851)
Bull type
Dating from the establishment of the Holkars: 1751

3421 AH 1286: Bull type

AR *Rupee (11.3 gm)*

3422 Mulharnagar 1191, yr. 20 of the Holkars
Shah 'Alam legends: Symbol: - ﷺ ملهارنگر

3423 Sunface type (Mulharnagar mint)
AH 1222 (possibly 1232)

3424 sim.: AH 1265

3425 sim.: AH 1275

3426 Leaf type (Maheshwar mint)
AH 1202, yr. 2x

3427 sim.: AH 1207, yr. 35

3428 sim.: AH 1216

3429 sim.: AH 1217

Jaswant Rao **1212 - 1226 : 1797 - 1811**

AR *Broad Nazarana rupee (11.3 gm)*

3430 S. 1728 (= AD 1806): Nagari script

3431 sim.

AR *Heavy Nazarana rupee (1 1/3 rupees: 15 gm)*

3432 Indore AH 1222: Persian script اندور

Tukoji Rao **1260 - 1304**
AD 1844 - 1886

AR *Nazarana rupee (11.3 gm)*

3433 Sunface type: S. 1780 (= AD 1858)

Sivaji Rao **1886 - 1903**

AR *Rupee (11.3 gm)*

3434 Mulharnagar म ल ह ा ग र
AH 1296 (= AD 1879) - S. 1947 (= AD 1889)

3435 S. 1947: second sunface issue

AE *Two paissa (12½ gm)*

3436 S. 1944 (= AD 1886)

3437 S. 1959 (= AD 1901): sim. but State name on rev.

Banswara

Period of Lakshman Singh **1862 - 1905**

AR *Rupee (8 gm)*

3438 Om Namah Sivaya
in Rajarajesvari Lipi (code script)
(putative reading)

AR *Half rupee (4 gm)*

3439 sim.

AE *Paissa*

3440 Centre: Om Namah
Around: Banswara Riyasat
(putative reading)

Vide S.K. Bhatt and N.K. Kothari, Coinage of the Banswara State, JNSI 1975, 134-42.

Dhar

Period of Anand Rao **1857 - 1898**

AE *Paissa (c. 7 gm)*

3441 - Hanuman type: AH 128(9)
3442

Jaora

Mohammed Isma'il **1865 - 1895**

AE *Paissa (c; 6½ gm)*

3443 Triple dated:
AD 1896: S. 1953: AH 1313 (written ١٣١٣)

Ratlam

Ranjit Singh **1864 - 1893**

AE *Paissa (c. 9 gm)*

3444 S. 1928

3445 AD 1885

AE *Machine struck Paissa (c. 5½ gm)*

3446 S. 1947 (= AD 1889) : Hanuman badge
Later re-strikes of this issue exist.

The Sindhias of Gwalior

Ranuji Sindhia an officer in the Peshwa's army from a village near Satara	1137	1724
Jayapa	1164	1750
Mahadji Rao	1175	1761
Daulat Rao	1209	1794
Bajia Rao (regent)	1243	1827
Jankoji Rao	1240	1824
Jayaji Rao	1259	1843
Madho Rao	1304	1886
Jivaji Rao	1344	1925
suppressed		1948

Period of Mahadji Rao **1175 - 1209 : 1761 - 1794**

AR *Rupee (11.2 gm)*

3447 Ujjain al Fath 118x, yr. 15 of Shah 'Alam
Symbol: scimitar دار الفتح اوجين

Period of Daulat Rao **1209 - 1243 : 1794 - 1827**

AR *Rupee (10.9 gm)*

3448 - Sheopur 1228, yr. 8 of Mohammed Akbar
3449 Symbol: Cannon شيوپور

3450 Lashkar mint, yr. 17 of Mohammed Akbar
Symbol: Lotus

Jankoji Rao **1240 - 1259 : 1824 - 1843**

AR *Rupee (10.9 gm)*

3451 Bhilsa mint: sy. ↓
Jankoji's name ज ना क जी

Jayaji Rao **1259 - 1304 : 1843 - 1886**

AR *Rupee (10.9 gm)*

3452 Bhilsa mint: Shah 'Alam legends
Symbol: traditional yr. 25 on obv. ٢٥
Ruler's initial: Ja जी

3453 Lashkar mint
Symbol: Group of dots on obv.

3454 Gwalior mint: sim. but Mohammed Akbar legends
Symbol: Flower on obv.

AR *Rupee (11.2 gm)*

3455 Ujjain al Fath, yr. 9x of Shah 'Alam
دار الفتح اوجين

The Bhilsa, Lashkar and Gwalior rupees continued to weigh 10.9 gm. whereas those of Ujjain retained the higher weight of 11.2 gm.

AE *Paissa (c. 6½ gm)*

3456 Traditional date - S. 1926: struck at Lashkar mint
Issued anonymously circa AD 1869 - 1899

Madho Rao **1886 - 1925**

AR *Rupee (10.9 gm)*

3457 Lashkar mint, yr. 23: sy. Group of dots on obv.
Ruler's intial: Ma म

AR *Rupee (11.3 gm)*

3458 Ujjain al Fath 13xx, yr. 33 of the Raj
دار الفتح اوجين
(dating from the Indian Mutiny: yr. 1 = AD 1857)

3459 Ujjain al Fath 1310, yr. 34

3460 Ujjain al Fath 1311, yr. 35

3461 Ujjain al Fath 1314, yr. 38

AE *Quarter anna (c. 8 gm)*

3462 S. 1956: Regalia type

AE *Half pice (c. 4 gm)*

3463 S. 1957

AE *Quarter anna (7.2 gm)*

3464 S. 1970: Bust type

Jivaji Rao **1925 - 1948**

Brass *Quarter anna (c. 5 gm)*

3465 S. 1986

Bhopal

Founded by Dost Mohammed, an Afghan officer in the army of Aurungzeb, in 1690 and subsequently assimilated into the Maratha Confederacy.

Kudsia Begum	1235	1819
Jahangir Mohammed Khan	1253	1837
Sikandar Begum	1261	1844
Shah Jahan Begum	1285	1868
ad	1319	1901

Anonymous **c. 1810 - 1888**

(The last anonymous silver issues were struck later than some copper issues bearing the name of Shah Jahan Begum)

AR *Rupee (10.9 gm) : Symbol series*

3466 - Year 32 of Mohammed Akbar
3467

AR *Rupee (10.9 gm) : Early inscriptional series*

3468 Bhopal 1275 بھوپال
inscription with "Zarb" above "Bhopal"
ضرب بھوپال

3469 Bhopal 1284

AR Rupee (10.9 gm) : Late inscriptional series

3470 Bhopal 1293, yr. 8 of Shah Jahan Begum
Later inscriptional series with "Bhopal" above "Zarb"
ضرب ـغ بهوپال

3471 Bhopal 1295, yr. 11

3472 Bhopal 1297, yr. 12

Shah Jahan Begum **1285 - 1319 : 1868 - 1901**

(struck in his own name)

AE Anna (31 gm)

3473 - Bhopal, AH 1302 بهوپال
3474

States incorporated by Gwalior

Bajranggarh

This state struck coins while being ruled by Jai Singh (1798 - 1818) and its mint continued to emit a comparable series of coins throughout most of the 19 th. century while controlled by the Sindhias of Gwalior.

AR Rupee (10.8 gm) : Sindhia period - from 1818

3475 Bow + arrow and Lotus symbols

Narwar

A principality situated close to Gwalior Fort. The Kachhwaha Raja of Narwar struck coins while tributary to Mahadji Rao Sindhia of Gwalior

Kachhwaha Raja **1761 - 1794**

AR Rupee (10.8 gm)

3476 - Narwar 1208, yr. 35 of Shah 'Alam (= AD 1793)
3477 Symbol: Lotus نروار

Saugor : Ravishnagar Saugor

Ravishnagar Saugor formed part of the Maratha Confederacy since the time of its capture by the Peshwa in 1735. Ceded to the British after the last Maratha War in 1818, Saugor was then given by the British to the Sindhia of Gwalior for whom its mint continued issuing rupees.

AR Rupee (11 gm)

3478 - Ravishnagar Saugor روشنگر ساگر
3479 Traditional yr. 55 of Shah 'Alam
Symbols: Flag, Trident and others

For the coinage of this mint during the pre-Sindhia period, vide supra.

Lesser States near Gwalior

Bijawar

Ratan Singh	1810 - 1831
Lakshman Singh	1831 - 1847
Bhau Pratap Singh	1847 - 1900
Anonymous	**c. 1820 - 1857**

AR Rupee (10.9 gm) : "Ratan Shahi" series

3480 yr. 25 (fictitious) of Shah 'Alam
a cruder rendering of the Chhatarpur design

Chhatarpur

Founded in 1806 to the west of Orchha. Mint opened 1816

Anonymous **1816 - 1857**

AR Rupee (10.9 gm) : "Raja Shahi" series

3481 Yr. 10 (fictitious) of Shah 'Alam
Symbol: Sun-flower

The regnal year could relate to the foundation of Chhatarpur State (ie yr. 10 = AD 1816)

3482 yr. 2x, some small field symbols modified
These coins were last struck for Jagat Singh (1854-67)

Datia

North-west of Orchha from which it was founded in AD 1735. East of Gwalior.

Parachat	1802 - 1839
Vijaya Bahadur	1839 - 1857
Bhowahni Singh	1857 - 1907
Anonymous	**c. 1764 (or later) - 1897**

AR Rupee (10.9 gm) : "Raja Shahi" series

3483 - AH 1178, yr. 6 of Shah 'Alam (= AD 1764)
3486 Fossilised design with the date probably referring to initiation of the issue.
Symbols: -

AR Rupee (10.9 gm) : "Gaja Shahi" series

3487 AH 1313, yr. 24 of Shah 'Alam

3488 AH 1313, yr. 29 of Shah 'Alam

The "Gaja Shahi" rupee, name from its Mace symbol, was copied from that of nearby Orchha and struck from about AD 1800 (AH 1215) until about 1897 (AH 1315). The regnal years do not appear to relate consistently to either the Moghul Emperor, the British Raj or the Local Raja.

Orchha

Vikramajit Mahendra	1796 - 1817
Dharam Pal	1817 - 1834
Taj Singh	1834 - 1841
Surjain Singh	1842 - 1848
Hamir Singh	1848 - 1874
Pratap Singh	1874 - 1930
Anonymous	**c. 1796 - 1857 or later**

AR Rupee (10.9 gm) : "Gaja Shahi" series

3489 AH 1215, yr. 41 of Shah 'Alam
Symbol: Mace (Gaja)

3490 - AH 1211, yr. 43
3491

3492 AH 1214, yr. 45

Regnal years and Hijra dates do not correlate.

AE Paissa (c. 17 gm)

3493 - "Gaja Shahi" paissa with Mace symbol
3494 AH 1211, yr. 4x and yr. 41

II/ Kutch and Kathiawar

These two penninsulas situated between the mouths of the Indus and the Narbada rivers had never been effectively subdued by the Moghuls following the conquest of Gujarat in 1572 (AH 980). Kutch, the more westerly part of this region, dates the foundation of its Kingdom from the 15 th. century AD but Ǹawanagar and Porbander in Kathiawar were founded in the debris of the Gujarat Sultanate during the 16 th. century.

The States in Kathiawar and Kutch represented here are : -

Western Penninsula	Kutch	(founded 15 th, century AD)
Eastern Penninsula	Nawanagar	(founded 16 th, century AD)
	Porbander	(founded 16 th. century AD)
	Junagadh	(founded 18 th. century AD)
North	Radhanpur	(founded 1723: rulers elevated to rank of Nawab during 1750's)

Nawanagar

Anonymous **16 th. - 19 th. century**

AR Kori (4.6 gm)

3495 - Designs derived from Gujarat Sultanate (supra)

3496 'Sultan Muzaffar Shah 978' fossilised مظفر شاه ٩٧٨

Nagari: Sri Jam (Jams of Nawanagar) श्री जा म

Vibhaji **1852 - 1895**

AR Five Kori (13.9 gm)

3497 S. 1947

3498 - S. 1949

3499 Machine struck: designs modified from previous issues

AE Three Dokdo (18 gm)

3500 S. 1928: dagger symbol (cfr. also Kutch)

Comparable coins were struck by Jaswant Singh (1894-1907)

Porbander

Anonymous **16 th. - 19 th. century**

AE Dokdo

3501 'Sri Rana' in Nagari श्री र णा
instead of Sri Jam: otherwise sim. to Nawanagar

Junagadh

Bahadur Khan	1811 - 1840
Hamid Khan II	1840 - 1851
Mahabat Khan II	1851 - 1882
Bahadur Khan III	1882 - 1892
Rasul Mahabat Khan III	1892 - 1911
Mahabat Khan IV	1911 - 1947

Anonymous **until c. 1865**

AR Kori (4.6 gm)

3502 AH 1275 - S. 1915
Sri Diwana श्री दी वा न
In the name of Mohammed Akbar

AR Half Kori (2.3 gm)

3503 AH 1280 - S. 1920

Mahabat Khan **1268 - 1300 : 1851 - 1882**

(in his own name from c. 1865) مهابتخان

AR Kori (4.6 gm)

3504 AH 1293 - S. 1933

(Vide supra earlier coins struck at Junagadh by the Moghuls)

Radhanpur

Zoruwar Khan 1825 - 1874

AR Rupee (11.5 gm)

3505 Radhanpur AH 1287 - AD 1870 راد هنپور
Queen Victoria کوین وکٹوریا
Zoruwar خان بهادر نواب زوراور

Comparable coins were struck by Bismillah Khan (1874-95)

Kutch : Kutch Bhuj

Rayadhanji	1778 - 1814
Bharmalji II	1814 - 1819
Desalji II	1819 - 1860
Pragmalji II	1860 - 1875
Khengarji III	1876 - 1942
Vijayarajji	1942 - 1947
Madana Singhji	1947 - 1948

Period of Desalji II 1234-1277 : 1819-1860

AR Kori (4.6 gm)

3506 Bhuj, S. 1886 (AD 1828) بھوج
In the name of Mohammed Akbar
Earlier Kutch coins were based on prototypes of the Kings of Gujarat (cfr. Nawanagar, Porbander)

3507 Bhuj, S. 1912
In the name of Bahadur II

Pragmalji II 1860 - 1875
suzerain: Queen Victoria, Great ruler
کوین وکٹوریا معظم ملکہ

AR Five Kori (13.9 gm)

3508 Bhujnagar AD 1864 - S. 1923 بھوج نگر

3509 sim.: AD 1870 - S. 1927

3510 sim.: AD 1875 - S. 1931

AR Half Kori (2.2 gm)

3511 AD 1862 - S. 19(21)

Khengarji III 1876 - 1942
suzerain: Queen Victoria, Great ruler
کوین وکٹوریا معظم ملکہ

AR Five Kori (13.9 gm)

3512 Bhujnagar AD 1876 - S. 1953 بھوج نگر

Khengarji III 1876 - 1942
suzerain: Victoria, Empress of India
وکٹوریا قیصر هند

AE Three Dokdo (18 gm)

3513 Bhuj AD 1887 - S. 1944 بھوج

Khengarji III **1876 - 1942**
suzerain: Victoria, Empress of India
وكٹوريا قيصر هند

AR *Five Kori (13.9 gm)*

3514 Bhuj AD 1882 - S. 1938 بهوج

3515 Bhuj AD 1883 - S. 1939

3516 Bhuj AD 1885 - S. 1941

3517 Bhuj AD 1895 - S. 1951 بهوج
modified obverse wreath and open crescent instead of closed circle on reverse.

3518 Bhuj AD 1897 - S. 1953

3519 Bhuj AD 1897 - S. 1954

Khengarji III **1876 - 1942**
suzerain: Edward VII, Emperor of India
ايڈورڈ ٧ قيصر هند

AR *Five Kori (13.9 gm)*

3520 Bhuj AD 1909 - S. 1966 بهوج

Khengarji III **1876 - 1942**
suzerain: George V, Emperor of India
جورج ٥ قيصر هند

AR *Five Kori (13.9 gm)*

3521 Bhuj AD 1917 - S. 1973 بهوج

3522 Bhuj AD 1919 - S. 1975

3523 Bhuj AD 1922 - S. 1979

Khengarji III **1876 - 1942**
suzerain: George V, Emperor of India
جورج ٥ قيصر هند

AR Five Kori (13.9 gm)

3524 Bhuj AD 1930 - S. 1987 بهوج
modified designs

3525 Bhuj AD 1935 - S. 1992

AR Half Kori (2.3 gm)

3526 Bhuj AD 1928 - S. 1985

AE Three Dokdo (17 gm)

3527 Bhuj AD 1929 - S. 1985 بهوج

Khengarji III **1876 - 1942**
suzerain: Edward VIII, Emperor of India
ايڈورڈ ٨ قيصر هند

AR Five Kori (13.9 gm)

3528 Bhuj AD 1936 - S. 1993 بهوج

Khengarji III **1876 - 1942**
suzerain: George VI, Emperor of India
جورج ٦ قيصر هند

AR Five Kori (13.9 gm)

3529 Bhuj AD 1938 - S. 1995 بهوج

AR 2½ Kori (6.9 gm)

3530 Bhuj AD 1937 - S. 1993

AE Three Dokdo (17 gm)

3531 Bhuj AD 1937 - S. 1993

Madana Singhji **1947 - 1948**

AR Five Kori (13.9 gm)

3532 BHUJ (above castle), S. 2004

III/ The States of Rajputana

The region of western India known as Rajputana was bounded in the east by the Delhi region which remained under the control of the Moghul Emperor, in the south-east by the Maratha states of Malwa and in the south by the states on the Kutch and Kathiawar penninsulas. To the west of Rajputana the Mirs of Sind assumed independance from the Afghans while to the north the domination of the Afghans gave way to that of the Sikhs. If one were to select two dates that summarise the evolution towards practical independance in the Rajput states these would be AD 1738 (AH 1151) and 1761 (AH 1175). In 1738 north-west India was invaded by Nadir Shah of Persia and Delhi sacked. In 1761 the Afghans, expanding from the north, and the Marathas, expanding from the south, met in the vicinity of Delhi at the battle of Panipat: the Moghul Emperor being little more than a pawn situated between these two major powers. As the Moghul Emperor declined to the position of an impotent titular head of his realm so local dignitaries began carving out their own states in Rajputana, usually retaining nominal allegiance to the Moghul sovereign. One of the first states in this region to assume independance was Jaisalmir in western Rajputana which became autonomous during the late 1740's under Ackey Singh (1722-62). The Jaisalmir mint was opened in 1756 and recieved sanction from the Emperor during the following decade. By the early 1750's numerous states were exercising their autonomy in Rajputana, dominated by Jaipur and Bhartpur in the north-east and by Jodhpur and Mewar Udaipur in the south-east. British Protectorate was established in 1818, following the last Maratha war.

Rulers of the Five Major states

Jaipur	
Sawai Jai Singh	1699
Jaipur city founded as capital in 1728	
Isvari Singh	1743
Madho Singh	1760
Prithi Singh	1778
Pratap Singh	1778
Jagat Singh	1803
Mohan Singh	1818
British Protectorate from 1818	
Jai Singh	1819
Ram Singh	1835
Madho Singh	1880
Man Singh II	1922 - 1949

The Jats of Bhartpur	
Badan Singh	1723
Suraj Mal	1756
two mints opened in late 1750's	
Jawahir Singh	1763
Ratan Singh	1768
Keshri Singh	1769
Ranjit Singh	1777
Randhir Singh	1805
British Protectorate from 1818	
Baldeo Singh	1823
Durjan Sal	1825
Balwant Singh	1826
Jaswant Singh	1852 - 1893

Jodhpur	
Abhay Singh	1724
entitled Maharajah from 1728	
Ram Singh	1749
Bakht Singh	1749
Vijaya Singh	1752
mint opened 1761	
Bhim Singh	1793
Man Singh	1803
British Protectorate from 1818	
Takht Singh	1843
Jaswant Singh	1873
Sardar Singh	1895
Sumar Singh	1911
Umaid Singh	1918
Hanwant Singh	1947 only

Mewar Udaipur	
Amar Singh II	1699
mint opened 1707/12	
Sangram Singh II	1711
Jagat Singh II	1734
Pratap Singh II	1752
Raj Singh II	1754
Ari Singh III	1761
Hamir Singh II	1773
Bhim Singh II	1778
British Protectorate from 1818	
Jawan Singh	1828
Sirdar Singh	1838
Swarup Singh	1842
Shambhu Singh	1861
Sajjan Singh	1874
Fatteh Singh	1884
Bhupal Singh	1930 - 1948

Jaisalmir	
Akhey Singh	1722
Mul Raj	1762
Gaj Singh	1819
Ranjit Singh	1846
Benial Singh	1864

Coins tend to be anonymous issues with Moghul legends until the time of the Indian Mutiny (1857/8) without the local Raja's name or symbols but bearing emblems of the issuing state. After 1858 many issues bear the name of Queen Victoria, often accompanied by that of the local Raja.

The weight of the rupee was maintained at about 11.3 gm. in most of the major states (eg. Jaipur, Jodhpur) but fell to around 10.9 gm (as low as 10.7 gm. in Bundi) in several of the lesser states. An analogous situation existed among the Maratha states of Malwa where, it may be remarked, differences sometimes existed between the weights of rupees struck at different mints within the same state: for instance the rupee of 11.2 gm struck at Ujjain in Gwalior versus the rupee of 10.9 gm conventional at several other mints in Gwalior.

A) The Five Major States of Rajputana

1. West	Jaisalmir
2. North-east	Jaipur, Bhartpur
3. South-east	Jodhpur, Mewar Udaipur

B) The Lesser States of Rajputana

4. West	Bikanir
5. North-east	Kuchawan, Tonk, Alwar, Kishangarh Religious centres of Islamabad-Mathura and Muminabad-Bindraban Bundi, Kotah, Jhalawar
6. South-east	Shahpura, Partabgarh, Rewah

The Five Major States of Rajputana

Jaisalmir (west)

The mint was opened in 1756 (AH 1170). Coins imitated the yr. 22 Delhi (Shahjahanabad) issues of Mohammed Shah and were issued until the time of the Indian Mutiny (1857). Subsequent issues bore Queen Victoria's name and the Jaisalmir mint name was also introduced.

Akhay Singh	1722 - 1762
Mul Raj	1762 - 1819
Gaj Singh	1819 - 1846
Ranjit Singh	1846 - 1864
Benial Singh	1864 -
Anonymous	**1756 - 1857**

AR Rupee (11.1 falling to 10.5 gm)

3533 - AH 1153, yr. 22 of Mohammed Shah
3534 'Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad' (Delhi)
local mint master's symbols below regnal year
دار الخلافه شاه جهان اباد

Queen Victoria وكٹوريا **from 1857**

AR Rupee (10.5 gm)

3535 - Dar al Rayasat Jaisalmir جيسلمير دار الرياست
3536 Queen Victoria legend: fictitious yr. 22 retained

3537 sim.: rectangular
Most rectangular rupees issued in Rajputana were struck as Presentation pieces.

3538 sim. but with additional symbols : -
Rev.: Bird (low left) and Umbrella

AR Heavy Nazarana rupees (c. 15 - 20 gm)

3538a Full die striking of the 1 st. Victoria issue (coins 3535-7)

3538b Full die striking of the 2 nd. Victoria issue (coin 3538) with Bird and Umbrella symbols

Jaipur (north-east)

Coins struck before the time of the Indian Mutiny bear the name of the Moghul Emperor, those struck later combine the name of the local ruler with that of his British suzerain.

Jai Singh	1699 - 1743
Isvari Singh	1743 - 1760
opened mint circa 1740	
Madho Singh	1760 - 1778
Prithvi Singh	1778
Pratap Singh	1778 - 1803
Jagat Singh II	1803 - 1818
Moham Singh	1818 - 1819
Jai Singh III	1819 - 1835
Ram Singh	1835 - 1880
Madho Singh	1880 - 1922
Man Singh	1922 - 1949
Anonymous	**before 1857**

AR Rupee (11.4 gm)

3539 Sawai Jaipur: symbol Sprig سواى جيپور
yr. 11 of Mohammed Akbar (= AD 1816)

3540 Sawai Madhopur: symbol Leaf سواى مدهوپور
AH 1232, yr. 12 of Mohammed Akbar

3541 Sawai Madhopur: AH 123 2/3, yr. 13 of Moh. Akbar

AR Broad Nazarana Half rupee (5.7 gm)

3542 Sawai Jaipur سواى جيپور
12xx, yr. 13 of Mohammed Akbar

AE *Broad Nazarana Paissa (18 gm)*

3543 Sawai Jaipur: symbol Sprig سواى جيپور
yr. 17 of Mohammed Akbar (= AD 1822)

AR *Broad Nazarana Rupee (11.3 gm)*

3544 Sawai Jaipur: symbol Sprig سواى جيپور
1255, yr. 2 of Bahadur Shah

Ram Singh رام سنگھ 1835 - 1880
suzerain: Victoria وكٹوريا

AR *Broad Nazarana rupee (11.4 gm)*

3545 Sawai Jaipur: sy. Sprig سواى جيپور
AD 1868, yr. 33 of Ram Singh

AR *Standard rupee (11.4 gm)*

3546 Sawai Jaipur: sy. Sprig
AD 18xx, yr. 39 of Ram Singh

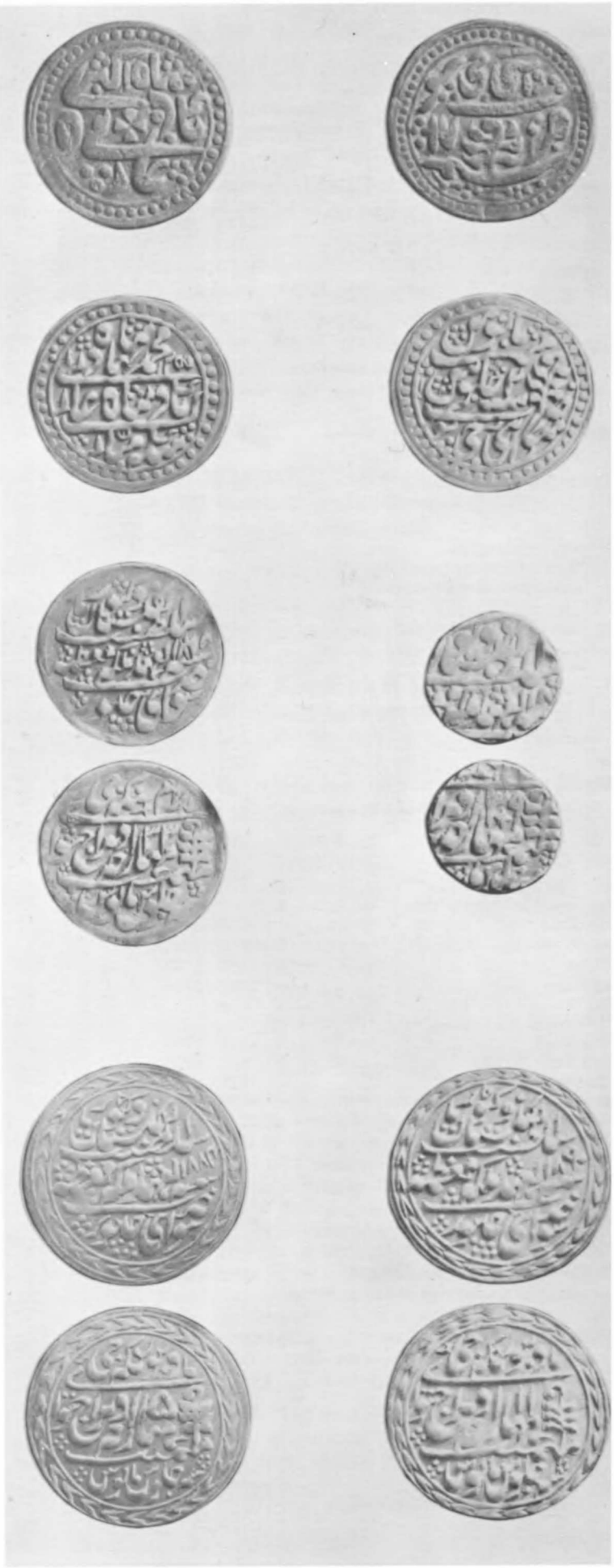
Madho Singh ماد هو سنگھ 1880 - 1922
suzerain: Victoria وكٹوريا

(note change in spelling of Victoria's name: cfr. also Kutch)
Victoria was cited as suzerain throughout Madho Singh's reign; including during Edward VII's and George V's rules.

AR *Broad Nazarana rupee (11.4 gm)*

3547 Sawai Jaipur: sy. Sprig سواى جيپور
AD 1884, yr. 5 of Madho Singh

3548 Sawai Jaipur: sy. Sprig
AD 1890, yr. 11 of Madho Singh



3549 Sawai Jaipur: sy. Sprig سواى جيپور
AD 1911, yr. 22 of Madho Singh
(still with Queen Victoria's name)

AR Standard Rupee (11.4 gm)

3550 Sawai Jaipur: sy. Sprig
yr. 10 of Madho Singh

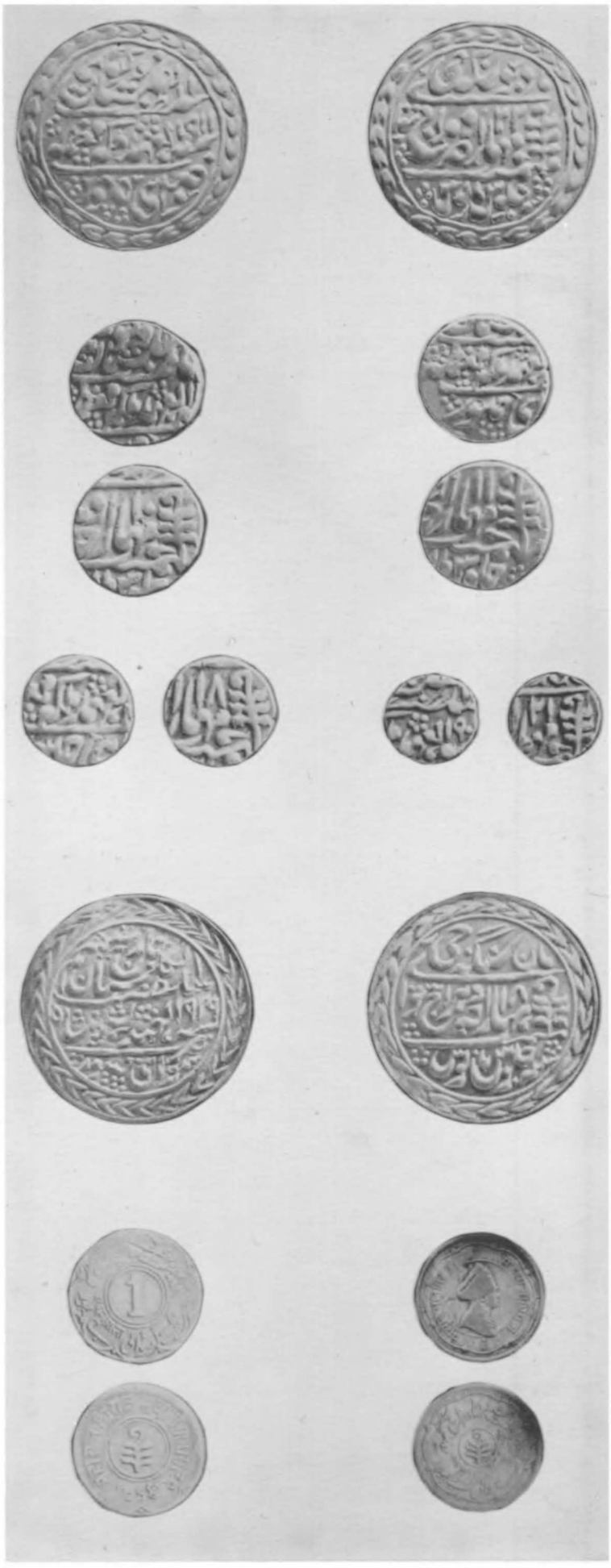
3551 Sawai Jaipur: sy. Sprig
yr. 11 of Madho Singh

AR Half rupee (5.7 gm)

3552 Sawai Jaipur: sy. Sprig
yr. 18 of Madho Singh

AR Quarter rupee (2.85 gm)

3553 Sawai Jaipur. sy. Sprig
AD 190x, yr. 21 of Madho Singh



Man Singh II مان سنگه 1922 - 1949
suzerain: George VI جورج

AR Broad Nazarana Rupee (11.4 gm)

3554 Sawai Jaipur: sy. Sprig سواى جيپور
AD 1939, yr. 18 of Man Singh

Brass Anna (4.2 & 3.8 gm)

3555 AD 1944

3556 AD 1944: Bust type

The Jats of Bhartpur (north-east)

Suraj Mal	1756 - 1763
Jawahir Singh	1763 - 1768
Ratan Singh	1768 - 1769
Keshri Singh	1769 - 1777
Ranjit Singh	1777 - 1805
Randhir Singh	1805 - 1823
Balwant Singh	1823 - 1852
Jaswant Singh	1852 - 1893
Anonymous	1763 - 1857

AR Rupee (11.2 gm)

3557 Mah Indrapur (Dig) محی اندرپور
1172, yr. 6 of 'Alamgir II

3558 Mah Indrapur
1185, yr. 14 of Shah 'Alam

3559 Mah Indrapur
1186, yr. 14 of Shah 'Alam

3560 Mah Indrapur
1206, yr. 34 of Shah 'Alam (= AD 1791)

AR Half Rupee (5.6 gm)

3561 Mah Indrapur محی اندرپور
yr. 10 of Shah 'Alam ۱۰

AR Rupee (11.2 gm)

3562 - Brij Indrapur برج اندرپور
3563 AH 1233, yr 13 of Mohammed Akbar (= AD 1817)
Symbol of the Jat: Dagger

3564 Mah Indrapur محی اندرپور
1235, yr. 15 of Mohammed Akbar

AE Paissa (18 gm)

3565 Bhartpur Dagger symbol
yr. 9 (of Bahadur Shah)

Jaswant Singh جسونت سنگھ 1852 - 1893
suzerain: Queen Victoria کوین وکٹوریا

AR Rupee (11.2 gm)

3566 Bhartpur بھرتپور
AD 185x (1858 - 59): below bust)
Accession date (of Jaswant Singh) S. 1910 on rev.
Bhartpur dagger symbol

3567 - sim. but AD date off flan (1858 - 71)
3567a

Jodhpur (south-east)

Vijaya Singh	1166	1752
Bhim Singh	1207	1792
Man Singh	1220	1803
Takht Singh	1259	1843
Jaswant Singh	1290	1873
Sardar Singh	1313	1895
Sumar Singh	1329	1911
Umaid Singh	1337	1918
Hanwant Singh	1366	1947

Anonymous 1761 - 1857

AR Rupee (11.3 gm)

3568 Jodhpur, unc. yr. of Mohammed Akbar الم نصور جودپور

AE Paissa (c. 21 gm) 3569 AH 1205

Takht Singh تخت سنگھ 1843 - 1873
suzerain: Queen Victoria کوین وکٹوریا

AR Rupee (11.3 gm)

3570 Pali mint پالی
S. 1926 (= AD 1869)

Jaswant Singh جسونت سنگھ 1873 - 1895
suzerain: Queen Victoria کوین وکٹوریا

AR Rupee (11.3 gm)

3571 Jodhpur mint جودپور
S. 1923 (sic.: for 1943 = AD 1887)

3572 Jodhpur mint, unc. date

3573 Pali mint, S. 1946 (= AD 1889) پالی

Sardar Singh سردار سنگھ 1895 - 1911
suzerain: Queen Victoria کوین وکٹوریا

AR Rupee (11.3 gm)

3574 Jodhpur mint جودپور
unc. date (struck S. 1955 - 56)

suzerain: Edward VII ایڈورڈ

AE Paissa

3575 Jodhpur mint, S. 19xx جودپور

Mewar Udaipur (south-east)

Amar Singh	1699 - 1711
Sangram Singh II	1711 - 1734
Jagat Singh II	1734 - 1752
Pratap Singh II	1752 - 1754
Raj Singh II	1754 - 1761
Ari Singh III	1761 - 1773
Hammir Singh II	1773 - 1778
Bhim Singh II	1778 - 1828
Jawan Singh	1828 - 1838
Sirdar Singh	1838 - 1842
Swarup Singh	1842 - 1861
Shambhu Singh	1861 - 1874
Sajjan Singh	1874 - 1884
Fatteh Singh	1884 - 1930
Bhupal Sungh	1930 - 1948

"Chitori" series c. 1710 - 1845

AR Rupee (c. 11 gm)

3576 - "Chitori" rupee چیتور
3577 the mint name is legible on the first coin
typical symbol: (5 dashes) ⁄⁄⁄

The Chitori rupee was introduced during the reign of Shah 'Alam Bahadur (AD 1707 - 12) and bears his legend. The series was superceded by the new style coinage which Swarup Singh introduced soon after his accession in 1842.

AR Quarter rupee (c. 2.75 gm)

3578 "Chitori" issue with rayed symbol

Parallel emissions from the Udaipur mint (وديپور) bear an additional star below and sprig above the "Ray" symbol.

"Old Chandori" series **c. 1800 - 1842**

AR *Rupee (c. 11 gm)*

3579 "Old Chandori" rupee
Stylised Shah 'Alam legends
Symbols: Group of dots - Sprig

Introduced by Bhim Singh (1778 - 1828) about 1800 and de-monetised by Swarup Singh in 1842 in favour of the even more stylised "New Chandori" rupee. The Chandori series of coins were struck at Udaipur mint in succession to the old "Udaipuri" issues (cfr. note to Chitori series)

"New Chandori" series **c. 1822 - 1852**

AR *Rupee (10.8 gm)*

3579a Designs without meaningful inscription

"Swarup Shahi" series **1851/2 - 1928**

The improved Swarup Shahi coinage was initially struck at both Udaipur and Chitor. It replaced former dump issues of the "Chitori" and "Chandori" series.

AR *Rupee (10.8 gm)*

3580 Chitrakuta Udayapur: and the "Hills of Mewar"
चित्रकूट उदयपुर
Rev.: Dosti London (= Friend of London)
दोस्ति लंधन

AR *Half Rupee (5.40 gm)*
Quarter Rupee (2.7 gm)
Eighth Rupee (1.35 gm)
Sixteenth Rupee (0.67 gm)

3581 - One coin of each denomination
3584

"Fatteh Shahi" series **1928 - 1947**

These are improved machine struck versions of the Swarup Shahi design bearing the same legends - 'Chitrakuta Udayapur' and 'Dosti London' but with the addition of a standard date; the year when the type was introduced (S. 1985 = AD 1928)

AR *Rupee (10.8 gm)*

3585 S. 1985 (= AD 1928): rest of design as before

AR *Sixteenth rupee (0.67 gm)*

3586 sim.

"Bhupal Shahi" series **1940's**

AE *Half Anna*

3587 Same inscriptions: S. 1999 (= AD 1942)

AE *Anna*

3588 Same inscriptions: S. 2000 (= AD 1943)

Bikanir (west)

Originally subject to the Jodhpur Rajas. The Bikanir mint was opened by Gaj Singh during the 1750's, not long after the opening of the neighbouring mint at Jaisalmir.

Gaj Singh 1746 - 1787

AR Rupee (11.4 gm)

3589 yr. 6 of 'Alamgir II (= AD 1759)
عالم گیر باد شاہ غازی سکہ مبارک
ضرب بیکانیر سنہ ٦ جلوس میمنت مانوس
Mint name Bikanir is stylised but sometimes legible
Gaj Singh's symbols: Trisul (l. of Ghazi)

3590 yr. 15 of 'Alamgir II (= AD 1768)

Surat Singh 1787 - 1828

AR Rupee (11.4 gm)

3591 AH 1229, yr. 52 of 'Alamgir II (= AD 1803)
Surat Singh's symbols: Flag (rev.)
also repeating Gaj Singh's symbol

Ratan Singh 1828 - 1851

AR Rupee (11.4 gm)

3592 AH 1229 and 'Alamgir II legends (traditional)
yr. 31 of Mohammed Akbar (= AD 1835)
Ratan Singh's symbol: Mace
also repeating symbols of his predecessors

Sardar Singh 1851 - 1872

suzerain: Queen Victoria (cited from 1859)

اورنگ ارای هند و انگلستان کوین وکتوریه
١٨٥٩ ضرب سری بیکانیر ١٩١٦

AR Rupee (11.4 gm)

3593 - Bikanir AD 1859 - S. 1916 بیکانیر
3594 dates refer only to the inception of this inscription
Sardar Singh's symbols: Altar
symbols of his predecessors repeated : -
Gaj Singh
Surat Singh
Ratan Singh

Dungar Singh 1872 - 1887

AR Rupee (11.4 gm)

3595 same legends and standard dates
Dungar Singh's symbols: Whisk (on right)
symbols of his predecessors as before

Ganga Singh 1887 - 1943

AR Rupee (11.6 gm) : Machine struck

3596 AD 1892
Ganga Singh's symbol: (l. & r. rev.)

Ganga Singh's symbols, combined with those of his predecessors, appears also on his earlier dump rupees .

AR Heavy rupee (13 gm) : Machine struck

3597 S. 1994 (= AD 1937)
Fifty year commemorative issue.

Kuchawan (north-east)

Vassals of the Jodhpur Rajas, the territory of Kuchawan was located in north-east Jodhpur, adjoining that of Jaipur. Coins were first struck at Ajmer in AD 1788 (AH 1703: yr. 31 of Shah 'Alam) when that region was transiently subject to Jodhpur. The fossilised design was retained after removal of the mint to Kuchawan.

Anonymous **1788 - 1857**

Takhur	Suraj Mal	1757 - 1790
	Sheonath Singh	1790 - 1827
	Ranjit Singh	1827 - 1857

AR *Rupee (10.7 gm)*

3598 - "Ajmer" (traditional). اجمیر

3599 Ajmer mint symbol - ‡
1203, yr. 31 of Shah 'Alam (traditional)
Symbols of the Takhur of Kuchawan: scimitar

Queen Victoria **1863 - 1890's**

(Takhur Kesri Singh - accedit 1857 - not cited)

AR *Rupee (10.7 gm)*

3600 - Kuchawan in Jodhpur, AD 1863

3602 کوین وکٹوریہ ملکہ معظمہ انگلستان و ھندوستان
ضرب کچاوت علاق جودہ پور سنہ عیوس ۱۸۶۳

Tonk (north-east)

Virtually surrounded by the lands of Jaipur

Amir Khan	1213	1798
Wazir Mohammed Khan	1250	1834
Mohammed 'Ali Khan	1281	1864
Mohammed Ibrahim 'Ali Khan	1285	1867
Mohammed Sa'adat 'Ali Khan	1348	1930
suppressed	1368	1949

Mohammed Ibrahim 'Ali Khan **1867 - 1930**

suzerain: Queen Victoria محمد ابراھیم علی خان
کوین وکٹوریا بعھد ملکہ معظمہ

AR *Rupee (11.1 gm)*

3603 Tonk mint: symbol Fly whisk تونک
AD 1888 - AH 1305

suzerain: George V جارج پنچم

AR *Rupee (11.1 gm)*

3604 Tonk mint: symbol Fly whisk تونک
AD 1923 - AH 1341: without King's name
عھد ملک معظم انگلستان و قیصر ھند دار الضرب تونک

3605 Tonk: AD 1925 - AH 1343: with King's name
بعھد ملک معظم سلطنت انگلستان و قیصر ھند جارج پنچم
ضرب تونک

3606 Tonk: AD 1926 - AH 1346

Mohammed Sa'adat 'Ali Khan **1930 - 1949**

suzerain: George V

AE *Paissa*

3607 AD 1932 - AH 1350 (actually struck in 1934)
محمد سعاد تعلیخان
بعھد ملک معظم قیصر ھند جارج پنچم

Alwar (north-east)

The State of Alwar was consolidated during the early 1770's while Marathas, Bhartpur Jats and Jaipur Rajas were feuding. Alwar City was taken from the Jats of Bhartpur in 1776, but meanwhile the Alwar mint had been opened at Rajgarh in 1772. It functioned until 1876 after which Alwar's coins were struck at Calcutta.

Anonymous 1772 - 1857
Pratap Singh 1772 - 1791
Bakhtawar Singh 1791 - 1815
Bahi Singh 1815 - 1857

AR Rupee (11.3 gm)

3608 Rajgarh (off flan of this coin) راج گڑھ
yr. 17 of Mohammed Akbar (= AD 1821)

Sheodan Singh 1857 - 1874
suzerain: Queen of England

AR Rupee (11.3 gm)

3609 Rajgarh, no date ملکہ معظمہ تخت نشین دار السلطنت انگلستان سکہ مبارک سنہ ... ضرب راج گڑھ مہاراجا دیراج مہاراو راج سری سوای شیودان سنگھ بہادر

Mangal Singh 1874 - 1892
suzerain: Victoria Empress

AR Rupee (11.6 gm) : milled at Calcutta

3610 AD 1878: Mangal Singh's rank "Maharao"
مہاراو راج سوای منگل سنگھ بہادر

3611 AD 1891: Mangal Singh's rank "Maharajah"
مہاراج سری سوای منگل سنگھ بہادر

Kishangarh (north-east)

On the border of Jaipur and also close to Ajmer, Kishangarh gained independance from the Marathas in 1818 and was acknowledged by the British.

Anonymous 1818 - 1857

AE Paissa (c. 14 gm)

3612 Crude dumpy copy of the Jaipur issue
Symbols: Sprig and Cross

Prithvi Singh 1834 - 1879
suzerain: Queen Victoria (cited from 1858)

AR Rupee (10.9 gm)

3613 Kishangarh 1858 yr. 24 of Prithvi Singh کشنگڑھ
وکٹوریا انگلستان ملکہ ۱۸۵۸ معظمہ سلطنت سکہ مبارک بعہد مہاراو پرتھی سنگھ مہارجہ رم کشنگڑھ بہادر میمنت مانوس ضرب سنہ ۲۴ جلوس

The Religious centres of Islamabad-Mathura & Muminabad-Bindraban

These two adjacent towns south of Delhi were situated on the border between the domains of the Moghul at Delhi, the Jat Raja at Bhartpur (west) and the Nawab of Awadh (east). These towns were centres of Religious pilgrimage, Mathura having been a Religious focus for over two millenia. Coins of these autonomous Religious centres show recognition of all three powerful neighbours: the Moghul, the Jat & the Nawab.

AR Rupee (10.8 gm)

3614 Islamabad, yr. 43 of Shah 'Alam اسلام اباد
(= AD 1800): Symbols: State Umbrella of the Moghul
Dagger of the Bhartpur Jat

3615 Muminabad-Bindraban, yr. 37 of Shah 'Alam مومین اباد بندربن
(AD 1794): Symbols: State Umbrella of the Moghul
Dagger of the Bhartpur Jat

AE Paissa

3616 Mumunabad 1211, yr. 36 of Shah 'Alam مومین اباد
(= AD 1793): Symbols: Fish of the Awadh Nawab

3617 Muminabad 1217, yr. 41 of Shah 'Alam
(= AD 1798): sim. with Fish symbol

Bundi (east)

South of Jaipur and also on the border of Mewar. The Bundi mint, opened about AD 1800, issued rupees bearing Shah 'Alam's legend with flower + leaf symbols (cfr. Kotah).

Omeda (re-established by the Holkar) 1749 - 1770
Ajit Singh 1770 - ?
Rao Raj ? - 1821
Independant of the Marathas 1818
Accepted British suzerainty 1818
Ram Singh 1821 - 1889
Raghubir Singh 1889 - 1927

Anonymous c. 1800 - 1857

AR *Rupee (11.2 gm)*

3618 Sawai (Bundish), yr. 16 of Mohammed Akbar (AD 1820) ضرب سواى بندش
Symbols: Flower Leaf

3619 Sawai (Bundish), yr. 18 of Mohammed Akbar (AD 1822)

AE *Paissa (c. 17 - 20 gm)*

3620 Sawai (Bundish), yr. 11 of Mohammed Akbar same symbols

Ram Singh 1821 - 1889
suzerain: Queen Victoria (cited from 1858)

AR *Rupee (11.1 gm)*

3621 Bundi AD 1858 - S. 1915
Obv.: VICTORIA QUEEN 1858
Rev.: Rangacha bhakta Bundicha Rama Sinha 1915

3622 Bundi AD 1877 - S. 1934

AE *Paissa (c. 17 - 20 gm)*

3623 Bundi AD 1865

AR *Rupee (10.7 gm) : Katar series*

3624 - Bundi S. 1943 (= AD 1886)
3625 Obv.: QUEEN VICTORIA around dagger
Rev.: Bundicha Rama Sinha 1943
बून्दी रा म सिंह: १९४३

(Raghubir Singh 1889 - 1927)
suzerain: Edward VII

AR *Rupee (10.7 gm) : Portrait series*

3626 Bundi S. 1962 (= AD 1905)
Obv.: EDWARD EMPEROR around his figure
Rev.: Bundicha Rama Sinha 1962

AR *Rupee (10.7 gm) : Katar series*

3627 Bundi S. 1965 (= AD 1908)
same legends (still citing Ram Singh)

3628 Bundi S. 1966 (= AD 1909)

suzerain: George V

AR *Rupee (10.7 gm) : Katar series*

3629 Bundi S. 1981 (= AD 1924)
Obv.: EMPEROR GEORGE around dagger
Rev.: Bundicha Rama Sinha 1981

3630 Bundi S. 1981 or 1982

Kotah (East)

Adjacent to Bundi. The Rajput clan that ruled Bundi, Kotah and Jhalawar was decended from the Chauhuan Rajputs who controlled this region before the Moslem conquest. Members of this Rajput clan continued to govern under the suzerainty of successive Moslem Sultans and in AD 1578 their domain was split between the senior branch of the clan under the leadership of Rao Ratan which retained Bundi and a lesser branch of the clan led by Madho Singh, a son of Rao Ratan, which thenceforth governed Kotah. Somewhat later, in 1837, the Jhalawar line was founded as an offshoot from Kotah.

Zalim Singh as regent for Goman Singh	1765 - 1770
Zalim Singh as regent for Omeda Singh	1770 - 1819
Madho Singh as regent for Kiswar Singh	1819 - 1828
Ram Singh	1828 - 1866
Chattar Sal	1860 - 1889
Umaid Singh	1889 - 1948

Anonymous c. 1770 - 1857

AR Rupee (11.2 gm)

3631 Sawai (Kotah) ضرب سواى كوطه
yr. 21 of Bahadur Shah (= AD 1857) محمد بهادر

Very similar to the pre-1857 issues of Bundi and bearing the same mint prefix 'Sawai': but distinguished by a cross next to "Sanat".

Symbols: Flower Leaf Cross

Queen of England from 1858

AR Broad Nazarana Rupee (11.2 gm)

3632 Kotah, yr. 7 of the Raj كوطاه
(year 1 = AD 1857: thus AD 1863)
ملكه معظمه انگلستان باد شاه غازى
ضرب كوطاه سنه ٢٦ جلوس ميمنت مانوس

3633 Kotah, yr. 26 of the Raj (AD 1882)

Same symbols as before (Flower - Leaf - Cross) on reverse : additional cross on the reverse.

AR Standard Rupee (11.2 gm)

3634 Kotah, yr. 19 of the Raj كوطه كوطاه

3634a Kotah, yr. 20 of the Raj

Jhalawar (beside Kotah)

Madan Singh son of Madho Singh & a grandson of Zalim Singh, the previous regents of Kotah	1837 - 1847
Prithvi Singh	1847 - 1875
Zalim Singh	1875 - 1896

Anonymous 1837 - 1857

AR Broad Nazarana Rupee (11.2 gm)

: Old Madan Shah series

3635 - Jhalawar 1259, yr. 6 of Bahadur Shah (= AD 1843)
36 ١٢٥٩ محمد شاه بهادر باد شاه غازى سكه مبارك
ضرب جهالاوار سنه ٦ جلوس ميمنت مانوس
Symbols: Flower and Sprig

Queen Victoria of England from 1857

AR Broad Nazarana Rupee (11.2 gm)

: New Madan Shahi series

3637 Jhalawar, yr. 3 of the Raj (= AD 1859) جهالاوار
ملكه معظمه وكتوريا باد شاه انگلستان

AR Standard Rupee (11.2 gm)

3638 Jhalawar, yr. 30 of the Raj (AD 1886)

3639 - Jhalawar, yr. 35 of the Raj (AD 1891)
3639a

Shahpura (Mewar)

The Rajadhiraja of Shahpura, of Mewar royal blood, held two fiefs, one in the Mandelgarh district of north-east Mewar and the other near Ajmer. The Shahpura mint functioned from about 1785, until closed by the British in 1870.

Anonymous c. 1785 - 1870

AR Rupee (10.6 gm)

3640 Dar al Khalifat Shahjahanabad (ie. Delhi)
year 12 of 'Alamgir II
symbols: trisul on lower obverse ψ

A rude imitation of the Delhi issue; the Trisul mint mark being the local distinguishing feature.

Partabgarh (south-east)

on the borders of Mewar and Gwalior

Salim Singh	1784 - 1820
Sawant Singh	1820 - 1825
Dulep Singh	1825 - 1864
Udaya Singh	1864 - 1890
Raganath Singh	1890 - 1929

Anonymous 1784 - 1820

AR Rupee (10.9 gm) : Old Salim Shahi series

3641 AH 1199, yr. 26 of Shah 'Alam (= AD 1784)
rounded letter forms

3642 AH 1199, yr. 2x of Shah 'Alam

The date AH 1199, Salim Singh's accession date, together with either the corresponding regnal year of Shah 'Alam (yr. 26) or a later year (yr. 29), remained fixed on all rupees of Salim Singh.

Anonymous 1820 - 1857

AR Rupee (10.8 gm) : Old Salim Shahi series

3643 AH 1236, yr. 45 of Shah 'Alam (= AD 1820)

This date (AH 1236 - AD 1820) was the accession year of Sawant Singh. The date remained fixed on the remaining "Old Salim Shahi" coins struck until the Indian mutiny.

AR Quarter rupee (2.7 gm)

3644 AH 1236, yr. 45 of Shah 'Alam

Shah of London (ie. Queen Victoria) from 1857

AR Rupee (10.8 gm) : New Salim Shahi series

3645 Rectangular Nazarana issue
AH 1236, yr. 45 (fossilised)
سکه مبارک شاه لندن باد شاه غازی

AR Half rupee (5.4 gm)

3646 sim.

AE Paissa (c. 8 gm)

3647 Standard type S. 1935 (= AD 1878)

3648 Sunface type S. 1943 (= AD 1886)

3649 - Hill type S. 1956 (= AD 1899)
3650

Rewah

south of Partabgarh

Raghuraj Singh (1843 - 1880) in the name of the local Britsh Agent: Bushby

AE *Paissa*

3651 Lion left: S. 1906 (=AD 1849)
Rev.: AGENT BUSHBY SAHEP

Locally struck rupees of uncertain attribution

Nineteenth century writings (eg. Webb 1893) refer both to contemporary forgeries of State rupees and also to various states having, according to the State records, commenced issuing their own rupees at dates well prior to any extant specimens. Thus the State of Mewar is said to have been authorised to issue its own coins from the time of Jahangir though the earliest recorded coins bear legends of Shah 'Alam Bahadur. It is therefore not surprising that one encounters rupees that do not conform to the pattern of any state. The two specimens shown here are probably 19th. century un-official productions of a local shroff.

AR *Rupee (c. 10½ gm)*

3652 un-deciphered inscription probably imitating that found on rupees of Akbar

3653 the obverse legend is a mirror image of Shah Jahan's titulature

IV/ Awadh in the Ganges valley

Awadh (Oudh), centred on Banares and Lucknow in in the middle Ganges valley, was governed by Nawabs of Persian descent from 1720. They lost the Banares region to the East India Company in 1775 (year 17 of Shah 'Alam) and moved their capital (and their mint) to Lucknow which was thenceforth called 'Mohammadabad Banares'. By this time the Nawabs of Awadh were virtually independant of their Moghul sovereign Shah 'Alam II but it was not until 1819 (AH 1234) that the Nawab Ghaziu al din Haidar declared himself King. Awadh was annexed by the British in 1856/8 following the Indian mutiny.

Sa'adat Khan Nawab	1133	1720
Safdar Jang	1152	1739
Shuja al daulah	1170	1756
Asaf al daulah	1189	1775
Vazir 'Ali	1212	1797
Sa'adat 'Ali	1213	1798
Ghaziu al din Haidar: Nawab	1230	1814
Ghaziu al din Haidar: King	1234	1819
Nasir al din Haidar	1243	1827
Mohammed 'Ali Shah	1253	1837
Amjad 'Ali Shah	1258	1842
Wajid 'Ali Shah	1263	1847
Kingdom suppressed by British	1272	1856
Brijis Qadr: nawab during Indian mutiny		1857 - 58

Coins of the Nawabs were struck anonymously, in the name of the Moghul Emperor. Nearly all coins struck by the Kings were issued in the name of the king concerned.

Anonymous until 1234: AD 1819

AR Rupee (11.3 gm)

3654 Akhtarnagar Awadh 1158 اخترنگر اوده
yr. 28 of Mohammed Shah
Activity at this mint was largely superceded by the Banares mint within the next few years.

3655 Mohammadabad Banares 1170 محمداباد بنارس
yr. 4 of 'Alamgir II
This mint was opened in AD 1734 (AH 1147)

3656 Bareilly Qita' 1213 (AD 1798) بریلی قطع
yr. 37 of Shah 'Alam - fictitious
Shah 'Alam's 37th. regnal year was actually AH 1210 (1795)
Bareilly was, for a while, the seat of the Nawab after he had been expelled westwards by the British in 1764; he later moved his seat to Lucknow.

3657 Bareilly Qita' 1214
fictitious regnal year 37

3658 Bareilly Qita' 1215
fictitious regnal year 37

3659 Kora, yr. 20 of Shah 'Alam کورا مجراعا
(AH 1192: AD 1778): with Nawab's Fish symbol

3660 Mohammadabad Banares 1182 محمداباد بنارس
yr. 9 of Shah 'Alam (AD 1768)
Banares fell to the British in 1775

3661 Mohammadabad Banares (= Lucknow) 1213
fictitious yr. 26 of Shah 'Alam
Nawab's Fish symbol and ٭
From 1775 a parallel coin series was emitted from Banares itself by the British (vide infra)

3662 Mohammadabad Banares (= Lucknow) 1215

3663 sim..: AH 1228

3664 sim.: AH 1232

3665 sim.: AH 1233: in the following year the Nawab declared himself King.

3666 Najibabad 1188 نجیب اباد
yr. 16 of Shah 'Alam

Najibabad was built in AH 1161/7 and issued Moghul coins thereafter (vide supra). In 1774 (AH 1188) the Nawab of Awadh occupied western provinces, including Najibabad, in response to British pressure from the lower Ganges valley. From that year the coins of Najibabad began bearing the Nawab's Fish symbol (placed beside the regnal year).

3667 Najibabad, yr. 34 of Shah 'Alam
(= AH 1206: AD 1791): Nawab's fish symbol

Within the next few years Najibabad was occupied by the Sikhs

The Kings of Awadh from AH 1234 : AD 1819

Ghaziu al din Haidar **1234 - 1243**
AD 1819 - 1827 غازی الدین حیدر

AR Rupee (11.2 gm)

3668 Lucknow ضرب دار الامارہ لکھنو صوبہ اودہ
1234, yr. 36 of Shah 'Alam

3668a Lucknow 1235, yr. 1
struck in his own name

Nasir al din Haidar **1243 - 1253**
AD 1827 - 1837 نصر الدین حیدر باد شاہ

AR Rupee (11.2 gm)

3669 Lucknow 1243, yr. 1
ضرب دار السلطنت لکھنو صوبہ اودہ
struck in the name of Suleiman Jah

3670 Lucknow 1250, yr. 7
ضرب صوبہ اودہ دار السلطنت لکھنو سنہ ۷
struck in his own name

Mohammed 'Ali Shah **1253 - 1258**
AD 1837 - 1842 محمد علی باد شاہ

AR Rupee (11.2 gm)

3671 Lucknow 1255, yr. 2
ضرب صوبہ اودہ دار السلطنت لکھنو

3671a Lucknow 1256, yr. 4

Amjad 'Ali Shah **1258 - 1263**
AD 1842 - 1847 امجد علی شاہ

AR Rupee (11.2 gm)

3672 Lucknow 1258, yr. 1
ضرب ملک اودہ بیت السلطنت لکھنو

Wajid 'Ali Shah **1263 - 1272**
AD 1847 - 1856 واجد علی سلطان

AR Rupee (11.2 gm)

3673 Lucknow 1270, yr. 8
ضرب السلطنت لکھنو ملک اودہ اخترنگر

3674 Lucknow 1271, yr. 8

AR Eighth rupee (1.4 gm)

3675 sim. but mint and date not legible

The Chand Rajas of Garhwal

The principality of Garhwal lay in the Himalayan foothills between Nepal and the Punjab. It was intermittently subject to more powerful neighbours. Garhwal was nominally subject to the Moghuls until AD 1803 when it was occupied by the Nepalese. In 1815 the British annexed Garhwal.

Pradip Shah	1717
Lallal	1772
Jayakrit	1780
Parduman	1785 - 1804
Nepalese occupation	1803
British Protectorate	1816
Sundar Sen Shah	1820
Bhawani	1859
Pratap	1871
Kirtti	1887

In the name of Shah 'Alam II, Moghul **AD 1759 - 1806**

AR . Timasha (Tri-masha: 2.2 gm)

3676 Srinagar (in Garhwal), year 1 (Ahd) سری نگر

شاه عالم بادشاه غازی سکه مبارک
ضرب سری نگر جلوس میمنت مانوس

3676a Srinagar, year 2

3677 Srinagar AH 1192 - S. 1835

3677a Srinagar AH 1192 - S. 1836

In name of Akbar II Moghul and Girvan Yuddha of Nepal **AD 1806 - 1813**

AR Timasha (2.2 gm)

3678 - Srinagar (in Garhwal), un-dated سری نگر
3679

اکبر شاه بادشاه غازی سکه مبارک
مهاراد گربات جوده بکر شاه ضرب سرونگر

VI/ The Nizams of the Deccan (The Nizams of Hyderabad)

Asaf Jah, appointed vizir to the Moghul Emperor Mohammed (AD 1719 - 1748) in 1722, returned in 1724 to his former governorship in the Deccan and then declared himself independant, so founding the state of Nizam, or Hyderabad. The year AD 1748 saw the deaths of the Moghul Emperor Mohammed Shah, of the Nizam Asaf Jah and of his neighbour Shahou, chief of the Marathas (real Maratha power was now in the hands of the Peshwa Balaji Rao). Coins of the Nizams were struck in the name of the Moghul Emperor until AH 1278 (AD 1861) when a coin legend was introduced citing the founder of the kingdom, Asaf Jah.

The Nawabs of the Carnatic (Nawabs of Arcot)

Zulfiqar 'Ali Khan was appointed Nawab of the Carnatic, with his seat at Arcot, by the Moghul Emperor Aurungzeb in 1690. From the time when their northern neighbours, the Nizams of the Deccan, declared independance (1724) the Nawabs of Arcot were also effectively independant though the name of the Moghul Emperor was still (sometimes) retained on their coins until the time of Shah 'Alam II (AH 1214). At the height of their power these Nawabs authorised the French and British trading establishments in their domains, but later they were forced to accept British suzerainty though they retained their seat at Arcot until 1825.

The Nizams of the Deccan (Hyderabad)

Nizam al Mulk Asaf Jah	1724
Nasir Jang ibn Asaf Jah	1748
Salabat Jang ibn Asaf Jah	1751
Nizam 'Ali ibn Asaf Jah	1761
Mirza Sikandar Jah ibn Nizam 'Ali	1803
Nasir al daulah Farkhundah 'Ali Khan ibn Mirza	1829
Afzal al daulah ibn Nasir al daulah	1857
Mir Mahboob 'Ali Khan ibn Afzal al daulah	1869
Mir Usman 'Ali Khan	1911 - 1948

The Nawabs of Arcot (the Carnatic)

Zulfiqar 'Ali Khan	1690
created Nawab of the Carnatic by the Moghul Aurungzeb	
Daud Khan	1703
Sa'adat Allah Khan I	1710
created Nawab of the Carnatic by the Moghul Bahadur Shah	
Dost 'Ali Khan	1732
Safdar 'Ali ibn Dost 'Ali Khan	1740
Sa'adat Allah Khan II ibn Safdar 'Ali	1742
Anwaru al din Mohammed	1744
Mohammed 'Ali ibn Anwaru al din (= Nawab Walajah)	1749
Umdatu al Umara ibn Mohammed 'Ali	1801
Azam Jah ibn 'Azim al daulah	1819 - 1825

The Nizams of the Deccan

Period of Salabat Jang **1751 - 1761**

AE (2.5 gm)

3680 Mysore style Elephant right: crescent above
Rev. Moghul legend of 'Alamgir II (1754-59)

Northern Mysore was part of the Moghul Empire, subsequently within the domains of the Nizams, until occupied by Haidar 'Ali of Mysore during the 1770's AD. (vide R. Jackson 1912)

Mirza Sikandar Jah **1803 - 1829**

AR Rupee (11.1 gm)

3681 Aurangabad series: symbol scimitar
AH 1231, yr. 10 of Mohammed Akbar

Nasir al daulah **1244-1273 : 1829-1857**

AR Rupee (11.2 gm)

3682 Hyderabad 1249 حیدراباد
personal symbols ⁘ and ن

3683 Hyderabad 1272

AR Quarter rupee (2.55 gm)

3684 Hyderabad 1272

Afzal al daulah **1273-1285 : 1857-1869**

AR Rupee (11.2 gm)

3685 Hyderabad 1277, year 4
personal symbols: ۹۲ (92 on obv) ا (A)

3686 Hyderabad 1279, year 6

Anonymous **19 th. century**

AE Dub

3687 very few of these copper issues can be attributed

Mir Mahboob 'Ali Khan **1285-1329 : 1868-1911**

AR Rupee (11.2 gm)

3688 Hyderabad 1309: personal symbol ρ (M)

AR Half rupee (5.6 gm)

3689 Hyderabad 1307

AR 1/8 th. rupee (1.4 gm)

3690 Hyderabad 1308

AR 1/16 th. rupee (0.7 gm)

3691 Hyderabad 1299

AR *Machine struck rupee (11.2 gm)*

3692 Hyderabad 1312, year 28

Reformed coinage

AR *Rupee (11.3 gm)*

3693 AH 1329, year 44 (AD 1911)
Archway containing personal symbol - ף (M)

AR *Half Rupee (5.6 gm)*

3694 Archway containing personal symbol - ף (M)
AH 1328

AR *Quarter rupee (2.8 gm)*

3695 sim. 1323

AR *1/8 th. rupee (1.4 gm)*

3696 sim. 1323

AE *Half Anna (11.6 gm)*

3697 Toughra: 1324

AE *Two Pai (3.8 gm)*

3698 sim.: 1329

Mir Usman 'Ali Khan **1329-1367 : 1911-1948**

AR *Rupee (11.2 gm)*

3699 AH 1330, year 1
Archway containing personal symbol - ع ('Ain)
only top half of 'Ain shown during year 1

3700 sim. but complete 'Ain ع
AH 1335, year 6

3701 AH 1337, year 8

New Series: with marks of value

AR Rupee (11.0 gm)

3702 Archway containing personal symbol - ع ('Ain)
AH 1361, year 32

AR Two annas (1.4 gm)

3703 AH 1359

CuNi Anna (3.8 gm)

3704 AH 1362

Local coinage of Elichpur (N. Deccan)

Anonymous c. 1830's - 1860

AE Paissa (c. 12 gm)

3705 - Tiger left

3708 Rev.: mint and date ضرب ایلچ پور
The date 1250 (1834) has been found on this issue.

Feudatories of the Nizams

The Rajas of Narayan Pett

Anonymous c. 1772 - 1836

AR Rupee (11.2 gm)

3709 - Shah 'Alam legends: AH 1186

3710 Raja's symbol: 'Go' गो

3711 sim. - AH 1235

3712 sim. - AH 1259

The Rajas of Wanparti

Anonymous c. 1819 - 1850

AR Rupee (11.2 gm)

3713 - Mohammed Akbar legends: AH 1235

3714 Raja's symbols: 'Ja' and 'Ra' ज ग

AE Paissa (c. 6½ gm)

3715 Sankh shell
Rev.: 'Ja' ज

The Nawabs of Arcot (the Carnatic)

Hindu Series: **c. 1690 - 1750**

AE *Nayaka type (c. 1½ - 2½ gm)*

3716 - Obv.: Nawab (Napawabu) ᳵ ᳶ ᳷ ᳸
3718 Rev.: Peacock right

3719 sim. but rev.: sword and dot

3720 sim. but rev.: lingam on altar, within archway

3721 sim. but rev.: symbol in circle

3722 sim. but rev.: symbol within dotted border

3723 Obv.: Nawab - but abbreviated
Rev.: Lion right

3724 sim. but rev.: geometric pattern

3725 sim. but rev.: lion left

3726 - Obv.: Nawab or abbreviation
3727 Rev.: Elephant right
Overstruck on Nayaka issues

Hindu - Islamic Hybrid series

struck during the period of Mohammed 'Ali Nawab

AE *Nayaka fabric (c. 1½ - 2½ gm)*

3728 - Nawab Mohammed 'Ali (Walajah) 1752 - 1795
3729 Obv.: Walajah والاجاه
Rev.: Lion right

3730 sim. but rev.: two riders on elephant facing left

3731 Mint: Nahtanagar in Trichinopoly
Obv.: Nahtanagar Nawab نهترنگر ناواب
Rev.: Lion right

Islamic series

Anonymous **c. 1690 - 1750**

AE *Paissa (c. 13 gm)*

3732 Arcot, un-dated
Mubarak Jalus
Zarb Arkat

AE *Half Paissa (c. 7 gm)*

3733 sim.

Mohammed 'Ali Nawab (Walajah) 1166-1210 : 1752 - 1795

AE *Paissa (c. 13 gm)*

3734 Arcot, AH 1208 'of the Hijra'
Obv.: والاي سنه ١٢٠٨ هجر
Rev.: فلوس ضرب ارکات

AE *Half Paissa (c. 7 gm)*

3735 sim.

AE *small: Nayaka fabric (1½ - 2½ gm)*

3736 - Mint: Nahtanagar in Trichinopoly
3737 Obv.: Walajah Nawab والاجاه نواب
Rev.: Zarb Nahtarnagar ضرب نهترنگر

In the name of the Moghul Shah 'Alam 1759 - 1806

AE *Half Paissa (c. 7 gm)*

3738 - Arcot, unc. dates
3739 Obv.: عالم شاه باد
Rev.: سنه جلوس ضرب ارکات

AE *(c. 2 gm)*

3740 No mint name, AH 1191 عالم شاه
سنه ١١٩١

3741 No mint name, AH 1193 ١١٩٣

Anonymous

AE *Heavy Paissa (c. 17 gm)*

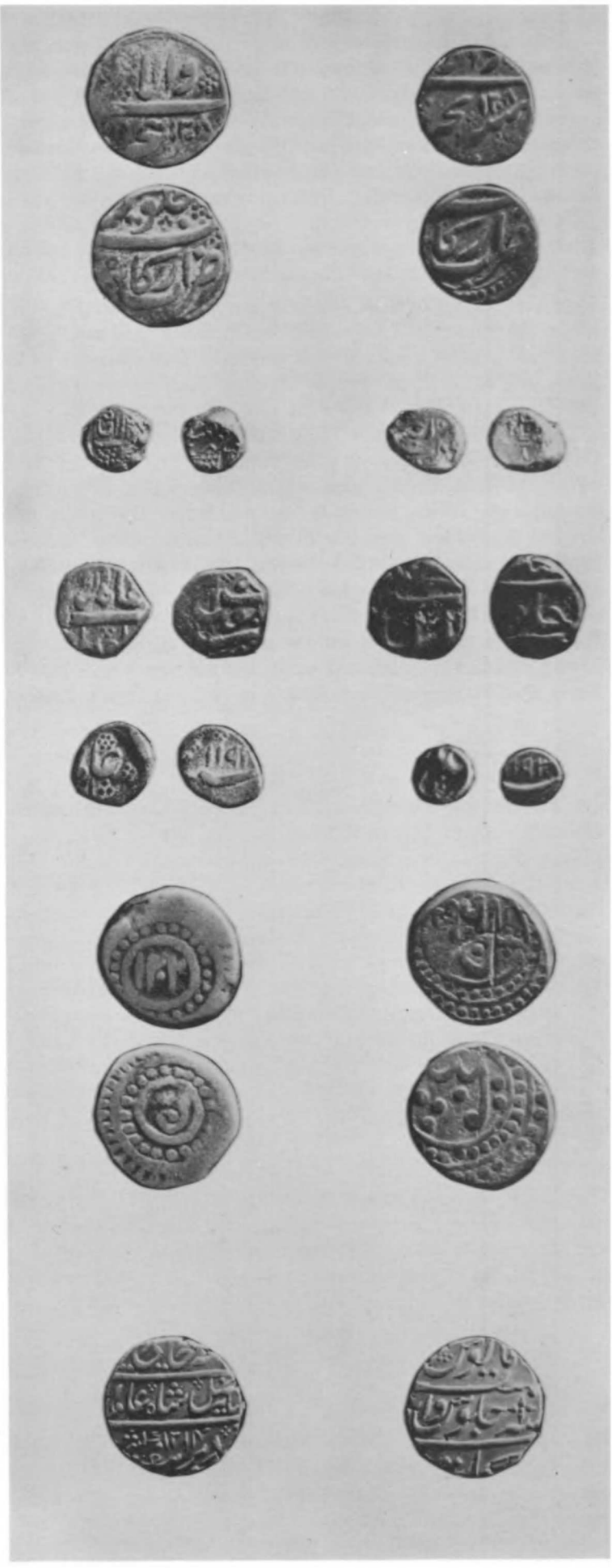
3742 AH 1202: rev. symbol in circle ١٢٠٢ ع

3743 AH 1211 above N ت ١٦١١ ن
rev.: same symbol in circle ع

Umdatu al Umara Nawab 1209-1216 : 1795 - 1801

AR *Rupee (11.4 gm)*

3744 Arcot 1214 ارکات
Shah 'Alam legends
Nawab's symbol: 'WA' by Jalus وا



Some European Colonial coins struck in the Moghul style and fabric.

By and large the European style coinage of the Colonial powers was struck for circulation within their own trading enclaves while their native style coinage was struck for purposes of commerce with the mainland of India. This native style coinage appears in two main forms, the Hindu and the Moghul. The Hindu issues struck in Penninsular India were modelled on those of the defunct Vijayanagar Kingdom and of its successors and did not require sanction from the Moghul Emperor for their emission. On the other hand, Moghul style coinage that could be used for trade in the Deccan and Northern India did require authorisation from the Moghul Emperor and it was not until the 18th. century that such permission was obtained by the British and then the French.

A) Portugal

Portuguese coinage in India was European in general form, though often crude in execution, and provided for currency needs within the colony and between colonies, rather than supplying any requirement for trade with the Moghul Empire. The Portuguese opened a mint at Goa very soon after conquest in 1510 and this remained active until relatively recently. Coins struck in gold, silver and copper bore European designs. Following some early issues the gold (3 gm) and silver St. Thomé, named after the effigy of this Saint, were introduced in 1549-50 and the copper Bazaruco in 1545. The silver Patagon of 17 gm. and its half; the silver Double Tanga of 4.4 gm. and the Tanga formed the basic silver denominations from the late 16th. century. During the 17th. century the silver Xerafim of 11.7 gm. (later falling to 10.8 gm), bearing Portuguese shield/cross designs, was introduced for tarriffing against Moghul rupees within the colony. Then in 1726 the Xerafim was devalued and superceded by the Rupia of 11.8 gm. bearing the sovereign's bust. Up the west Indian coast the Portuguese also struck coins at Bassein, Damao and Diu. A mint was opened at Bassein, 30 miles north of Bombay about 1611 (closed 1697) but most of its coins were struck jointly with either Damao (D-B on coins: 1697-1750) or Chaul (B-C on coins: 1646-54). The Marathas took Bassein and Chaul in 1740. Damao itself struck a few coins during the years following 1611 and during the years 1697 to 1750 for the joint coinage with Bassein (D-B). The Damao mint was also open during the 19th. century. Diu, on the Gulf of Cambay, was acquired by the Portuguese in 1535 but did not commence striking its own coins until 1684/5. Silver Xerafims of 11.7 gm. (declining to 10.5) bearing shield/cross designs and worth 300 reis were struck until 1725 when the Xerafim was devalued and replaced by a silver Rupia, also bearing shield/cross designs, weighing 11.5 gm and valued at two xerafims.

B) France

The French created their first "India Company" in 1642, but after initial success and subsequent failure a new "East India Company" was organised in 1664. In 1720 this amalgamated with their West India Company to become the "Perpetual Company of the Indies". Early coinage was struck in South India, modelled basically on the gold coinage of the recently deceased Penninsular Hindu Kingdom of Vijayanagar. Metrologically related coins bearing such French designs as the Lis circulated within the French enclaves. In 1736 the French acquired permission from the Moghul Emperor to strike rupees of Moghul type. These were issued from Pondicherry and bore the Arcot mint name with an added crescent symbol and the legends of the ruling Moghul Emperor. They were issued from 1736 until 1839, except for the period of English occupation between 1793 and 1816. An analogous series of French rupees was struck at Mazulipatam (trident symbol). Silver coins were also struck at Pondicherry for use in the settlement of Mahé; these resembled the normal Pondicherry coinage except for the fanams which named the French Company (Frans Kumpany/Bhucheri + date). From 1739 the French issued rupees with a Jasmin flower symbol from the mint of Murshidabad in Bengal and from 1749 a further series of rupees was struck at Surat.

C) Netherlands

The Dutch, with settlemtents in South India and Ceylon, struck no Moghul style coinage. Most Dutch issues were either European or Hindu in concept though some issues, such as the Pulicat coppers, bore reverse legends written in Arabic script and some rupees struck in Ceylon bore legends in Persian. The Dutch also countermarked a variety of current silver coins, notably Persian Abbasis and Portuguese Tangas, with the Company monogram - VOC (Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie) - for use in their settlements.

D) Denmark

The Danes also struck no Moghul style coinage. Most of the coins issued in their south Indian colony of Tranquebar were small silver (1670-1818), copper (1667-1845) and lead (1640-1699) pieces bearing European designs, usually with a regal monogram on one side and often bearing the Danish East India Company monogram on the other side. A few gold pagodas were issued bearing the Danish royal monogram on one side and a Hindu type, either a deity or the initial of Haider 'Ali (Mysore), on the other face.

E) England

The English began trading in India in 1591 and a Royal Charter was given to the East India Company in 1600. Silver Portcullis testoons equivalent to 8 Spanish reales, and fractions thereof, were struck in England for the Company in 1600, but they proved un-acceptable in the east and were withdrawn. The East India Company acquired Madras in 1639. Bombay, which replaced an earlier trading post at Surat on the mainland, was acquired from the Portuguese in 1661 and Fort William, by Calcutta, became theirs in 1690. European style coins for use within these various colonies were struck at Bombay and Madras from the time of Charles II and Hindu style gold pagodas, which did not require Moghul sanction, were issued for more widespread trade in the Penninsula. Issues of Moghul style rupees for trade in the Deccan and northern India were sanctioned by the Moghul Emperor Farrukhsiyar (1713 - 1719). From that time until the reign of Shah 'Alam the East India Company struck Moghul rupees at Bombay (Mumbai). During earlier years the Company had imitated the Moghul coinage of Surat but there was nothing on their coins to distinguish them from the official Moghul productions. Only the late Surat productions of the Company can be defined by their fossilised "Year 46 of Shah 'Alam" design and, latterly, by an additional (fossilised) European date, 1825. The East India Company had also struck rupees at Madras (Chinapatam) during the last years of Aurungzeb and the early years of Shah 'Alam Bahadur, usually bearing the Company's star symbol. Continuous emmission of Company rupees in the south commenced during the reign of Ahmad Shah Bahadur (1748-52) and took the form of an "Arcot" coinage bearing the Company's lotus symbol. Company conquests during the 1770's brought new mints into operation in Bengal; Banares which was acquired from the Nawab of Awadh in 1775 (AH 1190, year 17 of Shah 'Alam) and Murshidabad which was conquered from the French in 1777 (AH 1192, year 19 of Shah 'Alam). East India Company emissions from these two mints retained the date of acquisition as part of the traditional coin design: year 17 and the Nawab's Fish symbol on the Banares coins and year 19 combined with the French Flower symbol on the Murshidabad coinage.

Portugal

Diu

One of their northern entrepots on the Gulf of Cambay and also on the threshold of the Moghul Empire. Creation of a local rupee sized denomination was a consequence of influx of Moghul coins into the colony. This was the closest approach to Moghul style coinage by the Portuguese.

AR Xerafim (11.7, declining to 10.8 gm) : pre-1726

3745 Un-dated (AD 1685): Shield / Cross design of Diu

Initial issue of the Diu mint: later coins were dated

AR Rupia (11.8 gm) : after 1726

3746 AD 1745 : Shield / Cross design of Diu

3747 AD 1750 : sim.

France

a) Penninsular India

Pondicherry

AR Rupee (11.4 gm)

3748 "Arcot", 115x, ارکات
Year 24 of Mohammed Shah (1131-61: AD 1719-48)
French symbol: crescent

3749 "Arcot"
Yr. 2 of Ahmad Shah Bahadur (1161-67: AD 1748-54)

3750 "Arcot"
Yr. 7 of Ahmad Shah Bahadur

3751 "Arcot"
Yr. 2 of 'Alamgir II (1167-73: AD 1754-59)

3752 "Arcot", 1191
Yr. 16 of Shah 'Alam (1173-1221: AD 1759-1806)

3753 "Arcot", 1221
Yr. 43 of Shah 'Alam

3754 "Arcot", 1220
Yr. 45 of Shah 'Alam
The date Year 45 was then fossilised until the end of the series in 1839.
The late coins are normally dated 1221 yr. 45

Mahé: coins were struck at Pondicherry for use in Mahé

AR Rupee (11.4 gm)

3755 "Arcot"
Yr. 4 of 'Alamgir II (1167-73: AD 1754-59)
As the Pondicherry issue but struck on a broader flan.

AR Fanam (2.3 gm)

3756 Pondicherry 1733
Obv.: Pondicherry, year 1733 پرچری سنه ۱۷۳۳
Rev.: French Company فرانس کمپنی

3757 sim.: year 173x

3758 Pondicherry, year 1738
with added "P" for Pondicherry and slightly modified legends: - پھچری سنه ۱۷۳۸ P
فرانس کنپنی

Mazulipatam

AR Rupee (11.4 gm)

3759 Mazulipatam مچھلیپتن
Yr. 2 of Ahmad Shah Bahadur (1161-7: AD 1748-54)
French symbol: Trident

b) Bengal

Murshidabad: occupied by the French 1739 - 1777

AR Rupee (11.4 gm)

3760 Murshidabad مرشداباد
Yr. 15 of Shah 'Alam (1173-1221: AD 1759-1806)
French symbol: Jasmin flower

England

a) Early experimental issues

AR Testoon of 8 reales

3761 Portcullis testoon, AD 1600

Struck in London and intended to displace the Spanish dollar in the Indies trade, but proved un-acceptable. For some decades thereafter the great majority of English coins struck in India were low denomination issues for local use within the various commercial enclaves.

AR Half testoon of 4 reales

3762 Portcullis issue, AD 1600

b) Moghul style issues struck in Western India

Bombay

Issue of Moghul style rupees was authorised by Farrukhsiyar (1713 - 1719) and continued until 1813.

AR Rupee (11.5 gm)

3763 Bombay (Munbai), (1131) منبی
Yr. 1 of Shah Jahan II (1131: AD 1719)

3764 Bombay
Yr. 6 of Mohammed Shah (1131-61: AD 1719-48)

3765 Bombay
Yr. 13 of Mohammed Shah

3766 Bombay, 11xx
Yr. 17 of Mohammed Shah

3767 Bombay, 11xx
Yr. 18 of Mohammed Shah

AR Fanam (2.4 gm)

3768 Bombay, منبی
Ghazi..... : yr. 3 of unc. Moghul Emperor
East India Co. Symbol: "5"
Struck for use on the Malabar coast

AR Eighth rupee (1.47 gm)

3769 Bombay, 11xx
Unc. year of Mohammed Shah

Surat

Earlier Surat issues are indistinguishable from Moghul coins.

AR Rupee (11.5 gm)

3770 Surat سورت
Yr. 46 of Shah 'Alam (= AD 1803)
A fossilised design struck until 1824
Privy mark: star (above H of Shah)

3771 sim. with additional date - 1825 - on a label
Struck until 1831 Privy marks Star & Crown

c) Moghul style issues struck in Bengal

Banares

Acquired from the Nawabs of Awadh in 1775 (AH 1190, yr. 17 of Shah 'Alam). East India Co. coins struck until 1813. A little later the Banares mint struck coins of the Farrukhabad series (1820 - 1831).

AR Rupee (11.5 gm)

3772 Mohammadabad Banares محمد اباد بنارس
Yr. 17 of Shah 'Alam (= AD 1775: fossilised)
AH 1194, yr. 21 (of Shah 'Alam: real date)
Symbol: Fish of the Nawab, drawn in East India Company style.

3773 sim.: 1194, yr. 22

3774 sim.: 1195, yr. 23

3775 sim.: 1196, yr. 24

3776 sim.: 1197, yr. 25

AE Paissa

3777 sim.: year 28

Murshidabad

Conquered from the French in 1777 (AH 1192, yr. 19 of Shah 'Alam)

AR Rupee (11.5 gm)

3778 Murshidabad مرشداباد
Yr. 19 of Shah 'Alam (= AD 1777: fossilised)
real date off flan
Symbol: Jasmin flower, from the French
Struck c. 1790
(the date can be judged from the regular flan which heralded the introduction of machine struck issues in 1792: vide infra).

Bengal in general

AE Half Anna (14.5 gm)
Quarter Anna (7.3 gm)
Eighth Anna (3.6 gm)
Sixteenth Anna (1.8 gm)

3779 - No mint name, AH 1195
3782 Yr. 22 of Shah 'Alam
One coin of each denomination

d) Moghul style issues struck in south-east India

Madras

AR Rupee (11.4 gm)

3783 "Arcot" ارکات
Unc. yr. of Ahmad Shah Bahadur
(1161-7: AD 1748 - 1754)
Symbol: Lotus

3784 "Arcot"
Yr. 6 of 'Alamgir II (1167-73: AD 1754 - 59)
Traditional design and date used until the introduction of machine struck coins in 1807.

e) Moghul style machine struck rupees

Machine striking of rupees was initiated in the four chief series during the period 1792 to 1807.

Surat

3785 - Surat: traditional yr. 46 of Shah 'Alam design
3786 standard date 1215 (= AD 1800)

Murshidabad

3787 - Murshidabad: traditional yr. 19 of Shah 'Alam
3788

Struck with oblique milling 1792-1818 at Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad & Patna: with vertical milling 1819-30 at Calcutta and with plain edge + rim 1830-33 at Calcutta.

Farrukhabad

Ceded by the Nawab of Awadh to the East India Co. in AH 1217, yr. 45 of Shah 'Alam (AD 1802). For previous Moghul issues until yr. 39 vide supra.

3789 - Farrukhabad: traditional yr. 45 of Shah 'Alam
3791

Struck with oblique milling 1806-19 at Farrukhabad and Calcutta, with vertical milling 1820-31 additionally at Saugor and with plain edge + rim 1831-35 at Calcutta.

Madras

3792 "Arcot": traditional 1172, yr. 6 of 'Alamgir II
Symbol: Lotus indicating Madras mint

Struck with open lotus and oblique milling 1807, with indented cord milling 1812-17 and with closed lotus 1817-35

3793 - "Arcot" same design
3794 Symbol: Rose indicating Calcutta mint

Struck with rose symbol only 1823-25 and with rose + crescent 1830-35.

A uniform East India Company coinage for use throughout India, bearing European designs, was introduced in 1835.

States in the far North and the far South of India that were never subject to the Moghuls but used Arabic script on some coins

A) North

The Ahom Kingdom of Assam

Most Assamese coins struck in this Hindu Kingdom bear Devanagari inscriptions (from AD 1611) but a few, mainly early, issues (AD 1539 - 1751) are inscribed in Ahom and some coins (18 th. century) bear Persian legends based on Moghul prototypes. During the late 18 th. century the western province of Rangpur, which should be distinguished from another Rangpur where some Moghul inspired coins were struck, became an independant Kingdom for a few decades until it was absorbed by the East India Company and incorporated into their province of Bengal. The rest of the Ahom kingdom was subjected to Burma from 1816 until 1824 and then occupied by the British in 1825. Only two mint names appear on the coinage, Rangpur and Gargaon. These were adjacent towns in central Assam, each in its turn the capital of the Ahom kingdom.

Gadahara Simha (Shan name: Supatpha) **AD 1681 - 1695**

AR *Rupee (11.3 gm) : octagonal*

3795 Ahom inscriptions: symbols Lion and Bird

3796 sim. but only Lion symbol

Rudra Simha **AD 1696 - 1714**

AR *Rupee (11.3 gm) : octagonal*

3797 S. 1634 (AD 1712) ১৬৩৪

Devanagari inscr.: sy. Lion

Siva Simha **AD 1714 - 1744**

with: Queen Pramathesvari Rani (died 1731)

AR *Rupee (11.3 gm) : octagonal*

3798 - S. 1649 (AD 1727) ১৬৪৯

3799 Devanagari inscr.: sy. Lion

: circular

3800 Rangpur, S. 1649, yr. 14 رنگپور

distich - شبو سنگہ شاہ سکہ زد چو مہر
بحکم بیگم پرمتھی سری شاہ

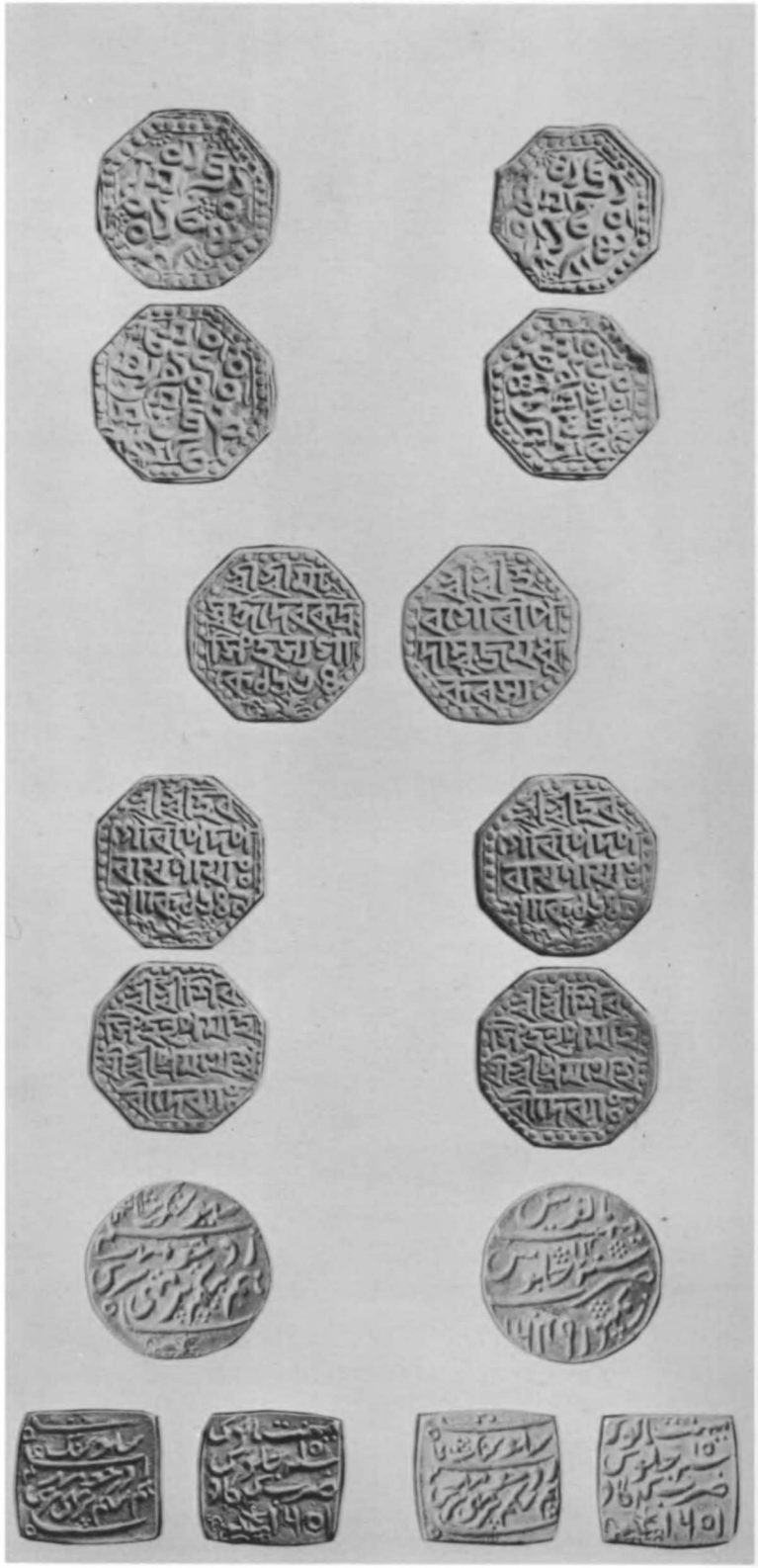
The coin of Siva Simha Shah resembling the sun is struck by order of the Queen Pramathesvari Shah

ضرب رنگپور ۱۶۴۹ سنہ ۱۴ جلوس میمنت مانوس

: square

3801 - Gargaon, S. 1949, yr. 15 گرگاو

3802 sim. legends



Siva Simha **1714 - 1744**

with: Queen Ambika Devi (died 1741)

AR *Rupee (11.3 gm)*

3803 S. 1658 (AD 1736) ۱۱۵۷۵
Devanagari inscr.: symbol lion

Pramatha Simha **1744 - 1751**

AR *Rupee (11.3 gm)*

3804 S. 1668 (AD 1746) ۱۱۶۶۵
Devanagari inscr.: symbol lion

Rajesvara Simha **1751 - 1769**

AV *Quarter Mohur*

3805 No mint or date بادشاه غازی
سری راجز بیر سنگه

AR *Rupee (11.3 gm) : octagonal*

3806 S. 1690 (AD 1768) ۱۱۶۹۰
Devanagari inscr.: sy. lion

: square

3807 Rangpur S. 1674 (AD 1752) رنگپور
Persian inscr.: sy. lion
distich شید و ما سلطان چو خور سکه
زد این عالم پناه سری راجز بیر سنگه

Rajesvara Simha, the protector of the world, struck money like the sun and the moon

: octagonal

3808 - Rangpur S. 1685 (AD 1763)
3809 similar legends

AR *Quarter rupee (2.4 gm)*

3810 Same Persian legends as the gold issue

Lakshmi Simha **1769 - 1780**

AR *Half rupee (5.6 gm)*

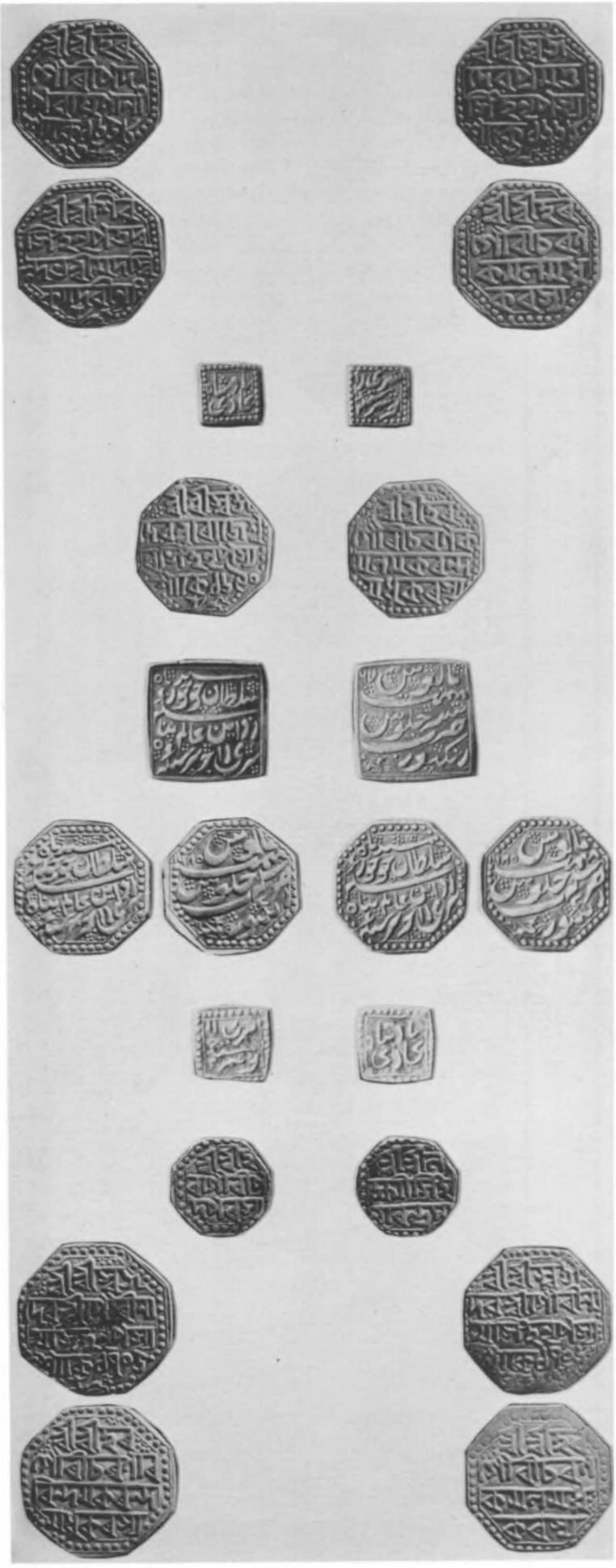
3811 Devanagari inscr.: un-dated and without lion

Gaurinatha Simha **1780 - 1795**

AR *Rupee (11.3 gm)*

3812 S. 1705 (AD 1783) ۱۱۹۰۵
Devanagari inscr.: symbol lion

3813 S. 1706 (AD 1784): sim ۱۱۹۰۶



B) South

During the 17 th. century and the first half of the 18 th. century the political vacuum in Penninsular India left by the demise of Vijayanagar was filled by numerous families of Nayakas and other local principalities. The Moghuls, Aurungzeb (1659-1707) especially, took advantage to extend their domains southwards to Northern Mysore and Arcot. But from the mid. 18 th. century power became progressively vested in four major realms: in the centre the Kingdom of Mysore which became powerful under Haidar 'Ali (1761-1782), in the west the Rajas of Travancore, in the east the Nawabs of Arcot and to the north the Nizams of the Deccan. These four powers restricted the Marathas, who had extended their domains southwards to Tanjore where they were to retain an isolated foothold until the 19 th. century. The four major powers also progressively suppressed the remaining Nayakas and most other local Rajas. The growth of Moghul domains had brought Islam southwards to Arcot and Mysore during the decades around AD 1700. The influence of Islam has already been noted in the coinage struck by the Nawabs of Arcot and by the Marathas of Tanjore. When Mysore grew powerful under Haidar 'Ali, who took northern Mysore (Bellary captured 1779) from the Nizams, this ruler adopted Islam. But Haidar 'Ali and his son Tipu Sultan were the only Islamic rulers of Mysore. Hinduism then returned to Mysore in the person of Krishna Raja Wodeyar (1799 - 1868).

Mysore : Islamic period

Haidar 'Ali **1174-1197 : 1761-1782**

AV *Pagoda (3.4 gm)*

3814 Siva and Parvati Rev.: 'H' for Haidar حـ

AV *Fanam (0.4 gm)*

3815 Sim.

3816 Vira Raya type designs with 'H' حـ

AE *Paissa (12½ gm)*

3817 Bellary (captured by Haidar 'Ali in 1779) Elephant left / ضرب باللاری

Tipu Sultan **AD 1782 - 1799**

Hijra 1197 - 1214 : Mulaudi 1210 - 1227

The Mulaudi era was introduced in AH 1202 = AM 1215 (ie AD 1787). It is an Islamic solar era (year 365 days) dating from Mohammed's birth in AD 571.

AV *Fanam (0.4 gm)*

3818 Puttan (Seringapatam), AH 1198 پتن

3819 Puttan, AH 1199

3820 Puttan, AH 1200

3821 Puttan, AM 1218

3822 Puttan, AM 1222

3823 Puttan, un-dated issue

3824 Kalikut, 12xx کلیکوت

3825 Nagur (Bednore), AM 1217 نگر

AR *Double rupee (23 gm)*

3826 Puttan, AH 1199, year 3 پتن

3827 Puttan, AH 1200, year 4

AR *Rupee (11.5 gm)*

3828 Puttan, AM 1216, year 6 پتن

3829 Puttan, AM 1218, year 8

AR *Quarter rupee (2.9 gm)*

3830 Puttan, AM 1222, year 12 پتن

AE *Double Paissa (23 gm)*

3831 Puttan, AM 1222 پتن
Elephant faces Right

3832 Puttan, AM 1225

3833 Nagur, AM 1218 نگر

AE *Paissa (11.5 gm)*

3834 Salamabad, AM 1217 سلامآباد
Elephant faces Left

3835 Farukhi (Kalikut), AM 1217 فرخی

3836 Farukhi, AM 1218

3837 Nagur (Bednore), AM 1222 نگر
(NB. issue named Zahra) ضرب زهرا نگر

3838 Puttan, AM 1225 'Mulaudi'
ضرب زهرا پتت سنه ۵۲۲۱ مولودی
Elephant faces Right

3839 Feiz Hissar, AM 121x فیز حصر

3840 Nagur, AM 1215 نگر

3841 Nagur, AM 1225 'Mulaudi'
ضرب زهرا نگر سنه ۵۲۲۱ مولودی

3842 Kalikut, AM 1215, year 4 کلیکوت

AE Half paissa (5.5 gm)

3843 Puttan, AM 1221 پتت

3844 Feiz Hissar, AM 1223 فیز حصر

AE Quarter paissa (2.7 gm)

3845 Puttan, AM 1226 پتت

3846 Feiz Hissar, AM 1225 فیز حصر

3847 Feiz Hissar, AM 1226

Mysore : return of Hinduism

Krishna Raja Wodeyar **1799 - 1868**

Only representatives of the Islamic and hybrid style silver coins are catalogued here.

AR Rupee (11.3 gm)

3848 - 3849 Mysore (Mahyisur), 1221, year 45 مهی سور

AR Half rupee (5.7 gm)

3850 Mysore, year 39

AR Quarter rupee (2.8 gm)

3851 Mysore, AH 1214 مهی سور
Chanamudi facing

The Islands off India

Ceylon

The Dutch East India Company issued a small number of Islamic style rupees at Colombo during the period 1784 to 1797 bearing poorly designed inscriptions in the Malay form of Arabic script.

AR Rupee (11.7 gm in 1784: 9.9 gm from 1787)

3852 Colombo 1789
inscription as next coin but crude

3853 Colombo 1797
Obv.: Coin of the Holland Company: Colombo
وغ ولندد كمڤنى كلم بو
Rev.: Money of the Island of Ceylon
ڤوقو جزيره سيلوغ ١٧٩٧
(Vide Codrington 1924, 132-3: Grogan Sale 1914, 550-1)

The English countermarked Arcot rupees and their fractions with a crown in 1823 for use in Ceylon.

AR Rupee (11.6 gm) and Quarter rupee (2.9 gm)

3853a Arcot issue with trident symbol

3853b One coin of each denomination

The Laccadive Islands

A series of anonymous silver coins was struck by the 'Ali Rajas of Cannanore.

AR (5 gm)

3854 AH 1122 الملك الوالى على راجا

3855 AH 1194

The Maldive Islands

The early coinage of silver larins (vide supra) gave way to flat silver, then billon and lastly copper coins whose denomination was also called 'Larin'. The common unit, which weighs about 9½ grammes was probably a double larin. The Maldive Islands accepted British Protectorate in 1887 and were subsequently administered alongside Ceylon.

Mohammed 'Imad al din ibn Amina	1029	1620
Ibrahim Iskandar I ibn Mohammed	1058	1648
Mohammed ibn Ibrahim Iskandar	1098	1687
Mohammed Muhi al din ibn Fulan ibn Mohammed 'Imad al din	1102	1690
Mohammed Shams al din Al Hamawi	1103	1691
Mohammed Al Hajji ibn 'Ali	1104	1692
'Ali	1112	1700
Hasan ibn 'Ali	1113	1701
Ibrahim Mulhir al din	1116	1704
Mohammed 'Imad al din II Al Muzaffar ibn Moham.d	1116	1704
Ibrahim Iskandar II ibn Mohammed 'Imad al din	1133	1721
Mohammed 'Imad al din III Al Mukaram ibn Mohammed 'Imad al din	1163	1750
Conquered by Malabar	1167	1754
Hasan 'Izz al din Al Ghazi	1173	1759
Mohammed Ghiyath al din Iskandar Al Ghazi ibn Ibrahim Iskandar II	1180	1767
Mohammed Shams al din II	1187	1773
Mohammed Mu'izz al din ibn Hasan Al Ghazi	1188	1774
Hasan Nur al din I Al Hajji ibn Hasan Al Ghazi	1192	1778
Mohammed Mu'in al din Iskandar ibn Hasan Al Hajji	1213	1798
Mohammed 'Imad al din IV Iskandar ibn Mohammed	1250	1835
Ibrahim Nur al din Iskandar ibn Mohammed IV	1300	1882
Mohammed 'Imad al din V Iskandar	1318	1900
Mohammed Shams al din III Iskandar	1322	1904

Ibrahim Iskandar Al Fakhr ibn Mohammed 1058 - 1098

AR Double Lari (c. 9½ gm)

3856 Mahlé 1075 اسكندر لا فخر ضرب فى المحلى سنه ٧٥

3857 Mahlé 1096

Mohammed Muhi al din Al Mukaram ibn Fulan 1102 - 1103

AR Double Lari (c. 9½ gm)

3858 Mahlé, no date محمد محى الدين المكرم ضرب فى المحلى

Mohammed Al Hajji ibn 'Ali 1104 - 1112

AR Double Lari (c. 9½ gm)

3859 Mahlé 1104 العز النصر ضرب فى محلى سنه ١١٠٤ سلطان البر و البحر السلطان محمد

Mohammed 'Imad al din II Al Fakhr Al Muzaffar ibn Mohammed **1116 - 1133**

Billon Double Lari (c. 9½ gm)

3860 Mahlé, no date السلطان محمد الفخر ضرب محلى السلطان البر و البحر السلطان

Mohammed 'Imad al din III Al Mukaram **1163 - 1168**

Billon Double Lari (c. 9½ gm)

3861 - AH 1168 السلطان الملك محمد عماد الدين
3862

Hasan 'Izz al din Al Ghazi **1173 - 1180**

Billon Double Lari (c. 9½ gm)

3863 - AH 1177 السلطان الغازى عز الدين حسن
3864

3865 AH 1178

Mohammed Ghiyath al din Iskandar Al Ghazi **1180 - 1187**

Billon Double Lari (c 9½ gm)

3866 AH 1182 السلطان محمد غياث الدين اسكندر

Mohammed Mu'izz al din Iskandar **1188 - 1192**

Billon Double Lari (c. 9½ gm)

3867 AH 1189 السلطان محمد معز الدين اسكندر

Hasan Nur al din Iskandar Al Hajji **1192 - 1213**

AE Half Lari (c. 2½ gm)

3868 AH 1202 السلطان حسن نور الدين اسكندر

Mohammed Mu'in al din Iskandar **1213 - 1250**

AE Double Lari (c. 9½ gm)

3869 - AH 1214 السلطان محمد معين الدين اسكندر
3870

AE Half Lari (c. 2½ gm)

3871 AH 124x

Mohammed 'Imad al din Iskandar IV **1250 - 1300**

AE Double Lari (c. 9½ gm)

3872 - AH 1294 السلطان محمد عماد الدين اسكندر
3873

AE Quarter Lari (c. 1.2 gm)

3874 AH 129x

Mohammed 'Imad al din Iskandar V **1318 - 1322**

Currency reformed after accepting British Protectorate in 1887 (1305)

AE Lari (0.8 gm)

3875 AH 1318 السلطان محمد عماد الدين اسكندر

Mohammed Shams al din Iskandar 1322-1353 : 1904-1935

AE Four Lari (3.7 gm)

3876 AH 1331 السلطان محمد شمس الدين اسكندر

AE Lari (0.8 gm)

3877 AH 1331

Islam in South - east Asia

Much of Malaysia and Indonesia was dominated by the Hindu Sailendra Kingdom of Srivijaya during the 10 th. century AD. Srivijaya, with its capital at Palembang in south-eastern Sumatra, had risen to prominance as a maritime trading kingdom in the 7 th century and during the ensuing two centuries had extended its sway over the islands of Sumatra and Bangka and had reduced most of the Malay Peninsula to the rank of vassal states. Pahang, so named for its tin mines,was then the most important of these Malay states.Only the Kingdom of Java retained sufficient power to oppose and to campaign against Srivijaya, but this east Javanese kingdom of Dharavamsa was crushed about AD 1006. The rise of another maritime power, that of the Cholas in Peninsular India led to conflict that culminated in a crushing Srivijayan defeat in AD 1025. Srivijaya then entered a period of slow decline to the benefit of Kediri (Eastern Java) and of Srivijaya's erstwhile vassals. During the 13 th. century Ligor (Tambralinga) in Malaya was an independant kingdom. The period of the Mongol dynasty in China (1278 - 1367) saw an expansion of Chinese maritime commerce which reacted adversely on the local commerce of the Indonesian island states. About this time Northern Malaya, including Ligor, came under the sway of the new Thai Kingdom of Sukothai. Then Java, Sumatra, Southern Malaya and coastal Borneo fell under the commercial dominance of the new East Javan Kingdom of Majopahit (c. 1293 - 1520) and a number of local states in these regions began to pay tribute.

Islam entered South-east Asia by way of trade when proselytising gave rise to Islamic enclaves. The first Moslem Sultanate was founded at Samudra, near Atchih in northern Sumatra, during the 1290's AD. The tombstone of Samudra's first Islamic sultan, Malik Al Saleh, is dated to AD 1297 and was imported from Gujarat in western India. In the Malay Peninsula Islam was not widely accepted until the 15 th. century when Malacca was moulded into a powerful commercial state by Paramesvara, alias Megat Iskander Shah (c. 1403 - 1424), the first Moslem sultan in the Malay Peninsula. Malacca, now independant both of Siam (Ayuthian Kingdom) and of Java (Majopahit) and also benefitting from Chinese support, dominated trade through the Straits that lie between Malaya and Sumatra. By 1450 Kedah, Trengganu, Pahang, Johore, Kanpar, Bangkalis and the Coriman Islands were all subject to Malacca. During the late 15 th. century most of these vassal states acquired Moslem Sultans from Malacca and more distant states dominated by Malacca's commercial influence also accepted Islam, including Brunei in northern Borneo where an Islamic Sultanate was established about AD 1500. These various young Sultanates became autonomous in 1511 when the political situation was profoundly modified by the Portuguese conquest of Malacca. Another consequence of the Portuguese conquest was an exodus of traders from Malacca, across the Straits, to Atchih (N. Sumatra), raising this Sultanate to an important commercial position.

Further to the east the fall of the Kingdom of Majopahit (1520) was followed by a shift of dominance from eastern to western Java with the establishment of Kingdoms at Cheribon and Bantam during the 1550's. But these new Kingdoms were soon eclipsed by the rise of Mataram in southern Java at the end of the 16th. century. Mataram grew powerful under Sultan Agung (1613 - 1645) whose realm embraced most of Java and the Banjarmasin region of southern Borneo, though he was not able to overcome either Bantam or the island of Bali. The Dutch, established at Batavia on Java's north-west coast from 1619, progressively extended their dominion over the island until Mataram was reduced to a shadow of its former self by the early 1700's.

In the west there was rivaly between the two dominant Sultanates of Johore (Mainland) and Atchih (Sumatra) during much of the 16 th. century, lesser roles being played by Perak and Pahang, while somewhat more important roles were played by the Portuguese and the Dutch. At its apogee under Iskandar Shah (1607 - 36) Atchih occupied Pahang (1618), Kedah (1619) and Perak (1620) but its fleet was crushed by the combined fleets of Malacca (Portugal), Johore and Patani in 1629. Thereafter Atchih declined and dominance passed, for a while, to Johore which flourished under Abd Al Jalil (1623 - 1677). In the meantime commercial dominance passed to the Dutch and later to the British.

Sultans of Atchih

Ali Mughayat Shah	1496
Salah al din ibn Ali	1528
Ala al din Ri'ayat Shah Al Qahir ibn Ali	1530
Husain Shah ibn Ri'ayat Shah	1568
Sultan Muda (few days)	1575
Zain al abidin	1575
Sultan Sri Alam	1576
Ala al din Mansur Shah (of Perak)	1577
Sultan Boyang	1589
Ala al din Riayat Shah	1596
Ali Riayat Shah	1604
Iskander Muda (Menkuta Alam)	1607
Iskander Thani	1636
Safiyat al din Taj al Alam ibn Iskander Muda (widow of Iskander Thani)	1641
Naqiyat al din Nur al Alam	1675
Zaqiyat al din Inayat Shah	1678
Kamalat Shah Zinat al din	1688
Badr al Alam Sharif Hashim Jamal al din	1699
Perkara Alam Sharif Lamtui	1702
Jamal al Alam Badr al Munir	1703
Jankar al Alam Amin al din (few days)	1726
Shams al Alam (few days)	1726
Ala al din Ahmad Shah	1727
Ala al din Shah Jahan	1735
Mahmud Shah (until 1781)	1760
Badr al din (until 1765)	1764
Sulaiman Shah	1775
Ala al din Mohammed	1781
Ala al din Jauhar al Alam I (under regent till 1802)	1795
Sharif Saif al Alam	1815
Jauhar al Alam II	1818
Mohammed Shah ibn Jauhar al Alam I	1824
Mansur Shah	1838
Dutch occupation 1874	

Bantam

Faletahan, alias Susuhunan Gunung Jati 1526 (died c. 1570)
Pangeran Sebakinking, alias Maulana Hasan al din, c. 1550
son of Faletahan
Pangeran Paseran, alias Maulana Yusup 1570
son of Sebakinking
Pangeran Sedangrana, alias Maulana Muhamjad 1580
son of Paseran

Palembang

'Abd al Rahim 1649
Mohammed Mansur 1694
? 1706
Badr al din Mahmud I 1715

Mataram

Sutavijaya Senopati 1582
Mas Djolang 1601
Jakrakusuma Ngabdurrahman, Sultan Agung 1613
title Susuhunan taken in 1625
Prabu Amangkurat I, Sunan Tegalwangi 1645
Amangkurat II 1677
Amangkurat III, Sunan Mas 1703
Pakubuwana I, Sunan Puger 1705

Sultans of Brunei

Alak Betator, alias Sultan Mohammed accedit c. 1510
Ahmad ?
Berkat ?
Suleiman ?
Bulkiah ?
Abd al Kahar ?
Saif al Rijat floruit 1580's
(Sultans from c. 1590 to 1750 will not be cited here)

Macassar

Sultan 'Ala al din c. 1606
(First Islamic Sultan)
Sultan Mohammed Al Sa'id 1639
Sultan Hosam al din floruit 1667
Sultan Amir Hamzah ?

Malay names:
Kraing Sanbanco floruit 1650
Kraing Biset, son of Sanbanco fl. 1700

Ternate

Sultan Zain al 'Abidin 1486
Sultan Bayan Surallah Kachil Liliatu 1500
Sultan Kachil Hayur 1535
Sultan Bab Allah Datu Shah 1570
Sultan Sa'id Al Din 1584
Sultan Madafar 1610
Sultan Kachil Hamzah 1627
Sultan Mandarshah 1648
Sultan Kachil Saiburi Amisterdam 1675
Sultan Kachil Taluku 1692
Sultan Kachil Rajalaut 1714
Sultan Kachil Wathurung Ainshah 1751

Tidore

Sultan Chaliati 1495
Sultan Mansur 1512
Sultan Amir Al din Iskandar Du Al Karnain 1529
Sultan Kiy Mansur 1547
Sultan Iskandar Thani 1569
Sultan Gapi Maguna 1586
Sultan Muly Majimu 1599
Sultan Ngura Malamu 1626
Sultan Kachil Garontalo 1633
Sultan Magiau 1653
Sultan Sayf Al Din 1657
Sultan Hamzah Fakhr Al Din 1689
Sultan 'Abd al Kadir 1596
son of Sedangrana
'Abd al Fatah, Sultan Agung 1651
son of 'Abd al Kadir
'Abd al Kahar, Sultan Haji 1682 - 1687
son of Sultan Agung

? 1750
Baha al din Mohammed 1775
Badr al din Mahmud II 1803 - 1822

Amangkurat IV 1719
Pakubuwana II 1725
Pakubuwana III 1749
Mataram divided into Surkarta & Jogjakarta in 1755
Pakubuwana III of Mataram ruled Surakarta until 1788; all his successors bore the same name until Pakubuwana XII: 1944
The Sultans of Jogjakarta were all named 'Abdurrahman Amangkubuwana (I - 1755 to IX accedit 1939).

Omar Ali Saif al din 1750
Mohammed Taj al din ibn Omar 1780-92 : 1793 - 1806
Mohammed Jamal al Alam ibn Taj al din 1792 - 3
Mohammed Khan Zul Alam ibn Omar 1806
Omar Ali Saif al din II ibn Jamal al din 1822
Abd al Mumin 1852
Hashim ibn Omar II 1885
British Protectorate 1906

Sultan ..... ?
Sultan 'Abd al Jalil ?
Sultan ..... ?
Sultan Sirajou al din ?
Sultan Abu al Khayrou Al Mansur 1735

Sapuele fl. 1710
Kraing Botalanghas (rebel) fl. 1734
(Kraing Sanbanco and 'Abd al Jalil are both called 19th. Sultan)

Sultan Shah Mardan 1754
Sultan Suwar Tikrun 1765
Sultan Kachil Arunshah 1777
Sultan Kachil Ahrad 1780
Sultan Kachil Sarka 1796
Sultan Kachil Mohammed Yasin 1801
Sultan Mohammed Ali 1807
Sultan Kachil Sermuli Pender Kar 1822
Sultan Kachil Mohammed Zain 1823
Sultan Kachil Mohammed Arshad 1861
Sultan Iskandar Kachil Ajanhar 1879

Sultan Abu Al Fadl Al Mansur Kachil Maluk 1700
Sultan Hasan Al Din Kachil Gasi 1708
Sultan Amir Bafdl Al 'Aziz Kachil Gangi 1728
Sultan Jamal Al Din 1756
Sultan Patra 'Alam Mohammed Al Mansur 1780
Sultan Kemal Al Din Shah Kachil Asghar 1784
Sultan Mohammedin Al Mab'auch Amir Al Din 1797
Sultan Mohammed Zain Al 'Abidin 1805
Sultan Mohammed Tahir 1810
Sultan Ahmad Al Mansur 1822
Sultan Ahmad Safi Al Din Shah Kachil 1857
Sultan Ahmad Fath Al Din Shah Kachil Johar 'Alam 1867

Sultans of Malacca

Paramesvara, alias Megat Iskander Shah	1403
Sri Maharaja ibn Iskander	1424
Raja Ibrahim ibn Sri Maharaja, alias Sri Paramesvara Deva Shah	1444
Raja Kasim Muzaffer Shah ibn Sri Maharaja	1446
Mansur Shah ibn Muzaffer	1456
Ala al din Riayat Shah ibn Mansur	1477
Mahmud Shah	1488 - 1511
Ahmad ibn Mohammed	during 1510
Portuguese conquest 1511	

Johore

Sultan Ala al din Riayat Shah	1527
Sultan Muzaffer Shah	1564
Sultan 'Abd Al Jalil Shah I	1570
Sultan Ali Jalla 'Abd Al Jalil Riayat Shah II	1571
Sultan Ala al din Riayat Shah	1597
Sultan 'Abdallah Ma'ayat Shah	1613
Sultan 'Abd Al Jalil Shah III	1623
Sultan Ibrahim Shah	1677
Sultan Mahmud Shah	1685
Sultan 'Abd Al Jalil Riayat Shah IV	1699
Sultan 'Abd Al Jalil Rahmat Shah V	1717
Sultan Suleiman Badr Al 'Alam Shah	1722
Sultan 'Abd Al Jalil Mu'azam Shah VI	1760
Sultan Ahmad Riayat Shah	1761
Sultan Mahmud Riayat Shah	1761
Sultan 'Abd Al Rahman Mu'azam Shah	1812
Sultan Husain Mu'azam Shah	1819
Sultan Ali Iskander Shah	1835
Temenggong Ibrahim	1855
Sultan Abu Bakr	1862 - 95

Pahang

Sultan Mohammed	c. 1470
Sultan Ahmad	c. 1475
Sultan 'Abd al Jamil	c. 1497 - 1511
: with	
Sultan Mansur I	c. 1497 - 1515
Sultan Mahmud	c. 1515
Sultan Muzaffer	c. 1530
Sultan Zain al Abidin	c. 1540
Sultan Mansur II	c. 1555
Sultan 'Abd al Jamal	c. 1560
Sultan 'Abd al Kadir Ala al din Shah	?
Sultan 'Abd al Ghafur Moh al din Shah	c. 1590
unc. name	1614 - 1617
Subject to Atchih	1617 - 1641
Subject to Johore	1641 - 1853
administered by local governors (Bendahara) : -	
Bendahara Sewa Raja Tun Ali	1806
Bendahara Sewa Raja Tun Mutahir	1857
Bendahara Sewa Raja Ahmad	1863
Sultan Ahmad al Mu'azzam Shah	1884 - 1914

Trengganu

Sultan Zain al Abidin Shah I	1708
Interregnum	1733 - 40
Sultan Mansur Shah I	1740
Sultan Zain al Abidin Shah II	1793
Sultan Ahmad Shah I	1808
Sultan 'Abd al Rahman Shah	1827
Sultan Daud (3 weeks)	1831
Sultan Mansur Shah II	1831
Sultan Mohammed Shah	1836
Sultan Baginda Omar	1839
Sultan Ahmad Shah II	1876
Sultan Zain al Abidin III	1881
Sultan Mohammed	1918
Sultan Suleiman Shah	1920 - 1942

Perak

Sultan Muzaffer Shah I	c. 1528
Sultan Mansur Shah	?
Marhum Muda	1577
Sultan Taj al 'Arifin	?
Sultan Ala al din Shah	?
Sultan Mukadam Shah	?
Sultan Mansur	1619
Sultan Mahmud Shah	?
Sultan Salahu al din	?
Sultan Muzaffer Shah II	1635
Sultan Mahmud (?Mohammed) Iskander Shah	1654
Sultan Ala al din Mughayat Shah	1720
Sultan Muzaffer Shah III	c. 1728
Sultan Mohammed Shah	1754
Sultan Iskander Z'ul Karnain	?
Sultan Mahmud (?Mohammed) Shah	c. 1765
Sultan Ala al din Mansur Shah	1773
Sultan Ahmadin	?
Sultan 'Abd al Malik Mansur Shah	1806
Sultan 'Abdallah Mu'azzam Shah	1825
Sultan Shihab al din Ri'ayat Shah	1831
Sultan 'Abdallah Mohammed Shah	1851
Sultan Ja'far Mu'azzam Shah	1857
Sultan Ali al Mukammal 'Inayat Shah	1865
Sultan Isma'il Mu'abidin Shah	1871
Sultan 'Abdallah Mohammed Shah	1874
Sultan Yusuf Sharaf al din Mufzal Shah	1877
Sultan Sir Idris Mushid al 'Azam Shah	1887
Sultan 'Abd al Jalil	1916
Sultan Sir Iskander Shah	1918

Kelantan

Rajah Long Yunus	c. 1775
Interregnum	1794 - 1800
Sultan Mohammed I	1800
Sultan Mohammed II	1835
Sultan Ahmad	1886
Sultan Mohammed III	1889
Sultan Mansur	1891
Interregnum	1899 - 1902
Sultan Mohammed IV	1902 - 1919

Kedah

Sultan Mohammed Jiwa Zain al Abidin	1472
Sultan Mahmud Shah	1506
Sultan Muzaffer Shah	1546
Sultan Suleiman Shah	1602
Sultan Rijalu al din Shah	1625
Sultan Muhiyu al din Shah	1651
Sultan Zia'u al din Mukarram Shah	1661
Sultan Ata'illah Mohammed Shah	1687
Sultan 'Abdallah al Mu'azzam Shah	1698
Sultan Mohammed Jiwa Zain al Abidin Mu'azzam Shah	1706
Sultan 'Abdallah Mukarram Shah	1760
Sultan Ahmad Taj al din Halim Shah	1798
Sultan Zain al Rashid al Mu'azzam Shah	1843
Sultan Ahmad Taj al din Mukarram Shah	1854
Sultan 'Abd al Hamim Shah	1882

Pre - Islamic Coinage of Malaya - Indonesia

Namo currency of Srivijaya **circa AD 900 - 1250**

These small coins are found from southern Thailand, through Malaya to Sumatra. Their fabric is characteristically dumpy, often bean shaped, as befits precursors of the Thai bullet money that was later to be issued further north. Most Namo issues bear the Nagari character 'Na' on one side.

AR *Unit (c. 2.3 gm: silver sometimes debased)*

3878 obv. : Na
rev. : cleft

3879 sim. but rev. : sun

3880 sim. but rev. : flower

3881 sim. but rev. : lingam on altar

3882 - 3884 sim. but rev. : symbol

AR *Half Unit (1.0 gm)*

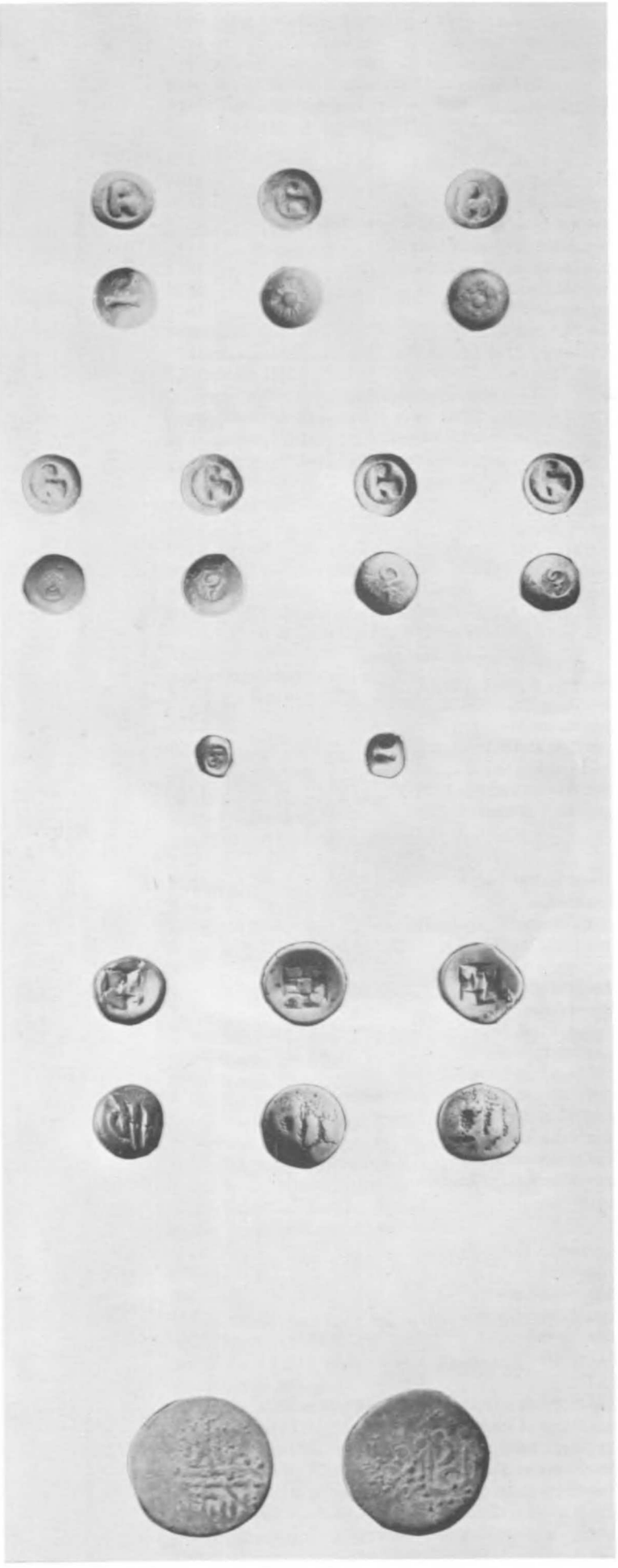
3885 Obv.: 'Na' in different, & probably earlier. script form
Rev.: cleft

Emblem currency of Majopahit **circa AD 1293 - 1520**

A group of silver, rarely gold, coins bearing a characteristic emblem (perhaps representing a flower) within a rectangular punch on one side and a poorly struck Nagari character, usually 'Ma' on the other side. Most coins of this class resemble those illustrated below but smaller gold coins and larger silver coins were also issued. These coins are found in Java, Sumatra, Malaya and the Phillipines.

AR *Unit (c. 2.3 gm)*

3886 - 3888 obv. : floral pattern within rectangular incuse
rev. : Ma



Malay Peninsula : circa AD 1500 - 1750

Malacca

Uncertain ruler **AD 1403 - 1511**

Tin *Cash*

3889 obv. Al Sultan
rev. Al 'Adil
(cfr. Pridmore types 1 - 7)

Johore

Sultan 'Abd Al Jalil **1623 - 1677**

AV *Mas (2.5 gm)*

3890 Obv.: Sultan 'Abd al Jalil Shah سلطان عبد الجليل شاه

Rev.: Khalifa Al Muminin خليفه المومنين

The title "Khalifa al Muminin" appears on most Johore coins Issues span the period c. AD 1527 to 1760.

AV *Coupang (0.6 gm)*

3891 - similar

3892

Trengganu

The coinage of Trengganu commenced in the early 18th. century with octagonal gold coins of Sultan Zain al 'Abidin. Anonymous tin pitjis accompanied them

Tin *Pitji*

3893 Anonymous: 18 th. century Octagonal
Obv.: Malik Al 'Adil (The Just King) ملک العادل

Rev.: Khalifa al Muminin خليفه المومنين

3894 sim. but blank reverse

3895 sim. with blank reverse, but circular
(Pridmore types 102 - 105)

Kelantan - Patani

Most early gold coins of this north-western region and the rarer base metal issues bear only impersonal honorific titles and many have one side occupied either by a bull or a flower.

AV *Coupang (¼ Mas: 0.6 gm)*

3896 Anonymous
Bull standing left : sun & moon above
Al 'Adil (The Just) العادل
(Pridmore 158)

Kedah

Kedah's coinage began in the 17th. century with small circular and octagonal gold coins resembling those of other Malay states. The Kedah series contains the only known Malay silver coins of this period

Sultan Mohammed Jiwa Zain al 'Abidin Mu'azzam Shah
1706 - 1760

AR *Real (3.2 gm)*

3897 Beled Kedah 1154 (AD 1741)

سلطان محمد جيو خليفه الرحمن
بلد قده دار الامان سنه ١١٥٤

The Malay Peninsula after circa AD 1750

The great increase in tin mining, especially during the 19th century, led both to an increased output of tin coinage and also to an influx of Chinese miners and traders and to growth of Chinese commerce. The result was a dual production of tin coinage. The Sultans tended to issue circular tin pitjis bearing circular holes in the centre while the Chinese mining companies, under license from the Sultan, struck various forms of tin coinage (Jokoh) that often bore Chinese inscriptions.

Northern States

The states of Patalung and Singgora were often under Siamese suzerainty

Patalung

Tin Bia (1/400 th. dollar : c. 8½ gm)

3898 - 3900 obv. : in Siamese : Pata-Lung พัทลุง
in Chinese : probably Wang Lang
rev. : Ju Chin Kung Ssu (The Progressive Company)
(Pridmore 221)

Note the countermarks (Chinese) on two coins

3901 - 3902 obv. : Chinese : Nan Pang T'ung Pao
(Money of the Southern States)
rev. : Patalung Sakarat 1245 (Patalung, year 1883)
(Pridmore 223)

Singgora

Tin Bia (1/400 th. dollar : c. 8½ gm)

3903 obv. : Chinese : Chen Hsing T'ung Pao
(Money of the Impulse to Prosperity Company)
rev. : Siamese : Song Khla (Singgora) สงขลา
Arabic : Negri Singgora نگری سنگور
(Pridmore 213)

Tin *Five Bia* 五

3904 Flower : 'Impulse to Prosperity Company 5 pieces'
Dharmacakra : same legend in Siamese
(Pridmore 211)

Tin *Ten Bia* 十五

3905 same types but '10 pieces'
(Pridmore 209)

Central States

Patani, Kelantan and Trengganu

Patani

Tin *Pitjis (variable weights)*

3906 - 3907 Patani 1284 (1868) (Pridmore 171)
السلطان العظم و خليفه الكرم
الملك البلاد العطاني الامامي

3908 Patani 1301 (1883) (Pridmore 173)
المتصرف في بلاد الفطانيه سنه ١٣٠١
ضرب في حاره الدوالت عز نصره

3909 Patani 1306 (1888) (Pridmore –)
سلطان الفطاني دول القكه خالفا
..... سنه ١٣٠٦

Patani Ligeh (Ligor)

Tin *Pitjis*

3910 - 3911 Ligor 1246 (1840) (Pridmore 183)
شهر لگور دربا سنه ١٢٤٦
خليفه المومنيت

3912 Ligor, undated 六通宝 萬其利
Lu Kun T'ung Pao (Money of Lakhon)

Patani Saiburi

Tin *Pitjis*

3913 Beled Al Saiwi 1290 (1873) : Lotus decoration
(Pridmore 185) ملک العادل غ بلد السوی ۱۲۹۰

3914 Beled Al Saiwi 1307 (1889)
(Pridmore 186) الاوله الخیریه غ بلد السیوی ۱۳۰۷

Patani Jala

Tin *Pitji*

3915 Yu Ho Wei Chi (The sign of Yu Ho)
(Pridmore 191)

Kelantan *Sultan's issues*

Tin *Pitjis (c. 2½ to 7 gm)*

3916 Undated c. 1766 - 1882
Khalifah Al Muminin obv. and rev. خلیفه المومنیت
(Pridmore 120)

3917 Jamada al Akher (month) 1300 (1882)
(Pridmore 127) دام سمع ملکه دوله کلنتت
ضرب غ جماد الاخر سنه ۱۳۰۰

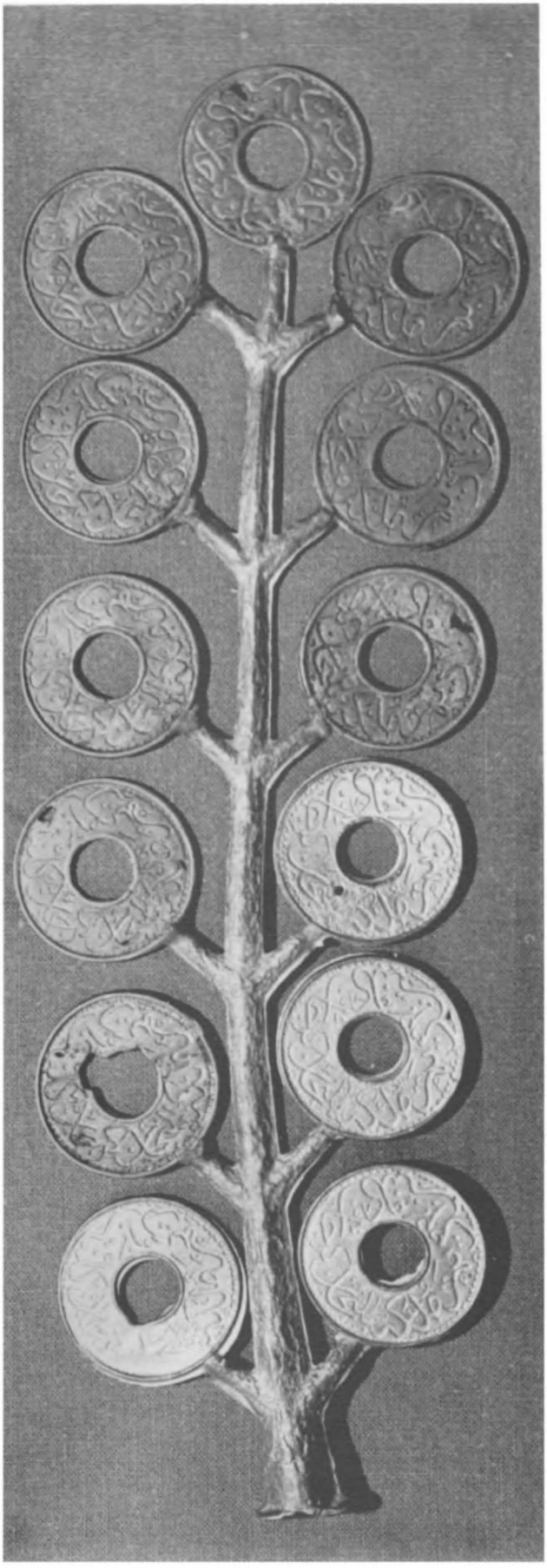
3918 Kelantan : Jamada al Awal 1314 (1896)
(Pridmore 128) بلنجات کرجات کلنتت ادیم ملکه
صنع غ جمادی الاول سنه ۱۳۱۴

3919 Kelantan : Dhu al Hijja 1321 (1903)
(Pridmore 137) بلنجات کراجات کلنتت
ضرب غ ذوال حجه سنه ۱۳۲۱

3920 - *Ten Keping*
3921 Kelantan : Dhu al Hijja 1321
(Pridmore 135) بلنجات کراجات کلنتت سفوله کفغ ۱۰
صنع غ ذوال حجه سنه ۱۳۲۱

Company issues (Jokoh)

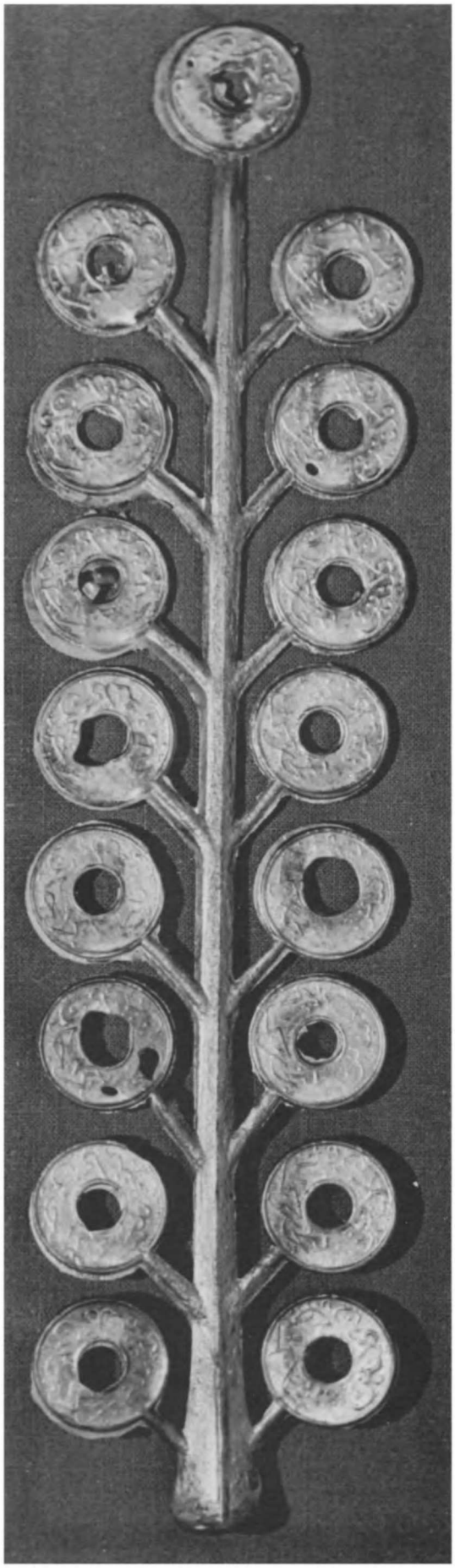
3922 Kemasin 1300 (1882) :
obv. : Yu Yung Hsin Chi (A promise of ample wealth)
rev. ایر ثاکی د کماست سنه ۱۳۰۰
cmk. LIBERTAD ST Kung Ssu
(Pridmore 143)

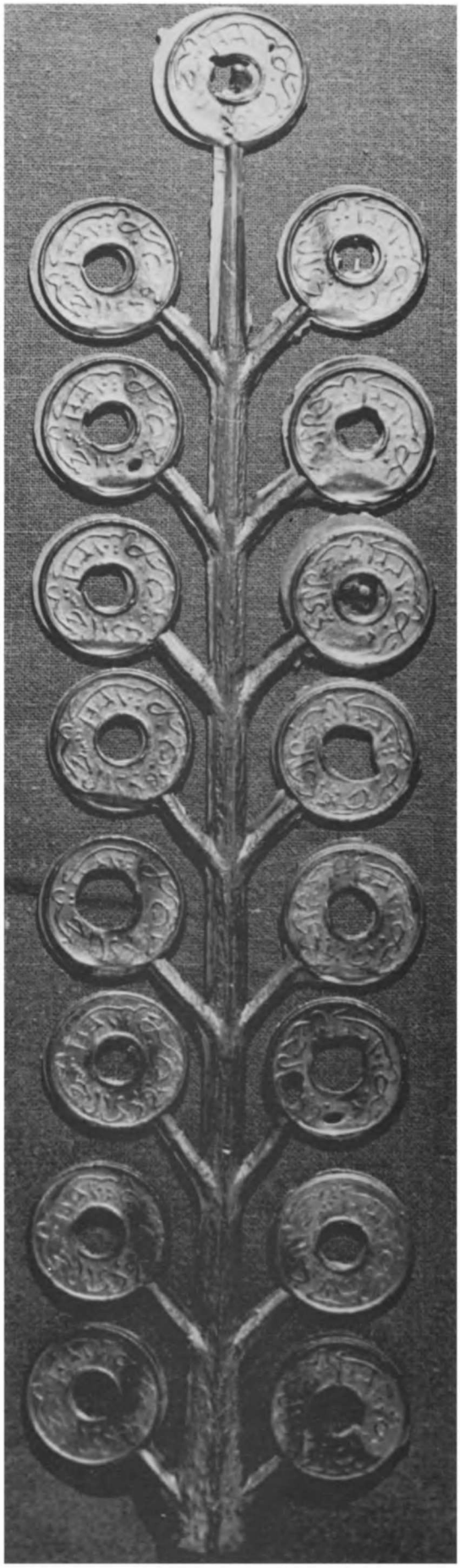


Tin *Keneri* *(Sultan's issues contd.)*

3923 Kelantan, Jamada al Awal, 1314 (AD 1896) : tree of 13 pitjis (Pridmore 131)

بلنجان كرجات كلنتن اديم ملكه
صنع غ جمادي الاول سنه ١٣١٤





Tin *Keneri*

3924 Kelantan, Dhu al Hijja 1321 (AD 1903) : Tree of 17 pitjis (Pridmore 141)

بلنجات كراجات كلنتن
ضرب غ ذوال حجه سنه ١٣٢١

Trengganu *Sultan's issues*

Tin *Ten Keping (6 gm)*

3925 Trengganu 1310 (1892) ضرب غ ترقانو ۱۳۱۰
(Pridmore 97) سفوله کفیڤ ۱۰

Tin *One Cent (c. 6 gm)*

3926 Trengganu 1325 (1907) کراجات ترڠگانو سنه ۱۳۲۵
س : ز : ع for S(ultan) Z(ain al) A(bidin)
(Pridmore 98)

Tin *Half Cent*

3927 Sim. (Pridmore 99)

Tin *One Cent (c. 6 gm)*

3928 Trengganu 1325 fictitious کراجات ترڠگانو سنه ۱۳۲۵
altered from original design (supra) by addition of stars beside unit '1' and issued in 1920 (Pridmore 101)

Company issues (Jokoh)

Issued circa AD 1877 - 1919 and current and 2 ½ cents

3929 obv. : Mutual Prosperity Company : cmk Chi (Lucky)
rev. : This is Juru Bhasa's token اين جور باس فوث
Struck in 1895 by the Sultan's Chinese interpreter Juru Bhasa (Pridmore 111)

3930 - obv. : Perpetual Abundance Company + TAN T
3931 rev. This is Gim Kiat's token اين كيم كيه فوث
(Pridmore 115)

Note that the same countermarks appear in the same position on both coins. These countermarks appear to have been applied before the coins were issued for circulation.

3932 - obv. : Virtuous & Prosperous Company
3933 + WEE SIN HEE 1907
rev. Two Lions + Sin Hee سين هي
Wee Sin Hee was a Chinese trader in Kuala Trengganu (P. 116)

Note the same Chinese countermark on both coins, applied in the same position (upper obv.).

Southern States

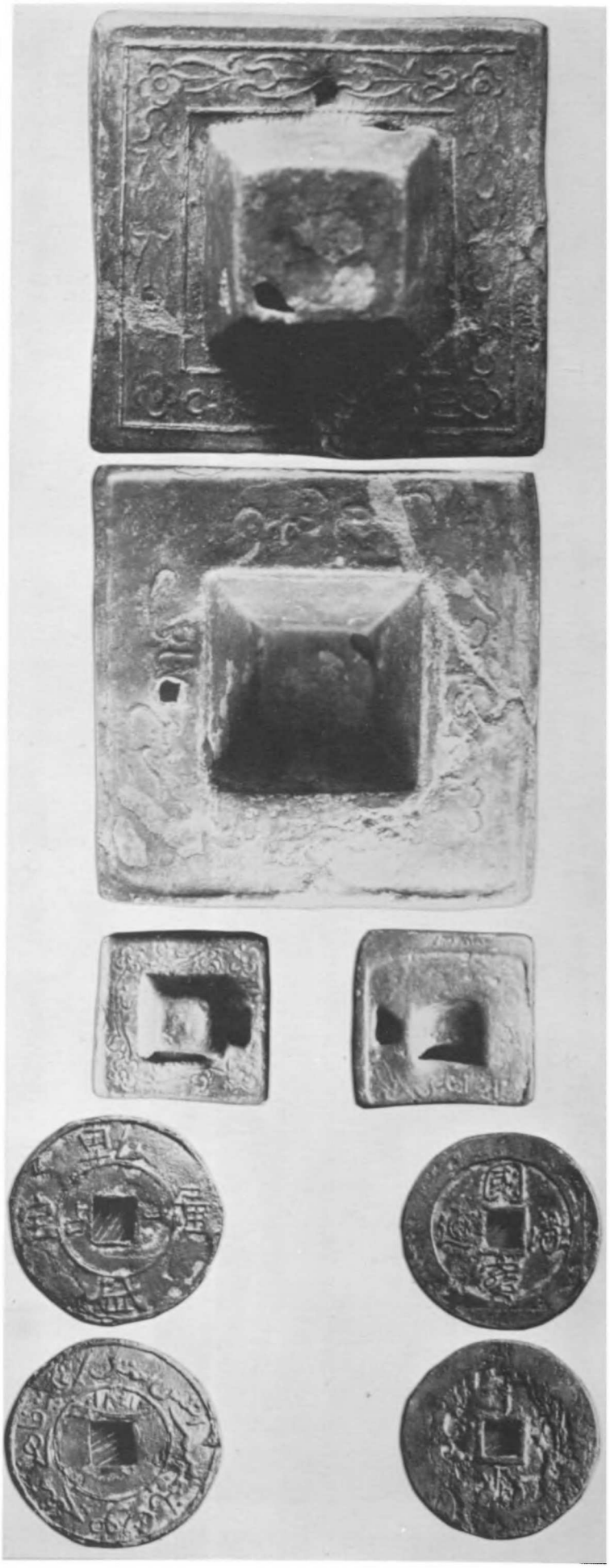
Pahang

Tin *Tampang (Tin 'hat' : c. 80 gm)*

3934 Pahang : Rabi al Thani 1281 (1864)

فداول بولت ربيع الثاني ايت بلنج فهڠ دري تارخ سنه ١٢٨١

'On the 1 st. of the month of Rabi al Thani this currency of Pahang (was sanctioned), the date, year 1281' (Pridmore 56)



Tin *Quarter Tampang (1/100 th. dollar: c. 11 gm)*

3935 Rajab 1295 (1878)

(Pridmore 61). ملك العادل تارخ كفد بولت رجب سنه ١٢٩٥

This, the last official issue, authorised in 1878 was produced until 1889. The earliest Tampangs are dated 1235 (1819).

Company issues (Jokoh) c. 1863 - 1914

3936 Pahang Company Token 1301 (1884)
obv. : Currency of Lasting Abundance : 1 cent
rev. : بلنج سراتس ستو رڠكيه فاهڠ كمفني فوث
(Pridmore 66) سنه ١٣٠١

3937 obv. : Currency for General Circulation
rev. : A Thousand Prosperities
Aku's Token اكو فوث
(Pridmore 68)

Southern Malaya : unspecified localities

Chinese merchant's tokens : 19th century

Tin : uniface

3938 -
3939

Tin : Bi-face

3940 -
3946

Sumatra circa AD 1500 - 1875

Atchih Sultanate

Husain Shah ibn Ri'ayat Shah 1568 - 1575

Tin Pitji (3.5 gm)

3947 obv. : Husain Shah حسين شاه
rev. : ibn Al Sultan بن السلطان

A circular coin with an octagonal border. Later Atchih coins remained circular, while coins struck in neighbouring Johore assumed an octagonal shape.

Safiyat al din Taj al 'Alam ibn Iskandar Muda 1641 - 1675

AV Coupang (¼ Mas: 0.6 gm)

3948 obv. : Padouka Sri Sultan Taj al 'Alam
فادوكت سرى سلطان تاج العالم
rev. : Safaitou al din Shah berdaulat
(Millies XVI, 138) صفيتو الدين شاه بردولت

Naqiat al din Nur al 'Alam 1675 - 1678

AV Coupang (¼ Mas: 0.6 gm)

3949 obv. : Padouka Sri Sultan Nur al 'Alam
فادك سرى سلطان نور العالم
rev. : Naqiatou al din berdaulat Shah
(Millies XVI, 139) نقيت الدين بردولت شاه

Zakiat al din Inayat Shah 1678 - 1688

AV Coupang (¼ Mas: 0.6 gm)

3950 obv. : Padouka Sri Sultan Inayat Shah
فادك سرى سلطان عنايت شاه
rev. : Zakiatou al din Shah berdaulat
(Millies XVI, 140) زكيت الدين شاه بردولت

Anonymous

Tin Pitji (3 to 6 gm)

3951 Undated (c. AD 1800) بندر دار السلام
مصروف الاين

3952 AH 1270 (1853) بيندر اچه دار السلام
(Millies XVII, 151-3v.) مصر و ف ١٢٧٠

3953 AH 1275 : sim.

3954 AH 1286 : sim.

Port Al Rahman (probably Atchih)

Tin Pitjis (1 to 1½ gm)

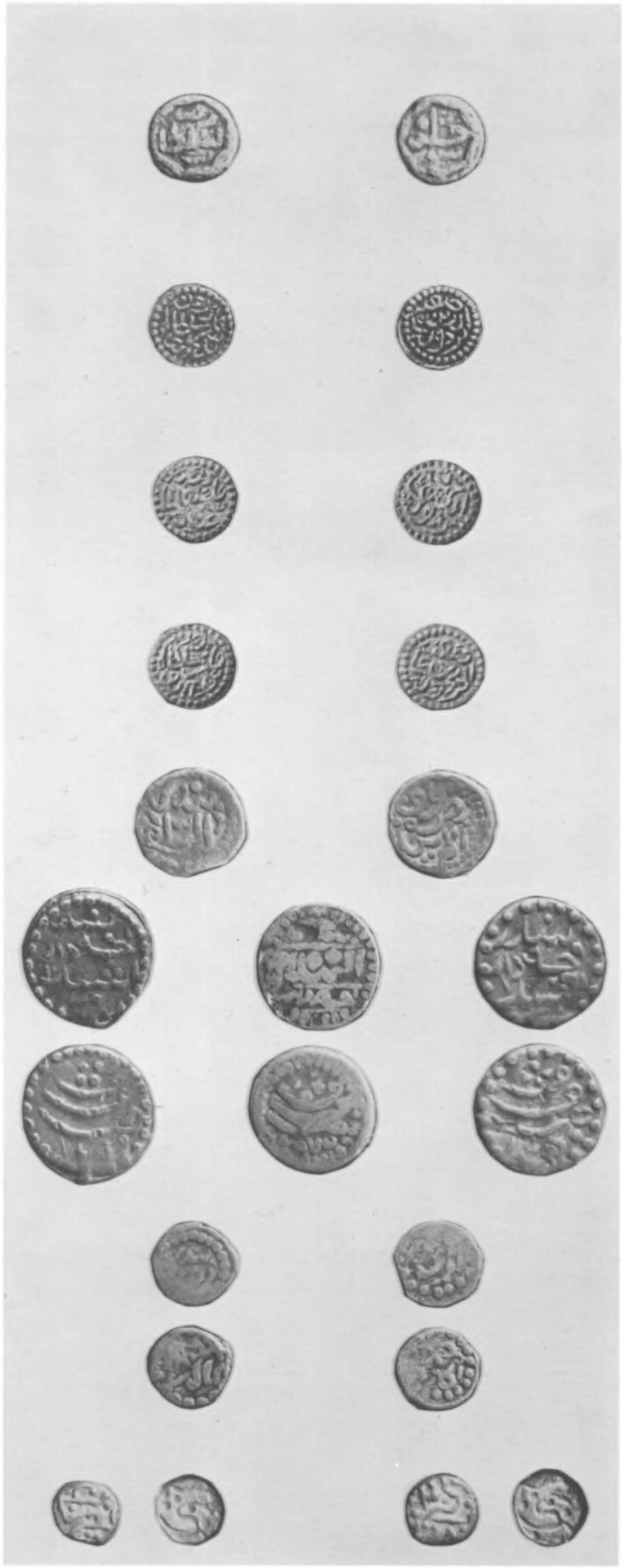
3955 - Obv.: Bandar al Rahman بندر الرحمن
3956 Rev.: Masruf Al Ain مصروف الاين

The fabric and style resemble those of Atchih coins but the size is smaller (cfr. Millies XVII, 149 - 50)

Uncertain location

Tin Pitjis (1½ to 2 gm)

3957 - Thick coins with uncertain legends
3958



Palembang

Tin *Pitjis*

3959 Beled Palembang Dar al Salam, no date (c. 1730)
Uniface, circular ضرب ع بلد فلمبع دار السلام
(Millies XIX, 184 var)

3960 Beled Palembang 1(2)19 - (1804)
Uniface, octagonal مصروف ع بلد فلمبع
(Millies XIX, 194)

Island of Bangka

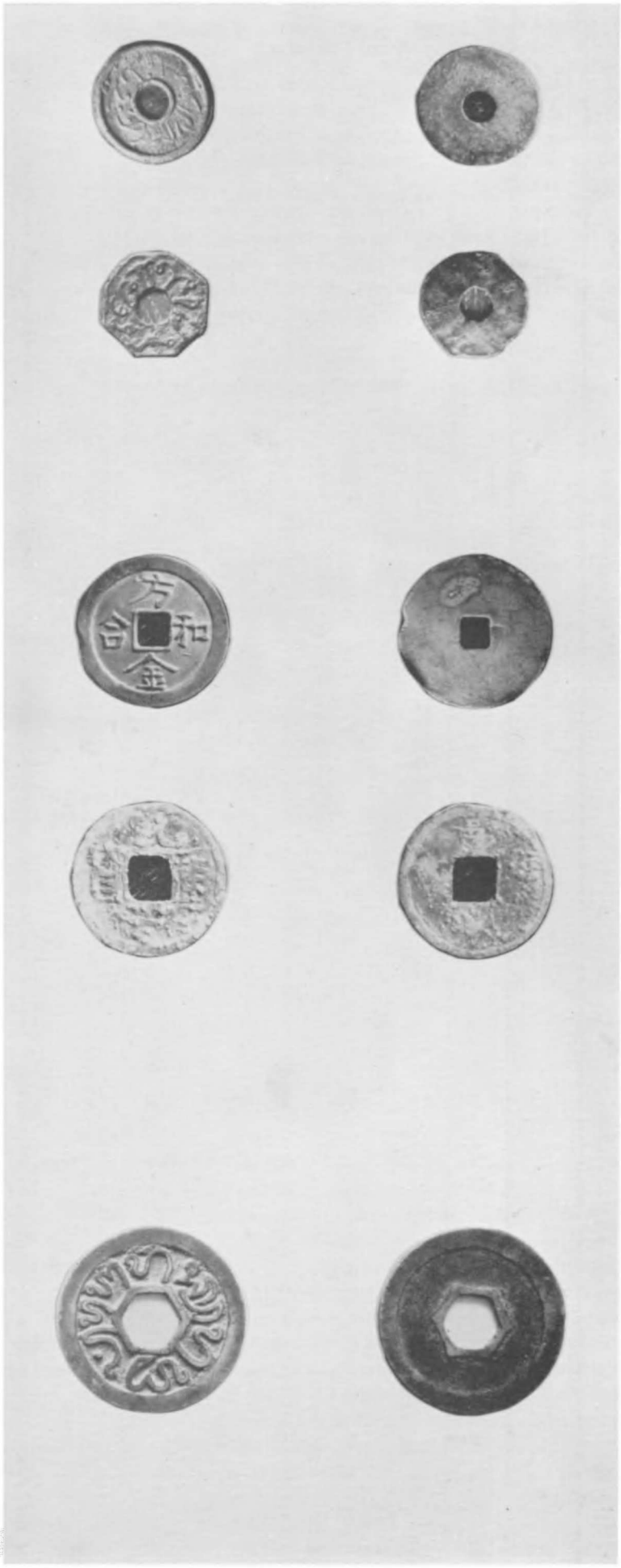
Bangka lies off the north-east coast of Sumatra. Its tin mines were exploited from about AD 1710, largely by the Chinese.

Tin *Pitji*

3961 Fohak 方金和合
"Round precious (currency of) Ho Hap"
A Chinese mining community on Bangka

For other coins of Fohak see Millies XX, 212 & 214: XXI, 223

3962 Uncertain name
x x T'ung Pao
"The Universal Currency of ....."
This postscript, copied from Chinese coinage, was used by a number of the mining communities on Bangka but does not appear to have been used in either Malaya or Borneo, the other regions where tin coinage of this kind was issued.



Java

Bantam **c. 1526 - 1687**

The issue catalogued below was struck between the expansion of the Bantam Sultanate during the 1550's and the domination of Mataran from c. 1620. Later coins of Bantam bear Arabic legends, initially with the same regal title, Pangeran Ratou.

Pangeran Ratou **c. 1550 - 1596**

Copper cash (c. 5½ gm)
3963 obv. : Pangeran Ratou in Javanese script
rev. : blank
(Millies XIV, 112). Three Sultans of Bantam bore this title :-
Pangeran Sebakinking (Maulana Hasan al din) c. 1550 - 70
Pangeran Paseran (Maulana Yusup) 1570 - 80
Pangeran Sedangrana (Maulana Muhamjad) 1580 - 96

Mataram **1582 - 1755**

The characteristic pictorial coinage of Java was probably struck in the Kingdom of Mataram. Inclusion of the Kalima on some issues dates them after the early 16 th. century.

Copper (126 gm but most smaller)

3964 obv. : Warrior and two dragons

rev. : Kalima in stylised Arabic

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

(Millies XII, 96 also bears a Kalima in stylised Arabic script)

Islamic style coinage struck in Malaya & Indonesia by the European colonising powers

The four main European trading nations involved were the Portuguese, the Spanish, the Dutch and the English. During the early years of the East Indies trade (16 th. century AD) the Spanish and the Portuguese vied for dominance. The Portuguese established an eastern base at Malacca in 1511 at a time when the Spanish were consolidating their position in the Philippines and thus it occurred that during much of the 16 th. century the Spanish dominated maritime trade in the eastern islands while the Portuguese enjoyed the hegemony of maritime trade in the western basin. By the turn of the century the Portuguese had extended their maritime dominance over most of Indonesia, virtually restricting the Spanish to the Philippines; but Portuguese prosperity was short-lived due to the coming of the Dutch whose East India Company was established in 1602. The Dutch base at Batavia on the Island of Java was occupied in 1619 and the rest of western Java settled during the remainder of the 17 th. century. During the same period the Dutch ousted their European rivals from maritime trade with the neighbouring islands and extended their sway as far east as the Moluccas. But from the late 18 th. century the Dutch had to contend with the English whose aspirations became more practical after they had acquired the island of Penang (Prince of Wales Island) off the Malayan coast in 1786. English dominance in the Malay Penninsula was considerably enhanced by the foundation of Singapore in 1819 though, some while prior to this, they had establsihed themselves at enclaves on the Island of Sumatra and, for a short while, even took Java from the Dutch. Rivalry between English and Dutch was ended by Treaty in 1824 with the Dutch retaining control of the Indonesian Islands and the English retaining the Malay Penninsula.

Coins struck by the Portuguese and the Spanish were basically European in character and, indeed, Spanish coinage actually struck in the east was restricted to the modern period. The Portuguese issues struck at Malacca during their period of occupation from 1511 till 1641 when Malacca was taken by the Dutch, show close affinities with their Indian emissions. The coins consisted primarily of silver tangas and subsidiary tin denominations (Rhodas). The Dutch East India Company, which controlled their eastern possessions from 1602 until dissolved in 1799, commenced striking European style issues at Batavia in 1644. These coins bear the Company's "VOC" (Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie) monogram but were only struck for a few years. Coinage was not resumed until the late 1740's, this time in the form of native style issues bearing lagends in Malay-Arabic script - the Java rupee and other denominations. Much of the currency used in the course of Dutch maritime trade still consisted of coin struck in the Low Countries for this purpose and exported to the east: some of these specimens were countermarked in Java. The English commenced striking coins at Penang, which was initially administered from Bengal, upon their occupation in 1786: the designs normally combining the East India Company arms on one side with a Malay-Arabic inscription on the other side. Analogous issues were struck for the settlements in Sumatra (1781-88: 1795-1824) and the English also continued to issue the "Java rupee" during their occupation of that island from 1811 till 1816: the last Islamic style coinage of the European powers in Indonesia.

Portugal : Malacca (1511 - 1641)

AR *Tanga (2.33 gm in Ceylon: 3.08 gm in Malacca)*

3965 Undated (c. 1620's - 1631)
Crowned Portuguese coat of arms: beside .....
Rev.: TA monogram (Tanga): below .....

Tangas of this type were struck at Malacca until 1634 and at Goa (for Ceylon) from about 1630 until c. 1645. This issue was probably struck at Goa (G - A obv.) for Ceylon (D - S : De Seilao - rev.). The Malacca tangas show A - M (Asia Malacca) and D - M (De Malacca) instead. The un-dated coins were struck before 1632.

Tin *"Rhoda"*

3666 No mint or date: Orb of world / crossed arrows
Struck for Sebastian (1557-78) with his emblem in Malacca.

England : Penang (from 1786)

AE *Cent (14 gm)*

3967 No mint or date (Penang 1786)
East India Company Bale Mark / blank rev.

AE *Half cent*

3968 Prince of Wales Island (ie. Penang), 1787
جزيره پرنس ابويلس

Netherlands : Batavia (from 1644)

AE *Half stiver (c. 6½ gm)*

3969 Batavia 1644
BATAVIA ANNO 1644 - around sword
1 ST. + VOC mgr. (Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie)

AR *"Java rupee" (12.8 gm)*

3970 Island of Great Java, 1766 (rev.)
الى جزيره جاو الكبير ١٧٦٦
Dirhem of the Holland Company
درهم من كمڤني ولندوى

: Batavian Republic (1799 - 1806)

AR *"Java rupee" (12.8 gm)*

3971 Java 1803: same legends

3972 Java 1804: (broad flans, modified legends)
درهم من الكمڤاني الولندوى
عاما جزيره جاو الكبير ١٨٠٤ Z

3973 Java 1805: sim.

Borneo

Brunei برونی

The Moslem Sultanate of Brunei was founded within a few years of AD 1510 by Alak Batator who was thenceforth known as Sultan Mohammed. He had come from Malacca after marrying into the Royal Family of Johore. Once settled in Brunei Mohammed threw off the former suzerainty of Majopahit (Java). The Brunei Sultanate was at its apogee during the later 16th. century when its domains extended as far as Luzon in the Philippines. Early issues of tin pitjis bore the anonymous inscription 'Malik Al 'Adil' like many struck in Malaya. Those issued from about 1750 onwards (infra) bear somewhat more individual designs. Higher denominations were provided, for the most part, by Spanish Reales, also Dutch and later British (Trade Dollars) silver. Bezoars were highly prized items sometimes used in currency (Mandelslo) and small rectangular iron bars were also current (Millies). Chinese cash found in Brunei, like those found in Java and other parts of Indonesia, were probably used almost exclusively within the Chinese mercantile communities.

Undated coinage without Sultan's name circa 1750 - 1850

Tin (5 - 6 gm)

3974 - Seated camel with decoration around

3976 Sultan Al 'Adil Malik Al Zahir سلطان العادل ملک الظاهر (Singh 3-7). Varieties of design but note outline engraving typical of these issues (also used in Tennassarim & Macassar)

3977 Head of mythical animal
rev. as before
(Singh 8 - 10)

Dated coinage, also without Sultan's name after 1850

Tin

3978 Negri Brunei 1285 (1868)
State umbrella with fronds
اینله تته فرنته کموفقاتن کانس بلنجا نگری برونی ترخ ۱۲۸۵
'By order of the Administration and Finances of the State of Brunei, date 1868' (Singh 20)

3979 Sim. but smaller coin with shorter legend

Copper

3980 1294 (1877)
Temple with date below ۱۲۹۴
rev. legend (unread)
(Singh – : several of these have been found in Brunei)

Milled copper coinage

3981 One cent 1304 (1887)

Pontianak

Sultan 'Abd al Rahman (founder) **1772**
acknowledged suzerainty of the
Dutch East India Company in 1779
Sultan Abu al Kasim ibn 'Abd al Rahman **1808 - 1819**

Copper doit

3982 Anonymous, undated of period circa 1808 - 1820
Crude East India Company scales design
rev. Al Malik Al 'Adil الملک العادل
(Millies XXV, 263-5var.)
Comparable imitations of Dutch doits were issued in the Sultanate of Banjarmasin (SW. Borneo)

Celebes

Sultanate of Macassar (Mangkasara : Gowa)

The Sultan of Macassar, a well established commercial power in the south-west of the Island, was converted to Islam in AD 1603. While prospering through trade with Mataram in Java a series of Gold Mas and base metal coins were struck throughout the 17th. century. Gervaise (1701) said 'The Piquin is a piece of copper money, large flat and round, like one of our pieces of fifteen sous. There are engraved upon it three or four small circles, and some birds, very scurvily drawn: and besides, these piquins have a hole in the middle, that they may be threaded together for the more easie carriage. The Macassarians give the Hollanders a hundred of 'em for one of their Pataques or Reales; and the Hollanders give four Reales for a Beulentino; which is a piece of gold coyn, round and flat, about the bigness of a Piquin, and is the most ancient money in the country'.

Sultan Hasan al din ibn Al Sa'id **floruit AD 1667**

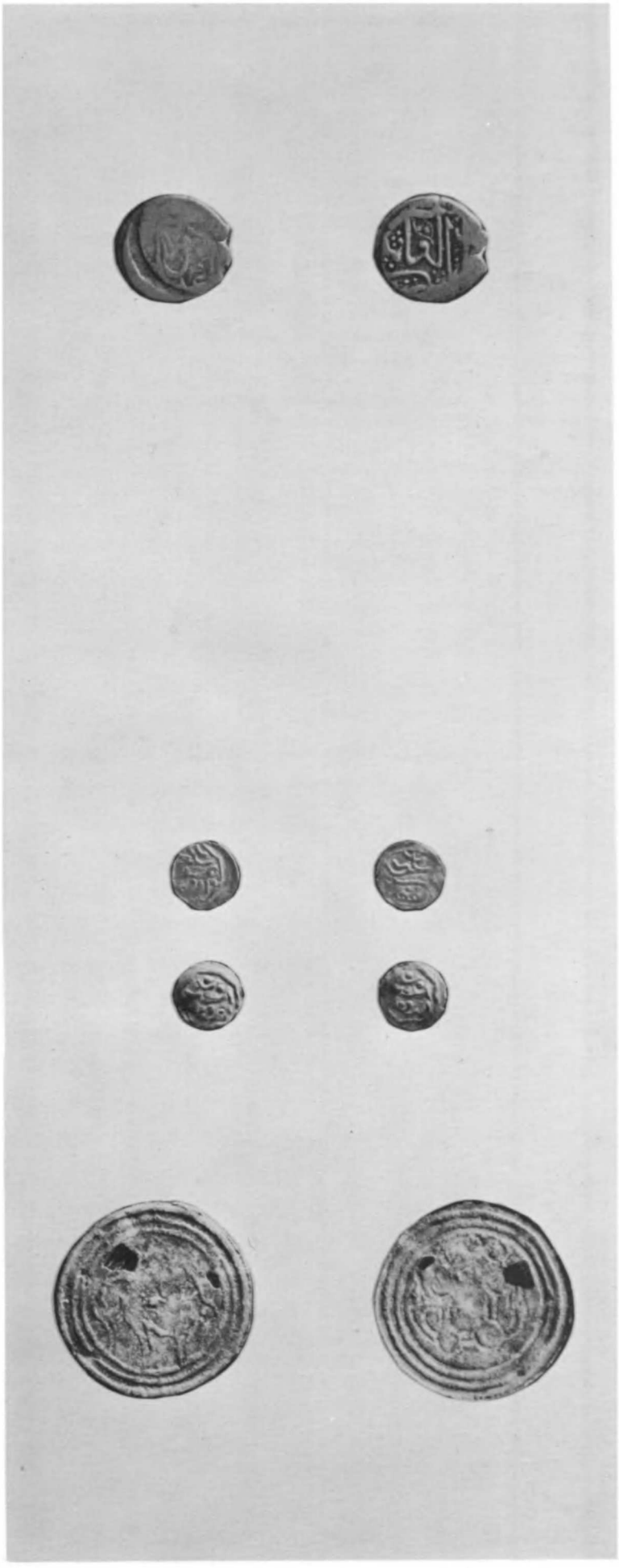
AV Coupang (¼ Mas: 0.6 gm)

3983 - obv. : Sultan Hasan al din سلطان حسن الدين
3984 rev. : ibn Al Sa'id Pangeran بن السعيد فقيرت
(Millies XXVI, 284-5 var.)

Anonymous **circa 1650 - 1750**

Tin (6 gm)

3985 Stylised bird standing facing
rev. : geometric pattern of lines and circles
Note outline manner of engraving as on Brunei tin coins. The description of this coin is close to that provided by Gervaise. If the evolution of small denomination coinage in Macassar resembled that in Java then the copper coins described by Gervaise might be expected to have been replaced by comparable tin issues during the 18th. century.



Iron currency of the north-east Indonesian Sultanates

Small rectangular iron bars were used as currency in Brunei and other parts of Borneo and the metal was both mined and valued in other east Indonesian islands. The iron specimens considered here are irregularly rectangular to sperical in shape and bear Arabic inscriptions. One group was sent to the west from Singapore and the other group from Hong Kong, the former was said to have been found in Borneo. Their legends resemble those found on certain Indonesian Kris used for currency purposes; their shape could be conceived as a development from the 'bean' shaped coins of Srivijaya, analogous to the evolution of the 'bullet' coinage, used in more westerly regions.

Large iron denomination (circa 40 gm)

Spinning top shape with pointed ends and a cylindrical waist. The facetted apices bear ornamental spirals. The waist has an inscription in Arabic characters. The designs are etched, not engraved, struck or cast. This may contribute to their crude and variable form. The design was apparently painted on with an acid resistant resin and the piece then immersed in acid to etch away the background.

Legend commencing with a criss-cross symbol

3986 ※ رواه النجار عن رمد ...

3987 ※ ...

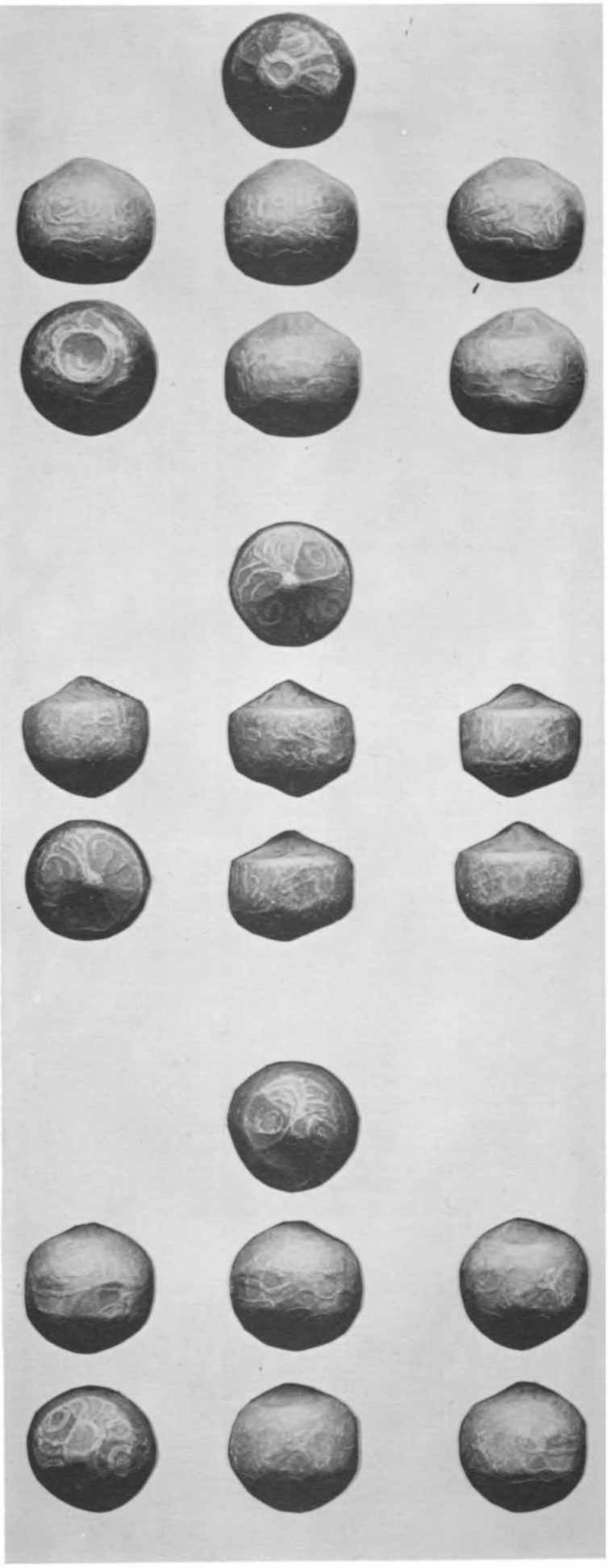
3988 ※ ...

Seven views of all the large specimens are given : -

top : 5 aspects of the circumference : bottom

thus:

	top	
3	2	1
bottom	5	4

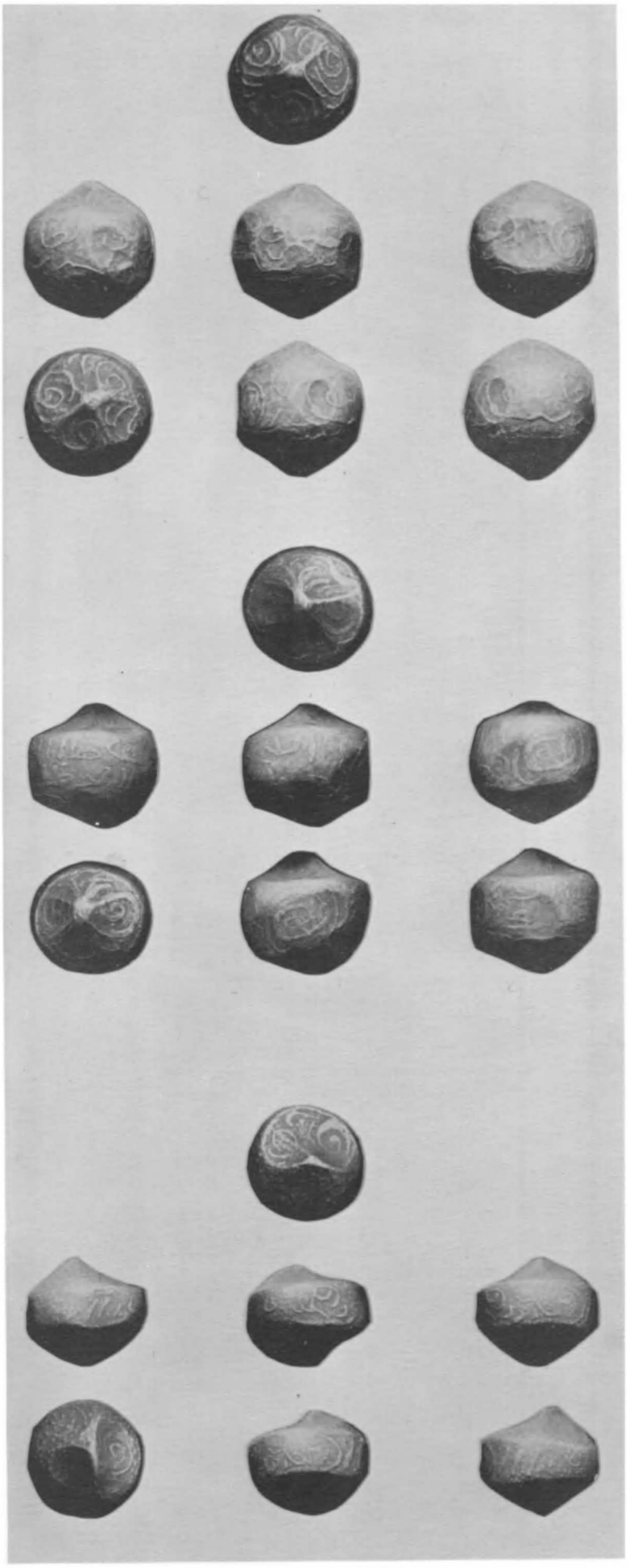


Legend commencing with an ornamental spiral

3989

3990

3991



Without symbol at start of legend
3992

Without any inscription
3993 Spiral symbols only

Small iron denomination (circa 10 gm)

Similar pieces but shape sometimes rectangular, sometimes spherical and often intermediate. Comparable inscriptions and decoration.

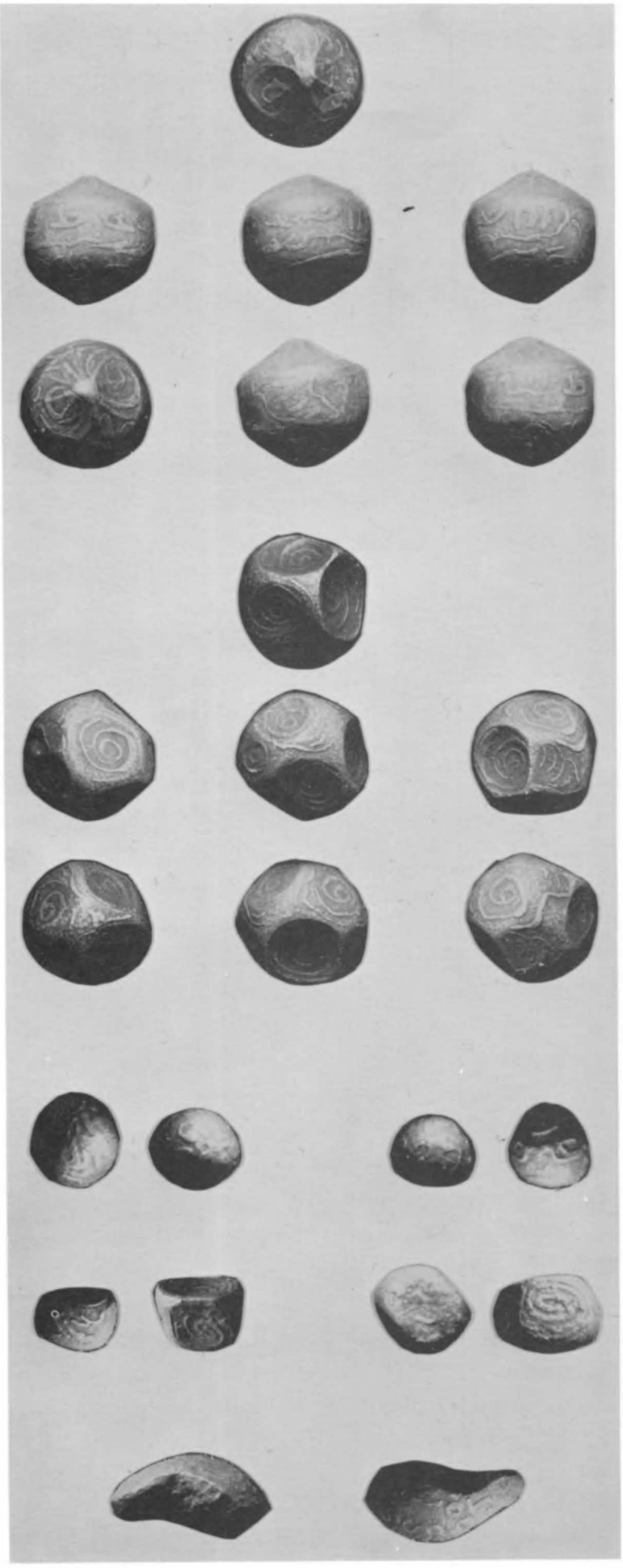
Nearly spherical with star at one apex and spiral at other
3994

3995

Rectangular with Spirals on two sides, inscription on four
3996

'Boat' shaped
3997

Irregular
3998



Some Islamic Seals and Sealings

Seals: Engraved Gem stones from the Iranian-Afghan plateau

3999 Omayyad Period: Garnet: Glory to God

الغزه لله

4000 Abbasid Period: Garnet: Mansur ibn Jabir

منصور بن جابر

4001 Abbasid Period: Onyx: 'Ali ibn Nusayr

علي بن نصير

4002 Tenth Century: Carnelian: Muzaffar ibn Al Sabah

مظفر بن الصبه

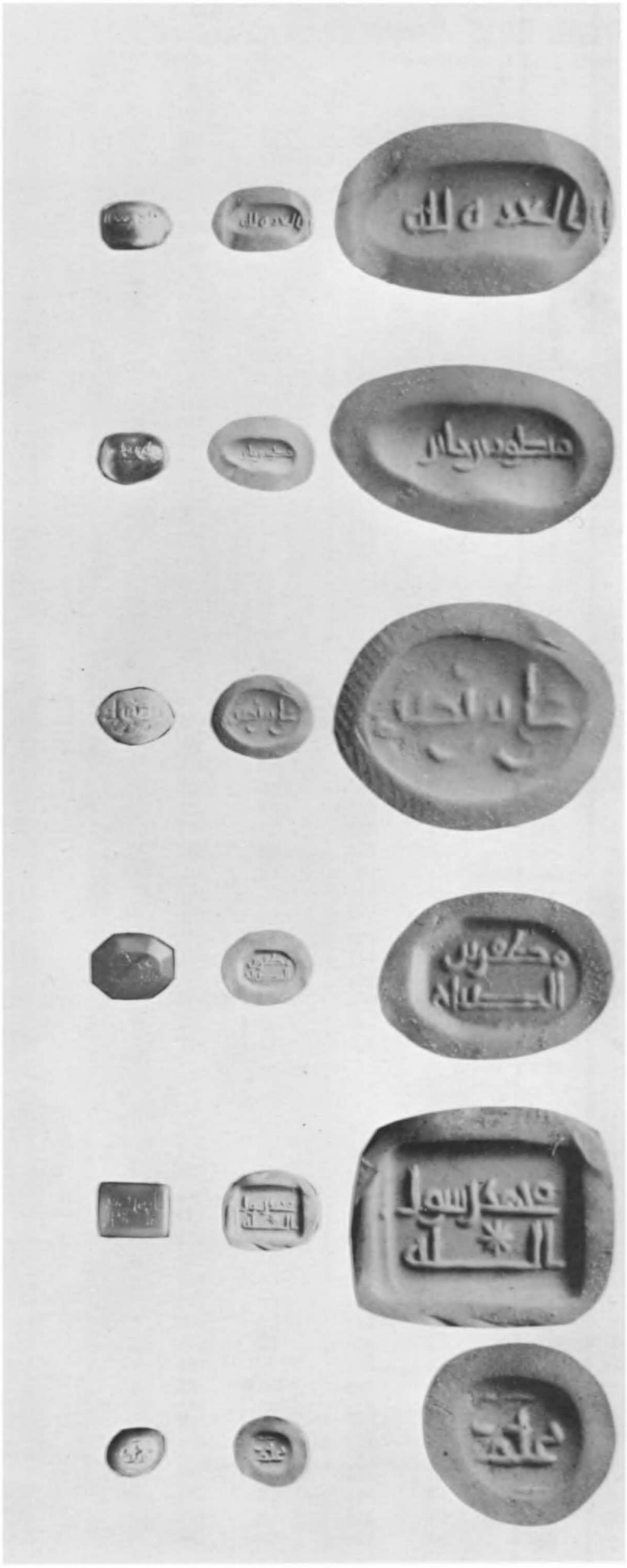
4003 Ghaznavid Period: Carnelian: Kalima

محمد رسول الله

4004 Ghaznavid Period: Lapis Lazuli: Mohammed

محمد

The original seal is on the left:
An impression taken from it is on the right.



Lead Sealings

4005 Abbasid Period: Ahmad ibn 'Abdallah

احمد بن عبد الله

A group of Ottoman civic sealings

Lead

4006 Bagdad بغداد

4007 - Adana ادانه
4008

4009 Hadrat 'Alanya حادرت علنيا

4010 'Amasia عماسيه

A Byzantine sealing

4011 Virgin standing: monograms - ΘΕΟΤΟΚΟC ΔΟΗΘΗ

Rev. Sergio's legend CEPΓIΩ ΑΠΟ ΕΠΑΡΧΩΝ
Probably as a result of its elaborate bureaucracy Byzantine sealings tend to be much more common than Islamic sealings.

Appendix One — Coin Weights

The list that follows is basically a list of the weights of coins in the author's collection. It has been found practical to weigh a small number of coins in other collections also.

All weights are cited in grammes.

1	4.2	24	3.9	54	2.9	78	5.1	98	3.1	120	6.6	140	2.9
3	3.5	25	3.0	55	3.0	79	2.9	99	3.0	121	4.8	141	2.9
4	3.3	26	2.4	56	2.9	80	8.7	100	1.0	122	4.6	142	2.9
5	3.9	28	2.7	57	2.9	81	2.5	103	1.5	123	4.5	143	2.9
6	4.6	30	3.9	58	2.9	82	2.4	104	0.4	124	3.7	144	2.9
7	4.4	33	4.2	59	2.9	83	2.3	105	2.2	125	0.7	145	2.8
8	4.7	34	4.1	60	2.9	84	2.1	106	19.3	126	0.7	146	2.9
9	3.1	35	4.1	61	2.8	85	2.8	107	14.9	127	1.7	147	2.9
10	3.8	36	3.1	62	3.3	86	2.8	108	14.3	128	0.5	148	3.0
11	4.4	37	3.2	63	2.4	87	1.7	109	18.6	129	0.7	149	5.7
12	4.1	39	4.3	64	1.3	88	2.3	110	10.8	130	1.2	150	2.5
13	3.2	44	2.7	65	4.0	89	2.3	111	11.2	131	0.4	151	2.9
15	3.3	45	2.9	69	5.8	90	3.7	112	9.4	132	0.8	152	4.9
16	2.3	46	2.5	70	4.4	91	4.0	113	11.0	133	0.5	153	2.2
17	3.2	47	2.6	71	3.2	92	2.6	114	12.0	134	0.5	155	3.6
18	2.7	48	2.6	72	3.9	93	2.1	115	10.3	135	2.8	156	3.8
19	4.0	49	2.8	73	3.4	94	2.5	116	13.9	136	3.4	158	3.9
20	3.8	50	nw	74	6.5	95	4.1	117	11.3	137	6.1	159	2.9
21	3.6	51	2.4	75	3.9	96	2.7	118	11.2	138	4.7	160	2.9
22	2.9	52	nw	77	3.2	97	3.2	119	9.5	139	4.3	161	2.8
162	2.9	186	2.8	207	4.0	228	2.2	249	2.4	279	2.0	299	2.1
163	2.9	187	2.9	209	2.7	229	2.9	250	3.1	280	1.8	300	2.4
165	2.8	188	2.9	210	2.8	230	3.1	252	2.5	281	1.8	302	2.7
166	2.7	189	2.8	211	4.1	231	2.9	253	2.2	282	1.8	304	2.9
167	3.3	190	2.5	212	2.8	232	3.0	254	3.8	283	1.9	305	2.9
168	2.8	191	2.3	213	2.8	234	3.2	255	3.0	284	1.8	306	4.3
169	3.0	192	2.4	214	2.6	235	3.3	256	3.8	285	1.9	307	2.9
170	2.6	193	2.8	215	2.9	236	3.9	257	4.4	286	1.9	308	3.0
171	2.8	194	2.8	216	2.9	237	2.9	258	4.0	287	2.0	309	2.8
172	4.0	195	2.9	217	3.1	238	4.6	259	4.2	288	1.9	310	4.2
173	3.0	196	2.9	218	4.0	239	3.1	265	9.5	289	2.0	314	4.3
174	2.9	197	3.7	219	4.1	240	3.0	270	2.2	290	1.9	315	2.1
175	2.9	199	3.0	220	2.8	241	3.3	271	3.0	291	2.4	316	2.7
176	2.9	200	3.1	221	3.0	242	3.1	272	2.5	292	2.9	317	2.5
177	3.0	201	2.9	222	3.1	243	3.0	273	1.7	293	2.9	318	2.5
178	2.9	202	2.8	223	3.1	244	nw	274	2.1	294	3.0	319	2.6
179	2.9	203	2.9	224	3.2	245	2.2	275	1.8	295	2.2	321	2.8
180	2.9	204	2.9	225	4.1	246	3.9	276	1.8	296	2.7	322	2.2
181	2.3	205	2.8	226	3.0	247	3.0	277	2.0	297	2.3	323	2.6
185	2.9	206	2.9	227	4.1	248	2.4	278	1.9	298	2.5	324	2.1
325	3.1	387	0.91	474	4.3	532	1.5	577	3.9	603	4.5	627	3.4
326	3.9	388	0.90	508	nw	533	2.5	578	5.8	604	4.5	628	4.9
328	2.9	389	0.91	509	1.1	534	2.8	579	3.0	606	4.4	629	3.4
329	3.3	390	0.90	510	1.7	537	4.3	580	4.3	607	3.5	630	2.1
330	3.8	391	0.90	511	1.3	544	1.3	581	1.1	608	4.7	631	3.0
331	3.7	393	1.0	512	1.8	545	1.3	583	2.2	609	4.5	632	4.2
332	2.8	395	nw	513	1.8	546	1.1	584	3.9	610	6.1	633	4.7
333	3.3	396	0.98	514	4.0	547	4.1	588	1.1	611	2.8	634	4.4
334	2.9	397	1.0	515	2.6	548	1.4	589	2.2	612	7.2	635	0.9
335	3.2	398	3.0	516	1.9	549	1.2	590	4.3	613	4.4	636	1.0
336	4.6	406	2.1	517	3.1	550	1.3	591	2.8	614	3.9	637	0.6
338	3.1	411	2.3	518	3.2	554	1.3	594	2.8	615	4.3	638	0.4
339	3.6	417	1.2	519	0.7	555	1.3	595	3.9	616	4.3	639	0.5
340	2.9	420	1.3	520	2.4	557	3.0	596	4.9	617	15.1	640	0.5
341	4.1	421	1.5	521	3.0	558	3.0	597	3.1	620	3.3	641	05
342	3.1	423	1.3	522	1.7	562	4.3	598	3.9	622	2.7	642	0.5
343	3.7	456	2.3	523	1.9	564	4.2	599	2.8	623	3.2	643	0.5
344	4.7	457	2.3	524	1.8	565	4.2	600	4.1	624	3.4	644	0.4
379	0.86	459	1.1	525	1.0	569	1.4	601	2.8	625	3.2	645	0.5
384	0.91	460	1.1	526	1.6	576	4.2	602	4.9	626	3.5	646	0.6

647	0.5	669	3.5	693	3.4	714	14.4	734	10.4	758	5.1	785	2.8
648	0.5	670	4.9	694	4.8	715	14.7	735	11.6	760	5.3	786	0.7
649	0.6	671	6.9	695	16.5	716	14.8	736	9.2	761	2.9	788	3.3
650	0.5	672	9.1	696	11.6	717	14.9	737	8.5	763	3.0	789	0.3
651	0.5	673	2.3	697	11.2	718	13.3	740	4.6	764	3.3	791	2.7
652	0.5	674	2.5	698	13.7	719	10.6	742	4.6	765	10.2	792	3.0
653	0.4	676	11.9	699	11.9	720	11.0	743	5.2	766	11.0	793	3.1
654	0.5	677	14.2	700	11.2	721	10.3	744	9.9	767	2.5	794	2.8
655	0.5	678	12.0	701	10.5	722	15.3	745	13.6	768	nw	795	3.0
656	0.5	679	8.9	702	13.2	723	15.5	746	6.9	770	2.8	796	2.7
657	0.5	680	10.2	703	11.4	724	11.6	747	11.2	774	4.2	797	2.2
658	0.5	681	12.2	704	2.0	725	9.5	748	11.2	775	2.8	798	3.6
659	0.4	682	13.6	705	4.9	726	10.9	749	11.5	776	3.8	799	1.3
660	0.4	683	11.5	707	4.0	727	11.2	750	11.3	777	3.2	800	1.0
661	2.9	684	10.3	708	3.8	728	12.5	751	8.9	778	2.9	801	1.8
663	3.1	685	12.0	709	4.6	729	12.0	752	nw	779	0.5	802	3.3
664	2.9	686	11.1	710	3.7	730	12.3	753	2.4	781	2.4	803	3.2
665	3.0	690	3.5	711	4.2	731	10.9	754	2.5	782	3.3	804	3.1
667	2.9	691	3.1	712	4.0	732	13.8	755	3.7	783	3.1	805	3.3
668	3.3	692	2.8	713	14.8	733	9.7	756	4.6	784	3.1	806	2.7

809	2.7	833	6.5	854	3.8	878	3.7	902	4.4	931	5.4	963	6.6
810	3.5	834	2.7	855	1.4	879	3.7	903	4.1	937	4.9	964	7.0
811	3.0	836	3.0	856	4.7	880	3.1	905	3.1	938	5.7	965	2.5
812	2.8	837	2.9	857	6.0	881	3.3	906	6.4	939	3.1	966	5.1
813	2.9	838	3.8	858	3.0	882	3.3	907	8.3	940	3.1	967	3.0
814	14.3	839	3.6	861	1.6	884	0.7	909	4.2	942	3.0	968	3.0
815	11.0	840	3.0	862	4.5	885	0.4	913	4.2	943	3.2	969	3.0
818	5.7	841	3.5	863	4.8	886	11.5	914	4.1	944	2.8	970	3.0
820	4.4	842	4.0	864	7.6	887	2.3	915	4.4	946	4.3	971	3.0
821	3.0	843	4.4	865	5.9	888	2.3	918	2.9	947	4.4	972	3.0
822	2.9	844	3.2	866	12.6	889	1.9	919	3.0	948	3.2	973	2.9
823	1.0	845	3.2	867	11.2	890	2.6	920	2.7	949	4.2	974	3.3
824	9.9	846	3.0	868	8.7	891	2.1	921	2.3	950	nw	975	4.0
825	5.8	847	2.9	869	10.3	894	2.4	924	3.1	951	4.7	976	3.1
826	3.7	848	2.9	870	9.3	895	2.9	925	3.9	952	4.6	977	2.4
827	3.0	849	2.8	871	3.8	896	2.8	926	3.3	953	3.0	978	3.0
828	4.0	850	1.4	872	4.3	897	6.0	927	2.7	954	2.6	979	2.9
829	3.6	851	1.4	873	2.2	898	6.1	928	4.8	956	2.8	980	2.8
831	2.9	852	3.8	874	3.0	899	4.5	929	4.4	957	2.4	981	2.6
832	6.3	853	2.3	877	3.4	901	3.5	930	4.4	962	2.7	982	2.8

983	3.0	1004	2.9	1036	12.5	1056	6.5	1077	2.9	1097	2.9	1117	13.2
984	4.4	1005	3.1	1037	13.5	1057	4.8	1078	2.8	1098	2.1	1118	14.0
985	10.8	1007	5.5	1038	11.8	1058	5.8	1079	2.1	1099	3.1	1119	12.6
986	3.1	1009	5.2	1039	14.5	1059	5.9	1080	2.8	1100	1.5	1120	15.2
987	2.9	1010	5.6	1040	12.5	1060	13.0	1081	2.8	1101	1.5	1121	16.7
988	3.0	1015	7.3	1041	13.3	1061	14.2	1082	3.2	1102	1.4	1122	16.7
989	2.9	1022	7.6	1042	15.0	1062	14.3	1083	2.9	1103	1.5	1123	17.5
990	2.9	1023	5.8	1043	14.3	1064	nw	1084	5.1	1104	3.5	1124	16.0
992	2.9	1024	12.2	1044	11.4	1065	nw	1085	4.6	1105	1.2	1125	15.8
993	2.9	1025	13.7	1045	9.3	1066	2.3	1086	4.9	1106	1.2	1126	12.1
994	3.0	1026	13.7	1046	12.3	1067	2.8	1087	3.4	1107	1.7	1127	3.5
995	2.9	1027	15.0	1047	12.2	1068	2.8	1088	3.4	1108	9.1	1128	16.6
996	2.6	1028	13.5	1048	8.3	1069	2.8	1089	4.8	1109	11.0	1129	8.2
997	2.6	1029	14.7	1049	11.5	1070	nw	1090	2.6	1110	8.4	1131	8.2
998	2.9	1030	11.2	1050	12.0	1071	11.0	1091	2.4	1111	9.2	1133	5.9
999	2.9	1031	10.3	1051	11.4	1072	9.0	1092	3.2	1112	5.9	1134	5.8
1000	3.1	1032	10.2	1052	11.2	1073	2.1	1093	3.7	1113	9.6	1135	3.5
1001	2.9	1033	14.3	1053	7.5	1074	2.7	1094	3.3	1114	8.7	1136	9.7
1002	3.0	1034	14.1	1054	8.1	1075	2.8	1095	3.3	1115	9.1	1137	12.8
1003	2.9	1035	12.5	1055	6.1	1076	2.7	1096	3.4	1116	9.8	1138	6.1

1139	9.4	1168	3.1	1224	1.7	1270	1.0	1311	19.7	1343	14.9	1384	3.7
1140	11.2	1170	2.2	1235	1.1	1272	1.3	1312	2.5	1344	11.1	1386	1.2
1141	14.6	1171	2.9	1238	1.1	1273	19.8	1313	1.5	1345	0.8	1388	3.3
1142	11.0	1172	3.0	1239	1.2	1274	9.8	1314	0.6	1346	23.9	1392	2.9
1143	34.0	1174	2.0	1240	1.2	1277	26.5	1315	4.9	1347	23.0	1397	3.4
1144	15.9	1175	2.4	1241	1.4	1279	9.8	1317	12.4	1348	20.2	1398	2.1
1146	8.7	1183	1.8	1243	1.2	1280	6.1	1318	23.4	1349	19.9	1399	2.9
1147	7.3	1185	1.4	1244	1.1	1288	24.1	1319	1.4	1350	20.2	1400	10.4
1148	8.3	1190	1.4	1245	1.1	1289	17.1	1320	24.0	1351	18.6	1401	8.8
1149	4.4	1192	1.4	1246	1.0	1290	14.1	1332	13.0	1352	17.9	1402	3.2
1150	16.7	1195	1.4	1247	3.0	1291	3.9	1333	13.7	1353	1.9	1403	4.0
1151	16.4	1196	1.7	1248	0.8	1293	26.5	1334	7.0	1357	3.7	1404	5.0
1152	15.8	1198	0.9	1249	0.8	1294	30.5	1335	2.7	1367	4.2	1405	9.8
1155	2.5	1201	1.2	1250	0.7	1299	1.6	1336	14.0	1368	4.3	1406	1.9
1158	2.3	1211	1.3	1251	2.3	1304	0.8	1337	7.0	1370	4.6	1407	2.2
1159	3.3	1212	0.6	1255	0.7	1306	15.2	1338	2.8	1373	2.0	1408	1.7
1160	3.0	1216	1.8	1256	2.9	1307	3.0	1339	23.5	1374	2.1	1409	1.8
1162	3.5	1217	1.7	1258	3.7	1308	12.3	1340	5.6	1375	2.3	1410	0.4
1165	6.0	1218	1.7	1262	3.8	1309	6.1	1341	5.8	1376	2.2	1411	0.4
1166	2.3	1220	2.9	1269	2.1	1310	3.0	1342	3.0	1377	1.2	1412	0.7

1413	0.6	1448	13.1	1468	6.2	1490	11.5	1512	1.3	1533	1.5	1554	2.7
1414	0.6	1449	17.2	1469	27.3	1491	11.5	1513	3.9	1534	1.4	1555	5.4
1421	3.5	1450	19.6	1470	11.6	1492	27.0	1415	1.4	1535	3.1	1556	3.9
1422	1.9	1451	27.9	1471	5.7	1493	11.5	1516	1.5	1536	2.6	1557	9.1
1423	1.9	1452	27.0	1472	6.6	1494	27.8	1517	1.6	1537	1.5	1558	2.3
1426	1.9	1453	27.4	1473	28.0	1495	4.2	1518	1.5	1538	1.5	1559	2.6
1427	1.6	1454	11.6	1474	28.0	1497	1.4	1519	1.5	1539	1.4	1561	2.6
1428	1.8	1455	7.3	1475	28.0	1498	3.3	1520	1.9	1540	2.6	1563	2.9
1429	1.7	1456	5.7	1476	13.1	1499	2.8	1521	1.5	1541	1.6	1564	2.8
1433	1.0	1457	5.7	1477	11.6	1501	2.6	1522	1.3	1542	1.4	1565	2.6
1438	3.2	1458	27.0	1478	11.5	1502	2.6	1523	1.4	1543	1.4	1566	2.5
1439	3.2	1459	11.6	1479	5.7	1503	2.7	1524	1.5	1544	1.4	1567	2.6
1440	3.2	1460	5.8	1480	5.7	1504	nw	1525	1.6	1545	1.4	1568	1.7
1441	5.4	1461	5.1	1481	1.6	1505	nw	1526	1.3	1546	0.8	1569	8.0
1442	1.1	1462	6.6	1484	6.0	1506	20.8	1527	2.1	1547	0.6	1570	5.7
1443	2.0	1463	6.4	1485	5.2	1507	20.2	1528	2.3	1548	0.6	1571	3.4
1444	5.6	1464	6.2	1486	11.6	1508	17.3	1529	2.0	1549	0.7	1572	2.4
1445	6.8	1465	5.5	1487	11.6	1509	nw	1530	1.6	1550	0.6	1573	2.4
1446	27.9	1466	5.4	1488	27.0	1510	nw	1531	1.0	1552	2.7	1574	2.4
1447	14.4	1467	6.6	1489	11.3	1511	1.3	1532	1.5	1553	2.5	1575	2.3

1576	2.0	1599	1.9	1619	2.7	1639	3.5	1660	3.2	1680	2.5	1700	2.1
1579	2.2	1600	2.3	1620	3.7	1640	3.5	1661	3.3	1681	2.5	1701	2.1
1580	3.0	1601	1.6	1621	2.3	1641	3.5	1662	3.2	1682	2.5	1702	1.4
1581	3.3	1602	1.7	1622	2.3	1642	3.4	1663	2.7	1683	2.6	1703	1.8
1582	3.3	1603	1.9	1623	2.1	1643	3.5	1664	2.9	1684	2.5	1704	1.8
1583	2.4	1604	2.1	1624	1.7	1644	3.5	1665	2.8	1685	2.3	1705	1.4
1584	2.1	1605	2.1	1625	3.8	1645	3.3	1666	2.8	1686	2.5	1707	2.2
1585	2.3	1606	2.2	1626	10.5	1646	9.4	1667	4.3	1687	2.5	1708	1.4
1587	2.5	1607	1.1	1627	3.6	1648	3.2	1668	1.5	1688	2.5	1709	1.6
1588	2.5	1608	1.1	1628	3.6	1649	3.3	1669	2.6	1689	2.5	1710	1.4
1589	3.6	1609	11.8	1629	3.5	1650	3.2	1670	1.8	1690	2.0	1711	4.2
1590	2.2	1610	4.2	1630	3.5	1651	2.7	1671	5.1	1691	4.2	1712	4.3
1591	2.3	1611	3.9	1631	3.6	1652	3.2	1672	3.5	1692	4.3	1713	2.6
1592	2.2	1612	4.0	1632	3.6	1653	3.2	1673	3.3	1693	4.2	1714	1.7
1593	2.3	1613	3.9	1633	3.6	1654	3.0	1674	1.3	1694	4.3	1715	1.8
1594	2.3	1614	3.0	1634	3.4	1655	3.2	1675	2.6	1695	4.2	1716	1.6
1595	2.4	1615	3.9	1635	3.5	1656	3.2	1676	2.4	1696	4.3	1717	1.2
1596	2.3	1616	3.9	1636	3.6	1657	3.2	1677	2.7	1697	5.2	1718	1.4
1597	2.4	1617	3.8	1637	3.4	1658	3.2	1678	2.3	1698	5.3	1719	1.4
1598	1.1	1618	nw	1638	2.8	1659	2.8	1679	2.5	1699	5.4	1720	1.4

1721	1.5	1743	2.1	1765	2.2	1789	5.1	1811	5.0	1831	5.2	1859	2.7
1722	1.5	1744	0.7	1766	2.5	1790	5.0	1812	5.1	1832	5.1	1860	3.0
1723	4.1	1745	0.7	1767	2.5	1791	4.8	1813	5.1	1833	4.9	1861	3.6
1724	1.4	1746	0.7	1768	2.5	1792	5.1	1814	5.0	1834	1.9	1862	3.7
1725	1.4	1747	1.1	1769	2.8	1793	4.9	1815	4.9	1835	1.7	1863	5.1
1726	1.4	1748	1.4	1770	2.1	1796	4.0	1816	3.2	1836	1.9	1864	5.2
1727	1.4	1749	1.9	1771	2.5	1797	5.1	1817	5.1	1837	5.0	1865	8.8
1728	1.3	1750	1.4	1772	2.6	1798	5.0	1818	4.9	1839	5.0	1867	4.3
1729	0.7	1751	1.8	1773	2.1	1799	5.2	1819	4.9	1840	5.0	1868	4.2
1732	3.2	1752	0.7	1775	2.0	1800	5.1	1820	5.0	1841	1.9	1869	4.2
1733	3.3	1753	0.7	1776	2.0	1801	5.1	1821	5.0	1842	4.7	1870	2.6
1734	3.7	1754	0.6	1777	2.0	1802	5.1	1822	5.1	1843	1.8	1871	4.2
1735	0.9	1755	0.9	1778	1.9	1803	5.1	1823	4.9	1844	1.8	1872	4.2
1736	1.3	1756	0.6	1779	1.3	1804	5.2	1824	5.0	1845	1.9	1873	4.1
1737	2.7	1759	3.2	1780	3.5	1805	5.1	1825	5.0	1846	1.8	1874	4.1
1738	2.6	1760	2.5	1781	2.1	1806	5.1	1826	5.1	1847	3.7	1875	2.7
1739	1.4	1761	2.1	1782	2.1	1807	5.0	1827	5.1	1848	3.6	1876	2.7
1740	2.9	1762	2.5	1785	1.3	1808	4.9	1828	4.1	1849	3.6	1877	2.6
1741	2.2	1763	2.1	1787	2.2	1809	5.0	1829	5.0	1850	3.7	1878	4.5
1742	2.0	1764	2.4	1788	4.9	1810	5.0	1830	4.9	1851	3.6	1879	4.2

1880	4.1	1903	5.1	1923	5.1	1943	10.5	1964	5.1	1986	4.6	2025	2.8
1881	4.2	1904	5.1	1924	5.1	1944	5.0	1965	4.8	1987	4.6	2026	3.6
1882	2.7	1905	5.1	1925	5.2	1946	4.6	1966	4.8	1988	4.6	2027	3.6
1883	1.8	1906	5.0	1926	5.1	1947	4.9	1967	4.8	1993	2.9	2028	3.6
1884	1.5	1907	5.1	1927	5.2	1948	5.2	1968	4.7	1994	2.7	2029	3.6
1885	1.5	1908	5.0	1928	5.1	1949	5.1	1969	4.7	1997	3.1	2030	3.6
1886	5.9	1909	5.1	1929	5.0	1950	5.1	1970	4.8	1998	3.1	2031	18.5
1887	5.6	1910	5.1	1930	5.1	1951	4.6	1971	4.6	1999	3.1	2032	9.4
1888	6.1	1911	5.0	1931	5.1	1952	5.0	1974	5.1	2001	3.1	2033	9.4
1891	1.7	1912	5.1	1932	5.2	1953	5.1	1975	4.0	2004	2.7	2034	4.7
1892	1.5	1913	4.8	1933	5.1	1954	5.1	1976	4.7	2005	2.5	2035	5.1
1893	1.5	1914	5.2	1934	5.0	1955	5.1	1977	4.6	2006	1.9	2036	4.7
1894	5.2	1915	4.7	1935	5.0	1956	5.1	1978	8.8	2007	3.8	2037	9.4
1895	3.4	1916	5.1	1936	5.0	1957	5.5	1979	4.6	2008	2.8	2043	2.8
1897	5.2	1917	5.1	1937	5.0	1958	5.1	1980	4.5	2009	2.9	2044	2.9
1898	5.1	1918	5.2	1938	5.0	1959	2.0	1981	4.5	2012	2.8	2045	2.8
1899	5.1	1919	5.0	1939	5.1	1960	1.9	1982	4.6	2019	1.8	2046	5.1
1900	5.2	1920	5.1	1940	5.2	1961	1.4	1983	4.6	2020	1.6	2047	2.3
1901	5.1	1921	5.1	1941	5.1	1962	5.0	1984	4.6	2022	1.7	2048	1.1
1902	5.1	1922	5.1	1942	5.1	1963	5.2	1985	4.6	2023	1.6	2049	1.1

2050	4.5	2070	7.3	2093	5.4	2113	7.0	2141	10.3	2161	5.0	2182	15.1
2051	4.6	2071	7.4	2094	5.4	2114	6.9	2142	10.2	2162	5.2	2183	16.8
2052	4.6	2072	7.4	2095	5.4	2115	6.9	2143	9.2	2163	5.1	2184	17.5
2053	4.5	2073	7.4	2096	5.3	2116	nw	2144	9.2	2164	2.5	2185	6.4
2054	4.5	2074	7.4	2097	5.4	2117	nw	2145	4.5	2165	2.5	2186	8.2
2055	4.6	2075	7.3	2098	5.0	2119	10.8	2146	6.8	2166	2.4	2187	4.7
2056	4.5	2076	7.4	2099	5.2	2121	9.2	2147	5.3	2167	2.5	2188	8.1
2057	3.8	2077	3.8	2100	5.4	2122	9.1	2148	5.3	2168	4.5	2189	8.4
2058	3.8	2078	7.4	2101	4.7	2123	9.2	2149	5.3	2170	8.9	2190	17.5
2059	3.5	2081	8.7	2102	5.4	2124	4.6	2150	5.4	2171	9.2	2191	9.7
2060	3.6	2083	5.3	2103	nw	2125	4.6	2151	5.4	2172	9.2	2192	9.3
2061	7.4	2084	5.4	2104	nw	2126	4.6	2152	5.3	2173	9.7	2193	5.7
2062	9.2	2085	5.3	2105	11.2	2127	4.5	2153	3.3	2174	9.3	2194	8.1
2063	9.0	2086	5.3	2106	4.4	2128	4.7	2154	5.0	2175	9.1	2195	10.9
2064	7.4	2087	5.4	2107	5.4	2129	4.6	2155	5.0	2176	7.3	2196	18.2
2065	7.4	2088	5.4	2108	5.3	2131	10.8	2156	5.0	2177	8.0	2197	6.1
2066	7.4	2089	5.3	2109	11.6	2137	10.3	2157	5.3	2178	9.2	2198	7.6
2067	7.3	2090	5.4	2110	11.4	2138	10.3	2158	5.3	2179	9.0	2199	6.4
2068	7.3	2091	5.3	2111	11.6	2139	10.3	2159	5.4	2180	9.0	2200	6.5
2069	7.4	2092	5.4	2112	11.6	2140	10.3	2160	5.0	2181	15.1	2201	3.0

2202	2.7	2224	9.3	2244	2.2	2265	2.6	2285	7.7	2305	4.6	2326	4.7
2204	11.0	2225	4.5	2245	6.0	2266	2.4	2286	5.4	2306	4.7	2327	4.8
2205	11.3	2226	9.1	2246	6.0	2267	2.1	2287	3.2	2307	4.9	2328	4.8
2206	23.1	2227	4.9	2247	6.0	2268	1.9	2288	6.0	2308	4.6	2329	4.8
2208	11.0	2228	9.2	2248	nw	2269	1.9	2289	3.1	2309	4.9	2330	4.7
2209	11.5	2229	9.2	2249	nw	2270	0.6	2290	6.7	2310	4.8	2331	4.8
2210	11.1	2230	nw	2250	nw	2271	0.6	2291	4.9	2311	4.9	2333	nw
2211	10.9	2231	9.1	2251	7.7	2272	10.8	2292	4.8	2312	4.8	2334	2.1
2212	11.0	2232	4.5	2252	9.8	2273	11.1	2293	5.0	2313	4.5	2335	1.5
2212a	11.5	2233	46.1	2253	nw	2274	10.9	2294	4.8	2314	4.7	2336	3.1
2213	9.4	2234	9.2	2254	2.8	2275	11.1	2295	5.0	2315	4.8	2337	3.1
2214	9.3	2235	4.4	2255	3.2	2276	11.0	2296	4.7	2316	4.8	2338	1.0
2215	9.3	2236	5.9	2256	10.3	2277	11.1	2297	4.7	2317	4.8	2339	1.2
2216	9.3	2237	3.8	2257	nw	2278	10.7	2298	4.8	2318	4.8	2340	1.0
2217	9.0	2238	3.8	2259	9.9	2279	8.9	2299	4.5	2319	4.8	2341	1.4
2220	9.2	2239	4.1	2260	10.8	2280	8.7	2300	4.7	2320	4.7	2342	1.8
2221	9.4	2240	6.4	2261	10.7	2281	10.8	2301	4.8	2321	4.9	2343	0.9
2221a	4.5	2241	46.2	2262	10.7	2282	10.8	2302	4.9	2323	4.7	2344	0.7
2222	9.2	2242	9.2	2263	2.6	2283	10.6	2303	3.3	2324	4.9	2345	6.2
2223	9.1	2243	4.7	2264	2.5	2284	6.6	2304	3.2	2325	4.7	2346	0.7

2347	0.5	2368	2.6	2394	2.8	2416	1.0	2436	2.1	2463	3.7	2486	3.6
2348	2.9	2369	4.1	2395	3.4	2417	0.5	2437	4.2	2464	3.4	2487	3.3
2349	1.4	2370	2.0	2396	2.9	2418	1.0	2438	2.1	2465	3.5	2488	10.7
2350	0.9	2371	2.0	2397	4.6	2419	2.9	2439	4.6	2466	3.3	2489	10.7
2351	nw	2372	1.8	2400	2.4	2420	3.5	2440	2.3	2467	3.1	2490	3.1
2352	0.3	2373	3.5	2401	3.7	2421	3.3	2441	4.0	2468	2.8	2491	3.6
2353	0.4	2375	1.9	2402	1.8	2422	3.2	2448	3.0	2469	3.2	2492	3.2
2354	0.6	2376	2.1	2403	1.9	2423	2.9	2449	2.9	2470	3.2	2493	10.9
2355	0.5	2377	6.6	2404	2.1	2424	3.5	2450	2.9	2471	10.7	2494	11.0
2357	0.6	2378	6.0	2405	2.2	2425	2.5	2451	2.8	2475	3.5	2495	10.8
2358	0.6	2379	2.8	2406	2.2	2426	3.5	2452	3.0	2476	3.6	2496	10.9
2359	0.8	2380	2.8	2407	1.3	2427	3.1	2453	2.8	2477	3.7	2497	10.8
2360	4.3	2381	2.1	2408	4.0	2428	3.1	2454	2.7	2478	3.3	2498	10.7
2361	2.2	2382	1.3	2409	3.8	2429	3.1	2455	2.4	2479	2.8	2499	10.9
2362	6.1	2388	2.4	2410	2.7	2430	3.2	2456	2.8	2480	1.9	2500	10.8
2363	7.0	2389	0.4	2411	2.5	2431	3.5	2458	4.2	2481	3.1	2501	10.9
2364	6.1	2390	7.2	2412	2.2	2432	2.4	2459	3.2	2482	2.3	2502	10.9
2365	6.7	2391	2.7	2413	0.7	2433	2.6	2460	3.4	2483	4.4	2503	10.8
2366	3.3	2392	5.2	2414	0.8	2434	0.6	2461	3.3	2484	3.4	2504	10.5
2367	3.3	2393	2.7	2415	1.0	2435	4.2	2462	3.4	2485	3.6	2505	10.9

2506	10.9	2526	3.5	2547	10.9	2567	10.8	2591	3.4	2611	3.7	2631	11.3
2507	10.7	2527	4.5	2548	10.6	2568	6.4	2592	3.5	2612	10.8	2632	11.4
2508	10.9	2528	10.8	2549	10.9	2569	3.3	2593	7.3	2613	8.6	2633	11.4
2509	11.0	2529	10.9	2550	10.9	2570	3.6	2594	7.2	2614	4.4	2634	11.3
2510	10.9	2530	10.5	2551	10.8	2571	3.9	2595	7.1	2615	5.5	2635	9.8
2511	10.8	2531	3.6	2552	10.9	2574	3.4	2596	9.1	2616	9.2	2636	11.3
2512	10.8	2532	4.4	2553	10.9	2575	3.5	2597	9.1	2617	4.5	2637	10.9
2513	10.8	2533	1.6	2554	10.8	2576	3.2	2598	9.1	2618	4.0	2638	11.6
2514	3.5	2534	1.7	2555	10.8	2577	3.4	2599	8.3	2619	4.3	2639	10.8
2515	3.5	2536	10.8	2556	10.9	2578	3.6	2600	9.0	2620	1.5	2640	11.3
2516	11.0	2537	10.7	2557	10.9	2579	11.0	2601	9.2	2621	7.9	2641	11.2
2517	10.9	2538	3.1	2558	11.0	2580	11.0	2602	9.1	2622	9.0	2642	11.2
2518	10.6	2539	4.6	2559	10.9	2581	10.8	2603	3.6	2623	9.5	2643	11.3
1519	11.0	2540	10.8	2560	10.8	2582	3.6	2604	9.2	2624	9.4	2644	20.2
2520	10.5	2541	10.8	2561	10.9	2583	3.6	2605	8.9	2625	4.5	2645	20.5
2521	10.7	2542	10.9	2562	10.9	2584	3.3	2606	9.0	2626	8.5	2646	20.7
2522	10.9	2543	10.9	2563	10.8	2585	3.4	2607	4.6	2627	9.2	2647	20.4
2523	10.9	2544	10.6	2564	10.8	2586	3.3	2608	3.5	2628	5.9	2648	20.5
2524	10.8	2545	10.9	2565	10.9	1587	2.5	2609	8.7	2629	11.2	2649	20.5
2525	10.8	2546	11.0	2566	10.8	2588	11.0	2610	8.4	2630	11.2	2650	20.3

2651	20.5	2672	11.1	2692	11.4	2715	10.6	2735	10.8	2755	10.5	2775	10.6
2652	20.3	2673	11.3	2694	11.3	2716	10.6	2736	10.7	2756	10.6	2776	10.2
2653	20.3	2674	11.3	2695	11.3	2717	10.6	2737	10.8	2757	10.4	2777	10.7
2654	20.5	2675	11.3	2696	19.9	2718	10.5	2738	10.7	2758	10.8	2778	10.6
2655	20.5	2676	11.3	2697	20.6	2719	9.8	2739	10.3	2759	10.7	2779	10.6
2656	20.7	2677	20.4	2698	20.5	2720	10.8	2740	10.6	2760	10.7	2780	10.6
2657	20.7	2678	20.5	2699	20.5	2721	10.6	2741	10.8	2761	10.3	2781	10.6
2658	20.6	2679	20.7	2700	20.5	2722	10.7	2742	10.8	2762	10.5	2782	10.5
2659	20.7	2680	19.2	2701	9.9	2723	9.8	2743	10.2	2763	10.7	2783	10.6
2660	20.6	2681	19.7	2702	10.4	2724	10.5	2744	10.3	2764	10.6	2784	10.6
2661	20.3	2682	20.5	2705	11.0	2725	10.0	2745	10.0	2765	10.6	2785	10.6
2662	20.0	2683	20.2	2706	10.2	2726	10.3	2746	10.7	2766	10.7	2786	10.6
2663	10.1	2684	20.7	2707	11.0	2727	10.3	2747	10.6	2767	10.4	2787	10.2
2664	10.0	2685	20.6	2708	10.7	2728	10.5	2748	10.4	2768	10.2	2788	10.9
2665	9.6	2686	20.3	2709	10.7	2729	9.9	2749	10.5	2769	10.5	2789	10.9
2666	10.5	2687	20.1	2710	10.5	2730	10.4	2750	10.4	2770	10.3	2790	10.9
2667	11.4	2688	20.4	2711	10.7	2731	10.0	2751	10.4	2771	10.5	2791	10.8
2668	11.3	2689	10.0	2712	10.5	2732	10.7	2752	10.6	2772	10.5	2792	10.8
2669	11.1	2690	10.1	2713	10.6	2733	10.1	2753	10.6	2773	10.3	2793	10.7
2671	11.5	2691	10.4	2714	10.6	2734	10.6	2754	10.6	2774	10.6	2794	10.4
2795	10.7	1815	4.2	2835	10.7	2855	12.2	2879	9.6	2899	8.9	2919	5.7
2796	10.7	2816	4.0	2836	10.5	2856	10.8	2880	9.5	2900	9.7	2920	5.5
2797	10.7	2817	3.4	2837	10.7	2857	16.8	2881	4.7	2901	9.1	2921	5.8
2798	10.6	2818	4.6	2838	11.0	2858	11.1	2882	4.8	2902	4.8	2922	5.7
2799	11.6	2819	4.1	2839	10.8	2859	2.8	2883	4.7	2903	4.9	2923	4.2
2800	11.3	2920	4.3	2840	5.2	2862	10.5	2884	3.3	2904	4.7	2924	5.5
2801	9.7	2821	1.7	2841	5.2	2863	9.1	2885	3.7	2905	11.1	2925	7.1
2802	11.5	2822	1.5	2842	7.4	2864	9.4	2886	2.2	2906	9.5	2926	7.2
2803	10.7	2823	1.5	2843	15.9	2865	9.3	2887	4.8	2907	4.5	2927	7.2
2804	11.3	2824	1.8	2844	16.0	2868	4.6	2888	4.5	2908	4.4	2928	7.2
2805	11.4	2825	1.8	2845	8.2	2869	4.6	2889	4.6	2909	14.3	2929	7.1
2806	11.6	2826	3.5	2846	5.3	2870	4.4	2890	9.6	2910	9.4	2930	7.1
2807	11.2	2827	10.3	2847	16.3	2871	4.5	2891	10.2	2911	8.9	2931	7.0
2808	3.6	2828	5.2	2848	11.0	2872	4.6	2892	10.0	2912	9.4	2932	7.0
2809	3.6	2829	10.4	2849	11.1	2873	4.5	2893	10.0	2913	10.6	2933	7.0
2810	2.0	2830	10.5	2850	11.0	2874	4.5	2894	10.1	2914	11.5	2934	7.0
2811	3.5	2831	10.4	2851	16.2	2875	2.1	2895	10.1	2915	10.7	2935	7.2
2812	3.3	2832	10.7	2852	14.9	2876	9.7	2896	10.1	2916	11.5	2936	7.1
2813	3.4	2833	10.5	2853	11.0	2877	9.8	2897	10.1	2917	5.1	2937	8.4
1814	4.3	2834	10.8	2854	16.8	2878	9.3	2898	9.7	2918	5.8	2938	7.2
2939	7.1	2959a	4.5	2983	5.2	3008	3.7	3033	11.3	3052	11.2	3072	5.7
2940	3.4	2961	5.4	2984	5.3	3014	8.9	3034	11.3	3053	11.5	3073	5.6
2941	3.5	2962	10.9	2985	6.2	3015	9.0	3035	11.3	3054	11.3	3074	2.7
2942	11.3	2963	11.0	2986	5.3	3016	9.1	3036	11.3	3055	11.4	3075	2.8
2943	6.9	2964	5.3	2987	6.2	3017	8.8	3037	11.3	3056	11.3	3076	20.1
2944	4.7	2965	8.3	2988	6.2	3018	8.3	3038	11.2	3057	11.4	3077	20.4
2945	9.0	2967	11.7	2989	5.5	3019	9.0	3039	11.2	3058	11.4	2078	20.0
2946	11.4	2968	11.2	2990	5.7	3020	9.2	3040	11.3	3059	11.4	3079	20.0
2947	4.5	2969	11.5	2991	6.2	3021	9.0	3041	11.4	3060	11.2	3080	20.2
2948	4.3	2970	9.7	2992	6.2	3022	8.9	3042	5.7	3061	10.7	3081	20.2
2950	4.3	2971	9.6	2993	5.3	3023	8.9	3042a	5.7	3062	11.3	3082	20.1
2950a	4.3	2972	9.6	2994	6.0	3024	9.6	3043	11.4	3063	10.9	3083	19.5
2951	11.0	2973	10.6	2995	4.7	3025	9.6	3044	11.3	3064	11.3	3084	20.4
2952	8.6	2974	10.7	2996	5.8	3026	9.0	3045	10.8	3065	11.4	3085	19.8
2953	10.5	2975	10.1	2997	4.7	3027	9.0	3046	11.3	3066	11.1	3086	20.2
2954	10.7	2978	6.0	2998	3.9	3028	8.2	3047	11.2	3067	11.4	3087	19.5
2955	10.5	2979	6.4	3002	4.4	3029	11.2	3048	11.4	3068	11.1	3088	20.3
2956	2.3	2980	6.4	3004	8.6	3030	11.3	3049	10.9	3069	11.2	3089	20.7
2958	1.2	2981	5.4	3005	8.9	3031	11.3	3050	11.3	3070	5.6	3090	20.5
2959	9.1	2982	5.5	3006	0.9	3032	11.3	3051	11.3	3071	5.7	3091	20.2

3092	20.9	3112	20.0	3132	20.5	3152	10.2	3183	14.1	3204	11.4	3224	11.3
3093	20.9	3113	20.0	3133	20.2	3153	3.9	3184	11.4	3205	13.1	3225	11.4
3094	20.4	3114	18.7	3134	20.6	3154	2.2	3185	11.4	3206	20.1	3226	11.3
3095	20.4	3115	20.1	3135	20.8	3155	2.4	3186	11.4	3207	19.5	3227	11.3
3096	20.2	3116	20.8	3136	20.7	3156	2.5	3187	11.3	3208	20.5	3228	11.4
3097	20.6	3117	20.7	3137	20.7	3157	2.4	3188	11.5	3210	11.4	3229	11.4
3098	20.4	3118	19.9	3138	18.2	3158	6.2	3189	11.4	3210a	10.6	3230	11.3
3099	19.0	3119	20.9	3139	20.3	3159	6.5	3190	11.4	3211	10.9	3231	11.2
3100	20.9	3120	20.4	3140	20.5	3160	6.4	3191	11.3	3212	11.1	3232	11.3
3101	20.7	3121	20.6	3141	10.1	3161	4.6	3192	11.3	3213	11.4	3235	1.36
3102	22.3	3122	20.3	3142	9.9	3162	4.5	3193	11.4	3214	11.4	3236	5.7
3103	20.3	3123	20.5	3143	9.9	3163	19.2	3194	11.1	3215	11.4	3237	20.3
2104	20.7	3124	19.5	3144	9.7	3164	9.8	3195	11.4	3216	11.0	3238	17.7
3105	20.1	3125	20.0	3145	10.1	3165	10.9	3196	11.4	3217	11.4	3239	20.2
3106	20.4	3126	20.0	3146	10.0	3172	11.1	3197	11.4	3218	11.5	3240	20.2
3107	20.3	3127	20.0	3147	9.4	3173	11.3	3198	11.4	3219	11.3	3241	19.1
3108	20.0	3128	20.5	3148	9.8	3174	11.0	3199	11.3	3220	11.3	3242	10.3
3109	20.8	3129	20.4	3149	9.5	3175	11.2	3200	11.4	3221	11.2	3243	10.4
3110	20.3	3130	20.5	3150	10.1	3176	11.1	3201	11.3	3222	11.3	3244	4.7
3111	20.0	3131	20.5	3151	10.0	3182	13.7	3202	11.4	3223	11.5	3245	4.9

3246	4.6	3266	11.4	3286	13.0	3307	11.4	3327	11.4	3347	11.4	3367	11.2
3247	1.7	3267	11.4	3287	13.4	3308	11.4	3328	11.3	3348	11.3	3368	11.2
3248	11.2	3268	11.2	3288	13.5	3309	11.4	3329	11.5	3349	14.3	3369	11.3
3249	11.4	3269	11.4	3290	11.5	3310	11.2	3330	11.3	3350	10.9	3370	1.4
3250	11.3	3270	11.0	3291	11.0	3311	11.4	3331	11.4	3351	11.1	3371	9.5
3251	11.0	3271	11.2	3292	11.2	3312	11.5	3332	11.3	3352	11.2	3372	8.0
3252	11.6	3272	11.5	3293	11.4	3313	11.4	3333	11.4	3353	11.1	3373	10.0
3253	11.4	3273	11.5	3294	11.6	3314	11.4	3334	11.4	3354	11.3	3374	11.5
3254	11.3	3274	11.5	3295	11.2	3315	11.4	3335	11.2	3355	11.1	3375	9.9
3255	11.5	3275	11.2	3296	11.4	3316	9.6	3336	11.4	3356	11.4	3376	9.6
3256	11.2	3276	1.3	3297	11.4	3317a	11.7	3337	11.2	3357	11.1	3377	10.9
3257	11.5	3277	13.4	3298	11.4	3318	11.4	3338	11.2	3358	11.1	3378	11.2
3258	11.4	3278	19.4	3299	11.5	3319	10.9	3339	11.3	3359	11.2	3379	11.3
3259	11.6	3279	17.5	3300	8.1	3320	11.4	3340	11.3	3360	11.2	3380	11.4
3260	11.5	3280	13.7	3301	11.4	3321	5.7	3341	11.3	3362	11.2	3381	11.0
3261	11.3	3281	13.2	3302	11.4	3322	11.2	3342	11.3	3362a	11.2	3382	11.5
3262	11.4	3282	14.0	3303	11.2	3323	11.5	3343	11.5	3363	15.9	3383	11.5
3263	11.4	3283	20.8	3304	11.3	3324	11.3	3344	20.2	3364	16.7	3384	11.5
3264	11.3	3284	13.7	3305	11.5	3325	11.5	3345	18.0	3365	11.4	3385	11.5
3265	11.3	3285	13.1	3306	5.7	3326	11.7	3346	11.2	3366	9.6	3386	11.5

3387	5.8	3410	6.9	3431	11.0	3451	10.9	3475	10.7	3496	4.6	3516	13.9
3388	11.2	3411	11.3	3432	14.7	3452	10.9	3476	10.8	3497	14.0	3517	13.9
3389	9.5	3412	11.4	3433	11.1	3453	10.8	3477	10.7	3498	13.9	3518	13.9
3390	9.2	3413	7.6	3434	11.2	3454	11.0	3478	11.0	3499	13.9	3519	13.9
3391	2.6	3414	11.4	3435	11.2	3455	11.2	3479	11.1	3500	18.0	3520	13.9
3392	3.3	3415	16.8	3436	12.6	3456	6.3	3480	10.7	3501	7.8	3521	13.9
2293	2.5	3416	11.4	3437	11.7	3459	11.3	3482	11.0	3502	4.7	3522	13.9
3394	2.1	3417	2.8	3438	8.0	3460	11.3	3483	10.9	3503	2.3	3523	13.9
3395	1.5	3418	1.4	3439	4.0	3461	11.3	3484	10.7	3504	4.5	3524	13.9
3396	11.1	3419	12.6	3440	10.7	3462	8.0	3485	10.9	3505	11.5	3525	13.9
3397	11.2	3420	12.6	3441	7.1	3463	4.0	3486	10.9	3506	4.7	3526	2.3
3398	11.5	3421	16.6	3442	6.9	3464	7.2	3487	10.9	3507	4.6	3527	16.6
3399	11.1	3422	11.2	3443	6.4	3465	4.8	3488	10.9	3508	13.8	3528	13.9
3400	11.1	3423	11.1	3444	9.0	3467	10.9	3489	10.9	3509	13.9	3529	14.0
3401	11.1	3424	11.2	3445	9.0	3468	10.9	3490	10.9	3510	13.9	3530	6.9
3402	11.4	3425	11.3	3446	5.5	3470	10.8	3491	10.7	3511	2.2	3531	16.6
3403	11.3	3426	11.1	3447	11.4	3471	10.9	3492	10.9	3512	13.9	3532	13.9
3404	9.9	3427	11.1	3448	11.0	3472	10.9	3493	17.7	3513	18.0	3533	11.1
3405	11.4	3428	11.1	3449	10.8	3473	31.0	3494	17.6	3514	13.8	3534	10.5
3407	11.5	3430	11.3	3450	10.8	3474	30.5	3495	4.7	3515	13.9	3535	10.5

3536	10.5	3556	3.8	3578	2.6	3598	10.7	3618	11.2	2639a	11.2	3660	11.0
3537	10.5	3558	11.2	3579	11.0	3599	10.7	3619	11.2	3640	10.6	3661	11.1
3538	10.5	3559	9.6	3579a	10.7	3600	10.7	3620	20.7	3641	10.7	3662	11.1
3539	11.3	3560	11.3	3580	10.9	3601	10.7	3621	11.0	3642	10.9	3663	11.2
3540	11.1	3561	5.5	3581	5.4	3602	10.7	3622	11.1	3643	10.9	3664	11.1
3541	11.1	3562	11.1	3582	2;7	3603	11.0	3623	17.2	3644	2.7	3665	11.1
3542	5.6	3563	11.1	3583	1.3	3604	11.2	3624	10.7	3645	10.8	3666	11.3
3543	18.3	3564	11.0	3584	0.5	3605	11.1	3625	10.7	3646	5.4	3667	11.1
3544	11.3	3565	18.1	3585	10.8	3606	11.1	3626	10.7	3647	7.6	3668	10.7
3545	11.4	3566	11.1	3586	0.9	3607	4.9	3627	10.7	3648	8.0	3668a	11.0
3546	11.3	3567	11.1	3587	3.2	3608	11.2	3628	10.6	3649	7.7	3669	11.2
3547	11.4	3568	11.3	3588	4.2	3609	11.3	3629	10.8	3650	7.5	2670	11.2
3548	11.4	3569	21.0	3589	11.1	3610	11.6	3630	10.7	3652	10.5	3671	11.2
3549	11.4	3570	11.4	3590	11.2	3611	11.6	3631	11.2	3653	10.5	3671a	11.2
3550	11.4	3571	11.1	3591	11.4	3612	13.6	3633	11.1	3654	11.3	3672	11.2
3551	11.4	3573	11.3	3592	11.0	3613	9.4	3634	11.2	3655	11.1	3673	11.1
3552	5.7	3574	11.4	3593	11.3	3614	10.8	3634a	11.2	3656	11.1	3674	11.1
3553	2.8	3575	10.5	3595	11.3	3615	10.7	3635	11.2	3657	11.1	3675	1.4
3554	11.4	3576	10.7	3596	11.7	3616	7.6	3636	11.1	3658	11.1	3676	2.2
3555	4.2	3577	10.7	3597	12.9	3617	7.6	3639	11.2	3659	11.0	3677	2.0

3678	2.1	3698	3.8	3718	0.9	3738	6.9	3758	2.2	3780	6.8	3801	11.3
3679	2.1	3699	11.2	3719	1.6	3739	6.1	3759	11.4	3781	3.8	3803	11.4
3680	2.5	3700	11.1	3720	1.5	3740	2.8	3760	11.6	3782	1.6	3804	11.2
3681	11.1	3701	11.2	3721	1.4	3741	1.4	3763	11.5	3783	11.4	3806	11.3
3682	11.2	3702	11.0	3722	1.3	3742	16.6	3764	11.5	3784	11.4	3808	11.2
3683	11.1	3703	1.4	3723	1.5	3743	17.1	3765	11.5	3785	11.6	3811	5.6
3684	2.6	3704	3.8	3724	2.4	3744	11.4	3766	11.3	3786	11.5	3812	11.3
3685	11.1	3705	11.8	3725	1.7	3745	11.7	3767	11.6	3787	11.6	2813	11.3
3686	11.1	3706	11.9	3726	2.5	3746	11.8	3768	2.4	3788	12.4	3814	3.4
3687	10.8	3707	11.1	3727	1.2	3747	11.8	3769	1.4	3789	11.6	3815	0.4
3688	11.3	3708	11.1	3728	1.8	3748	11.3	3770	11.5	3790	11.6	3816	0.4
3689	5.1	3709	11.2	3729	1.9	3749	11.1	3771	11.4	3791	11.5	3817	12.6
3690	1.4	3710	11.1	3730	3.2	3750	11.3	3772	11.3	3792	11.7	3818	0.4
3691	0.7	3711	11.1	3731	1.6	3751	11.1	3773	11.3	3793	11.5	3819	0.4
3692	11.1	3712	11.1	3732	12.8	3752	11.2	3774	11.4	3794	11.6	3820	0.4
3693	11.3	3713	11.0	3733	6.3	3753	11.4	3775	11.3	3795	11.7	3821	0.35
3694	5.5	3714	10.9	3734	13.3	3754	11.4	3776	11.3	3796	11.3	3822	0.35
3695	2.8	3715	6.4	3735	7.1	3755	11.4	3777	11.4	3797	11.1	3823	0.3
3696	1.4	3716	1.5	3736	2.3	3756	2.3	3778	11.6	3798	11.3	3824	0.4
3697	11.6	3717	1.2	3737	1.8	3757	2.3	3779	13.9	3799	11.3	3825	0.3

3827	22.8	3847	2.7	3874	1.0	3900	8.5	3941	6.0	3968	4.5	3993	31.0
3828	11.5	3848	11.3	3875	0.8	3906	4.9	3942	5.9	3969	6.5	3994	8.4
3829	11.5	3849	11.3	3876	3.7	3908	2.9	3943	5.6	3970	12.6	3995	10.6
3830	2.7	3850	5.7	3877	0.8	3912	24.1	3947	3.5	3971	12.5	3996	12.2
3831	21.2	3851	2.9	3878	2,4	3916	3.4	3948	0.6	3972	12.9	3997	7.2
3832	22.3	3854	1.9	3879	2.3	3917	4.2	3951	2.3	3974	5.3	3998	6.8
3833	22.8	3855	2.3	3880	2,2	3918	6.3	3952	5.8	3975	5.6	3999	1.15
3834	11.4	3861	9.5	3881	2.2	3919	2.7	3953	3.7	3980	2.9	4000	0.90
3835	10.8	3862	7.0	3882	2.3	3923	nw	3955	1.3	3981	9.5	4001	0.31
3836	11.3	3863	9.6	3883	2.1	3924	nw	3956	1.1	3982	4.4	4002	1.50
3837	11.0	3864	9.1	3884	1.9	3925	6.0	3957	1.8	3983	0.7	4003	0.80
3838	10.7	3865	9.2	3885	1.0	3928	6.0	3958	1.8	3984	0.7	4004	0.35
3839	10.6	3866	9.3	3887	2.3	3932	8.3	3959	1.1	3985	6.2	4005	3.6
3840	11.2	3867	9.5	3888	2.3	3934	80.3	3960	0.6	3986	42.0	4006	22.3
3841	10.8	3868	2.3	3891	0.6	3935	10.7	3961	3.3	3987	32.0	4007	32.5
3842	11.5	3869	11.2	3892	0.6	3936	11.3	3962	4.4	3988	44.5	4008	15.1
3843	5.4	3870	9.3	3893	1.3	3937	7.5	3963	5.4	3989	41.0	4009	10.3
3844	5.5	3871	1.8	3895	2.8	3938	9.4	3964	126.3	3990	36.5	4010	14.5
3845	2.7	3872	9.8	3896	0.6	3939	9.0	3965	1.7	3991	25.5	4011	19.5
3846	3.0	3873	9.4	3897	3.2	3940	8.8	3967	13.9	3992	40.5	3853a	11.6
												3853b	2.9

Appendix Two

The sources of coins catalogued in this book

All the coins catalogued here are privately owned. They are in the possession of collectors and dealers, as follows : -

Dr. Henri Arroyo
42, 43, 164, 182 - 184, 251, 268, 269, 303, 320, 327, 337, 348 - 364, 368 - 378, 380 - 383, 385, 386, 392, 394, 399 - 405, 407 - 410, 412 - 416, 418, 419, 422, 424 - 455, 458, 461 - 473, 475 - 507, 527 - 531, 535, 536, 538, 539, 541 - 543, 553, 561, 566, 568, 570, 572 - 575, 618, 738, 739, 780, 787, 790, 817, 819, 830, 835, 960, 1063, 1130, 1145, 1153, 1154, 1157, 1164, 1167, 1173, 1177 - 1179, 1181, 1184, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1194, 1229, 1252 - 1254, 1257, 1259 - 1261, 1264 - 1268, 1275, 1276, 1281 - 1287, 1292, 1295 - 1297, 1301, 1303, 1354 - 1356, 1358 - 1366, 1369, 1371, 1372, 1378 - 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389 - 1391, 1393, 1394, 1396, 1415 - 1419, 1424, 1425, 1430 - 1432, 1434 - 1437, 1482, 1483, 1496, 1730, 1731, 1794, 1795, 1853 - 1855, 1866, 1890, 1896, 1945, 1972, 1973, 1992, 2003, 2442 - 2444, 3852, 3853, 3856 - 3860, 3890, 3973.

Messrs. A.H. Baldwin and Sons
3889, 3898, 3899, 3901 - 3905, 3910, 3911, 3913, 3915, 3929 - 3931, 3933, 3944 - 3946, 3966.

Professor Chatt
1422, 1423, 1426 - 1429

Mr. Jan Lingen
773a, 2204a, 2258a, 2258b, 2262a, 2474, 2572, 2573a, 2589, 2590, 2704a, 2862, 2905, 2949, 2951, 2957, 2960, 2960a, 2960b, 2966, 3166, 3209, 3226a, 3236a, 3248a, 3289, 3290a, 3303a, 3317, 3320a, 3321a, 3361, 3369a, 3538a, 3538b, 3557, 3632, 3637, 3381a.

Mr. Kenneth MacKenzie
1320 - 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1330

A Private collection
582

Mr. Nicholas Rhodes
585, 859, 860, 900, 908, 916, 955, 959, 961, 991, 1006, 1008, 1011 - 1014, 1016 - 1021, 1169, 1197, 1199, 1200, 1202 - 1210, 1215, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1236, 1237, 1242, 1500, 1515, 1560, 1562, 1786, 1838, 1989 - 1991, 1995, 1996, 2000, 2002, 2010, 2011, 2015 - 2018, 2021, 2024, 2383 - 2386, 3001, 3009, 3169, 3170, 3177, 3179, 3234, 3800, 3802, 3805, 3807, 3809, 3810.

Mr. Peter Seaby (B.A. Seaby Ltd)
2, 15, 29, 32, 40, 41, 53, 66 - 68, 76, 154, 157, 198, 203, 208, 214, 216, 220, 222 - 225, 233, 240, 242, 243, 245, 301, 311 - 314, 346, 347, 366, 367, 551, 552, 559, 560, 562, 571, 586, 587, 592, 593, 599, 600, 605, 607, 610 - 612, 621, 626, 627, 666, 675, 687 - 689, 706, 741, 757, 759, 772, 773, 807, 808, 816, 875, 876, 883, 892, 904, 910, 911, 922, 923, 958, 1132, 1161, 1163, 1176, 1180, 1182, 1186 - 1188, 1213, 1214, 1263, 1271, 1278, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1315, 1395, 1577, 1578, 1586, 1757, 1774, 1783, 1784, 2038 - 2042, 2079, 2080, 2082, 2118, 2120, 2132 - 2136, 2203, 2203a, 2207, 2218, 2374, 2387, 2397, 2398, 2445 - 2447, 2457, 3006, 3010, 3921, 3949, 3950, 3977 - 3979.

Mr. Hebert
1324, 1326, 1328, 1331

Mr. Robert Senior
23, 27, 31, 101, 102, 292, 540, 556, 567, 619, 662, 762, 912, 917, 932 - 936, 941, 1420, 1551, 1647, 1706, 1758, 1856, 1857, 1889, 2013, 2014, 2130, 2169, 2219, 2258, 2472, 2474, 2535, 2573, 2670, 2693, 2703, 2704, 2866, 2867, 2946, 2957a, 2999, 3000, 3003, 3007, 3011 - 3013, 3167, 3168, 3171, 3178, 3180, 3181, 3233, 3406, 3408, 3409, 3429, 3457, 3458, 3466, 3469, 3481, 3567a, 3572, 3594, 3638, 3651, 3761, 3762, 3826, 3886.

Messrs. Spink and Sons Ltd.
260 - 264, 266, 267, 771

Mr. C. M. Webdale
1852, 1858, 2332

Mr. Kenneth Wiggins
3894, 3907, 3909, 3914, 3920, 3922, 3926, 3927, 3954.

Mr. Richard Williams
38, 510

Author
The coins not listed above

Appendix Three

Coin Values

It is a truism to say that the value of a coin is the amount someone is prepared to pay in order to acquire it. Nevertheless this statement emphasises the two factors that, on the one hand, an increasing demand for a reducing supply of particular coins tends to raise their value while, on the other hand, the whims of fashion may reduce the desirability and value of a coin series that was formerly in demand. The assessment of coin value is thus a statement of desirability in a particular market at a given time and between informed persons. By and large the valuations given here reflect the prices of coins circulating within the London market during mid - 1977, but attention has also been paid to the prices being asked by Middle Eastern and Indian dealers selling their wares in the west and to the prices being asked by dealers and fetched at auctions in the United States and in Western Europe. On the basis of such evidence it is possible to provide a reasonable valuation for the majority of coins, particularly the commoner issues. Thus, if one wishes to obtain a selection of Ilkhan silver dirhems struck by Abu Sa'id in un-identified lots at about £ 3, or with full identifications at about £ 6, there are a number of sources from which these can currently be obtained; similarly un-identified Omayyad - Abbasid dirhems at £ 5 or the same coins with identification at about £ 9; likewise Moghul and Native States rupees at £ 3 - 50 to £ 5 and earlier silver tankahs of the Delhi Sultans at £ 4 to £ 7 - 50. In the case of some rarer coin series, particularly those relating to the market for Ancient Coinage, Medieval European Coinage or Byzantine Coinage, the assessment of valuation is sometimes more difficult. Thus, coins struck at the Genoese trading colony of Caffa, in the Crimea, have interest in the fields of both European and Islamic coinage, and they are also rare.

In addition to such general factors affecting the prices that tend to be realised among particular coin series there are also more specific points relating to the value of an individual coin. Some such points may be noted : -

Condition: the state of preservation of a coin is normally listed as one of the most important factors affecting its value. This remains generally true of Islamic coinage but it should be remembered that most Islamic coins were hand-struck and thus their designs were often not perfectly impressed upon the coin flans: this was particularly true of some Indian and Central Asian issues. In the case of relevant Indian series the dies were often substantially larger than the coin flans while in the case of some Central Asian series there was often a habit of striking the dies slightly obliquely. When the force of striking is transmitted to the die at a slight angle, instead of straight downwards, one may find that one segment of the coin bears a good impression while the opposite segment of the blank barely received any imprint from the dies.

Mint and date: a high proportion of Islamic coins bear the mint and date of issue, often sited towards the periphery of the design. Loss of mint or date from a coin struck slightly off-centre substantially reduces the intrinsic information provided by the specimen and may greatly reduce the value of a coin in otherwise good condition, particularly if the issue is fairly common.

Rulers: the name of the issuing ruler is rarely lost from a coin through poor striking. On the other hand some coins bear additional names, either of local dynasts (eg. Abu Ishaq on coins of the Ilkhan Abu Sa'id), or of distant suzerains (eg. Mangu on Ilkhan coins of Hulagu). In general, the more information of this nature provided by the coin, the greater its desirability.

Denomination: It has been said that doubling the size of a coin quadruples its value. This is a generalisation that appears to have some truth in the numismatic field considered here.

Availability: Most collectors like to be able to read about their coins and also to be able to collect a series to which they can add further specimens. Thus coin series that are fairly well known with readily available literature and the coins themselves not too rare tend to be more commercially desirable than some of the rarer and lesser known coin series. This is particularly so if the coins themselves have an attractive appearance.

Nationality: it is quite noticeable that Islamic coins struck in Spain tend to fetch higher prices than those struck by the same rulers at their North African mints (eg. Almoravids). The same is true, though to a lesser extent, of some other Islamic series. Coins struck in Turkey tend to be slightly more desirable than those struck in Mesopotamia and there is an increasing Persian interest in the coinage struck in Iran. On the other hand some series of Islamic coins from India tend to be available in greater numbers than the collectors thereof. It is also sometimes noticeable that coins struck in countries which once formed part of the Classical Islamic Caliphate tend to be more sought after than those emanating from other, more distant, regions of the Islamic world.

Identification: due largely to the potential difficulty in identifying Islamic coins an identified specimen often commands a higher price than the same specimen among a group of un-attributed coins. This is particularly true of silver and copper coins. In the case of gold coins, their fairly high price means that the labour of identification is small in relation to the market value of the specimen.

In the list of valuations that follows it is assumed that all coins are as fully identified as possible and that (unless stated otherwise) they are all in standard condition. Thus : -

Gold coins	:	Extremely Fine	
Silver coins	:	Very Fine	(machine struck 20 th. century silver and copper coins
Copper coins	:	Fine	should be one grade better: Ex.F and VF)

Superior specimens may be saleable at a substantially higher price whereas worn coins with defective inscriptions may have virtually no market value.

Before suggesting valuations for individual coins it may be helpful to give some assessmant of the prices for which un-sorted coins of average quality can now be purchased in groups.

A.	*Gold*	Dinars and other similar size gold issues from the Middle East	average £ 30 each
		Broad double dinars from North Africa (Marinids etc.)	average £ 90 each
		Mohurs and other heavy (c. 11 gm) Indian gold coins	average £ 80 each
B.	*Silver*	Omayyad-Abbasid and related dirhems from the Middle East	average £ 5 each
		Ilkhan-Seljuq and comparable Middle Eastern dirhems	average £ 4 each
		Turcoman-Timurid tankahs	average £ 2 - £ 4 each
		Indian tankas of the Delhi and Bengal sultans	average £ 4 each
		Rupees of the Moghuls and Native States	average £ 3 to £ 4 each
C.	*Copper*	Omayyad-Abbasid fals from the Middle East	average £ ½ each
		Later Islamic copper from the Middle East	average £ ¼ - £ 1 each
		Urtukid and related pictorial copper from the Middle East	average £ 2 - £ 5 each
		Indian small sized coppers (eg. Delhi Sultans)	average £ 0.1 - £ 0.5 each
		Larger Indian coppers (eg. Moghul Dams)	average £ ½ - £ 1 each

The average prices of coins in lots reflect, in part, the observation that such lots usually (AE especially, AR less so) include a proportion of worn coins and/or mis-struck specimens whose defective legends preclude full identifiaction.

Giving due consideration to the various factors outlined above it is now possible to assess the relative desirabilities of the individual coins catalogued here and to value them accordingly.
All valuations are in £ (Pounds sterling).

1	8	21	7½	41	65	61	5	81	10	101	150	121	8
2	8	22	75	42	45	62	1	82	10	102	200	122	5
3	6	23	75	43	45	63	1	83	10	103	60	123	20
4	6	24	30	44	5	64	1	84	10	104	75	124	15
5	6	25	30	45	5	65	1	85	10	105	50	125	125
6	6	26	40	46	5	66	1	86	10	106	17	126	150
7	6	27	40	47	5	67	3	87	4	107	12	127	4
8	6	28	40	48	5	68	3	88	3	108	10	128	15
9	8	29	40	49	5	69	3	89	5	109	12	129	15
10	8	30	40	50	8	70	2½	90	3	110	9	130	9
11	8	31	40	51	5	71	2½	91	5	111	9	131	2½
12	8	32	60	52	8	72	2½	92	5	112	12	132	3
13	8	33	40	53	8	73	3	93	5	113	9	133	3
14	8	34	40	54	5	74	3	94	3	114	8	134	15
15	8	35	60	55	5	75	3	95	50	115	8	135	5
16	9	36	150	56	5	76	3	96	75	116	8	136	2
17	9	37	150	57	5	77	5	97	150	117	8	137	5
18	9	38	500	58	5	78	3	98	100	118	8	138	3
19	7½	39	65	59	5	79	5	99	100	119	7	139	80
20	7½	40	65	60	5	80	10	100	45	120	7	140	5

141	5	161	5	181	7	201	12	221	10	241	6½	261	150
142	5	162	8	182	8	202	12	222	12	242	7	262	150
143	5	163	5	183	8	203	8	223	13	243	6	263	150
144	5	164	7	184	8	204	10	224	13	244	6	264	150
145	5	165	7	185	5	205	10	225	14	245	5	265	150
146	5	166	7	186	5	206	10	226	10	246	5	266	190
147	5	167	3	187	5	207	80	227	10	247	12	267	130
148	5	168	3	188	7	208	80	228	10	248	10	268	20
149	2	169	3	189	10	209	10	229	10	249	7	269	30
150	4	170	3	190	5	210	10	230	12	250	7	270	10
151	5	171	25	191	5	211	80	231	15	251	100	271	10
152	5	172	80	192	5	212	20	232	15	252	7	272	10
153	5	173	5	193	6	213	12	233	80	253	7	273	6½
154	80	174	5	194	6	214	10	234	5	254	7	274	7
155	80	175	5	195	10	215	14	235	5	255	7	275	7
156	80	176	5	196	10	216	14	236	5	256	9	276	7½
157	80	177	5	197	15	217	10	237	5	257	8	277	7½
158	80	178	5	198	100	218	80	238	5	258	8	278	7½
159	5	179	5	199	8	219	80	239	6½	259	8	279	8
160	5	180	5	200	10	220	10	240	6½	260	150	280	25

281	7½	301	9	321	15	341	45	361	40	381	100	401	50
282	7½	302	25	322	15	342	30	362	25	382	100	402	50
283	7½	303	25	323	17	343	50	363	50	383	45	403	50
284	7½	304	15	324	17	344	50	364	60	384	20	404	30
285	7½	305	15	325	15	345	8	365	60	385	110	405	100
286	5	306	15	326	15	346	8	366	60	386	100	406	50
287	5	307	25	327	175	347	8	367	60	387	15	407	100
288	5	308	15	328	25	348	10	368	40	388	15	408	125
289	5	309	15	329	25	349	8	369	50	389	15	409	50
290	5	310	75	330	25	350	10	370	60	390	15	410	50
291	5	311	95	331	25	351	15	371	60	391	15	411	50
292	8	312	95	332	25	352	15	372	150	392	100	412	45
293	25	313	95	333	25	353	15	373	100	393	22	413	7½
294	17	314	95	334	20	354	15	374	100	394	22	414	6
295	12	315	12	335	20	355	10	375	100	395	500	415	7½
296	30	316	12	336	30	356	10	376	110	396	75	416	4
297	150	317	12	337	100	357	150	377	175	397	75	417	4
298	20	318	12	338	25	358	135	378	200	398	30	418	4
299	20	319	12	339	25	359	40	379	20	399	50	419	4
300	20	320	150	340	25	360	40	380	100	400	50	420	5

421	3	441	100	461	90	481	110	501	15	521	30	541	80
422	8	442	100	462	110	482	100	502	15	522	7½	542	80
423	30	443	100	463	110	483	110	503	15	523	18	543	95
424	14	444	125	464	110	484	110	504	25	524	18	544	10
425	14	445	125	465	110	485	125	505	9	525	15	545	10
426	150	446	110	466	110	486	110	506	9	526	7½	546	6
427	100	447	125	467	110	487	110	507	175	527	125	547	95
428	60	448	125	468	110	488	115	508	100	528	11	548	10
429	60	449	125	469	110	489	45	509	40	529	11	549	7
430	40	450	125	470	110	490	115	510	50	530	11	550	7
431	40	451	125	471	100	491	12	511	50	531	11	551	9
432	60	452	140	472	100	492	15	512	15	532	11	552	90
433	75	453	90	473	115	493	8	513	15	533	8	553	100
434	75	454	110	474	90	494	7½	514	25	534	130	554	6
435	60	455	110	475	50	495	12	515	20	535	200	555	6
436	115	456	40	476	40	496	12	516	35	536	200	556	6
437	60	457	60	477	90	497	12	517	100	537	100	557	8
438	7½	458	30	478	90	498	12	518	50	538	17½	558	8
439	7½	459	30	479	90	499	12	519	15	539	100	559	8
440	7½	460	30	480	110	500	12	520	7½	540	30	560	80

561	40	581	50	601	10	621	90	641	1½	661	25	681	30
562	9	582	25	602	120	622	25	642	1½	662	25	682	30
563	9	583	200	603	14	623	12	643	1½	663	8	683	30
564	95	584	15	604	15	624	10	644	1½	664	8	684	40
565	95	585	15	605	15	625	15	645	1½	665	10	685	25
566	95	586	50	606	15	626	15	646	1½	666	5	686	40
567	40	587	50	607	17	627	15	647	1½	667	8	687	125
568	50	588	30	608	10	628	150	648	1½	668	8	688	20
569	6	589	10	609	14	629	50	649	1½	669	8	689	110
570	10	590	150	610	14	630	30	650	1½	670	10	690	15
571	9	591	30	611	16	631	50	651	1½	671	50	691	15
572	100	592	30	612	10	632	35	652	1½	672	75	692	15
573	115	593	30	613	120	633	35	653	1½	673	5	693	15
574	125	594	12	614	80	634	35	654	1½	674	5	694	40
575	125	595	15	615	80	635	5	655	1½	675	100	695	30
576	5	596	15	616	80	636	1	656	1½	676	30	696	30
577	5	597	10	617	50	637	1½	657	1½	677	30	697	40
578	5	598	15	618	15	638	5	658	1½	678	30	698	25
579	5	599	15	619	17½	639	1½	659	1½	679	30	699	25
580	5	600	10	620	90	640	1½	660	1½	680	30	700	25

701	25	721	25	741	150	761	25	780	100	800	3	820	100
702	40	722	30	742	45	762	25	781	5	801	3	821	4
703	40	723	30	743	60	763	25	782	5	802	1	822	4
704	5	724	30	744	45	764	25	783	5	803	2½	823	4
705	5	725	35	745	45	765	25	784	5	804	2½	824	10
706	7	726	40	746	45	766	25	785	5	805	2½	825	3
707	100	727	25	747	55	767	8	786	7½	806	4	826	3
708	12	728	25	748	50	768	8	787	125	807	4	827	3
709	30	729	30	749	50	769	4	788	5	808	4	828	3
710	30	730	25	750	50	770	4	789	7½	809	4	829	100
711	30	731	25	751	50	771	4	790	125	810	110	830	80
712	30	732	30	752	4	772	12	791	5	811	5	831	5
713	30	733	50	753	4	773	12	792	5	812	5	832	4
714	30	734	50	754	20	773a	50	793	5	813	4	833	4
715	30	735	50	755	150	774	15	794	1	814	25	834	4
716	25	736	50	756	100	775	15	795	1½	815	15	835	110
717	30	737	75	757	100	776	100	796	2	816	5	836	10
718	25	738	50	758	100	777	5	797	4	817	115	837	5
719	30	739	50	759	100	778	5	798	4	818	3	838	3
720	25	740	150	760	50	779	7½	799	3	819	115	839	3

840	5	860	15	880	90	900	25	920	2½	940	2	960	17
841	4	861	7½	881	100	901	125	921	5	941	5	961	15
842	4	862	7½	882	90	902	100	922	5	942	2	962	50
843	3	863	7½	883	100	903	100	923	5	943	2	963	4
844	4	864	15	884	60	904	100	924	3	944	1½	964	4
845	4	865	10	885	60	905	50	925	3	945	5	965	10
846	3	866	10	886	35	906	25	926	1	946	5	966	3
847	5	867	10	887	8	907	25	927	12	947	5	967	7
848	5	868	10	888	8	908	25	928	7½	948	4	968	7
849	5	869	5	889	8	909	25	929	4	949	4	969	7
850	4	870	5	890	8	910	15	930	4	950	4	970	7
851	4	871	4	891	8	911	10	931	25	951	2½	971	7
852	2	872	4	892	8	912	10	932	25	952	2½	972	7
853	2	873	4	893	15	913	10	933	15	953	50	973	9
854	3	874	4	894	10	914	8	934	10	954	4	974	2
855	7	875	90	895	17	915	8	935	10	955	12	975	2
856	3	876	90	896	17	916	14	936	200	956	50	976	3
857	3	877	90	897	25	917	18	937	20	957	3	977	2
858	15	878	95	898	25	918	5	938	20	958	3	978	9
859	15	879	100	899	25	919	5	939	2	959	50	979	9

980	9	1000	8	1020	9	1040	17	1060	15	1080	4	1100	15
981	9	1001	8	1021	8	1041	17	1061	15	1081	4	1101	15
982	9	1002	7	1022	5	1042	20	1062	14	1082	20	1102	10
983	9	1003	7	1023	10	1043	20	1063	10	1083	20	1103	10
984	2	1004	8	1024	15	1044	20	1064	12	1084	3	1104	10
985	15	1005	8	1025	12	1045	17	1065	12	1085	3	1105	10
986	7	1006	25	1026	12	1046	17	1066	8	1086	3	1106	10
987	7	1007	20	1027	20	1047	17	1067	8	1087	3	1107	18
988	7	1008	25	1028	20	1048	17	1068	8	1088	3	1108	18
989	7	1009	25	1029	17	1049	17	1069	8	1089	3	1109	18
990	7	1010	25	1030	17	1050	17	1070	8	1090	3	1110	20
991	50	1011	30	1031	17	1051	17	1071	12	1091	3	1111	25
992	8	1012	18	1032	17	1052	17	1072	15	1092	3	1112	25
993	8	1013	20	1033	20	1053	12	1073	4	1093	3	1113	15
994	8	1014	20	1034	20	1054	6	1074	4	1094	3	1114	15
995	8	1015	50	1035	20	1055	6	1075	4	1095	3	1115	25
996	8	1016	10	1036	20	1056	12	1076	4	1096	3	1116	25
997	8	1017	10	1037	17	1057	12	1077	4	1097	3	1117	17
998	7	1018	9	1038	17	1058	12	1078	4	1098	20	1118	17
999	8	1019	9	1039	17	1059	12	1079	4	1099	10	1119	17

1120	17	1140	12	1160	7	1180	80	1200	17½	1220	2½	1240	30
1121	12	1141	15	1161	7	1181	75	1201	25	1221	2½	1241	25
1122	17	1142	15	1162	4	1182	4	1202	10	1222	20	1242	25
1123	17	1143	75	1163	5	1183	5	1203	14	1223	15	1243	5
1124	17	1144	12	1164	120	1184	75	1204	14	1224	15	1244	5
1125	20	1145	25	1165	80	1185	5	1205	20	1225	15	1245	2½
1126	15	1146	12	1166	4	1186	5	1206	15	1226	12	1246	5
1127	110	1147	12	1167	120	1187	7	1207	15	1227	15	1247	1½
1128	20	1148	30	1168	6	1188	6	1208	17½	1228	15	1248	2½
1129	14	1149	15	1169	15	1189	75	1209	15	1229	15	1249	2½
1130	110	1150	20	1170	15	1190	5	1210	11	1230	10	1250	2½
1131	12	1151	20	1171	2½	1191	75	1211	4	1231	25	1251	1
1132	15	1152	20	1172	2½	1192	5	1212	4	1232	12	1252	85
1133	5	1153	150	1173	125	1193	75	1213	9	1233	12	1253	85
1134	5	1154	9	1174	2	1194	75	1214	9	1234	17½	1254	95
1135	5	1155	9	1175	2	1195	7½	1215	9	1235	30	1255	3
1136	5	1156	9	1176	9	1196	35	1216	9	1236	30	1256	1
1137	5	1157	200	1177	125	1197	15	1217	9	1237	20	1257	85
1138	15	1158	250	1178	110	1198	15	1218	9	1238	7½	1258	5
1139	12	1159	150	1179	80	1199	17½	1219	7	1239	7½	1259	85

1260	105	1280	10	1300	35	1320	10	1340	10	1360	50	1380	125
1261	250	1281	100	1301	35	1321	10	1341	8	1361	15	1381	125
1262	5	1282	95	1302	50	1322	10	1342	3	1362	10	1382	110
1263	5	1283	95	1303	90	1323	10	1343	6	1363	100	1383	110
1264	80	1284	100	1304	30	1324	8	1344	4	1364	100	1384	90
1265	80	1285	75	1305	7	1325	15	1345	7	1365	120	1385	15
1266	250	1286	75	1306	1½	1326	15	1346	75	1366	120	1386	45
1267	90	1287	40	1307	10	1327	20	1347	20	1367	120	1387	15
1268	80	1288	15	1308	3	1328	15	1348	15	1368	120	1388	150
1269	5	1289	15	1309	2	1329	7½	1349	10	1369	125	1389	125
1270	2	1290	9	1310	50	1330	10	1350	8	1370	120	1390	50
1271	75	1291	1	1311	2½	1331	10	1351	8	1371	115	1391	50
1272	2	1292	40	1312	2	1332	10	1352	8	1372	85	1392	25
1273	20	1293	40	1313	2	1333	15	1353	60	1373	50	1393	50
1274	12	1294	15	1314	1½	1334	5	1354	200	1374	75	1394	65
1275	90	1295	15	1315	5	1335	1½	1355	90	1375	50	1395	60
1276	80	1296	9	1316	10	1336	15	1356	110	1376	50	1396	60
1277	25	1297	50	1317	17½	1337	5	1357	110	1377	40	1397	60
1278	17	1298	30	1318	1	1338	2	1358	110	1378	125	1398	6
1279	12	1299	2	1319	17½	1339	7	1359	80	1379	100	1399	3½

1400	2	1420	17½	1440	1	1460	2	1480	12	1500	15	1520	10
1401	1	1421	10	1441	1½	1461	1	1481	5	1501	100	1521	6
1402	1½	1422	15	1442	2½	1462	5	1482	5	1502	70	1522	6
1403	1½	1423	15	1443	3	1463	1½	1483	3	1503	70	1523	6
1404	½	1424	17	1444	5	1464	1½	1484	6	1504	5	1524	6
1405	½	1425	15	1445	½	1465	1	1485	4	1505	35	1525	6
1406	12	1426	20	1446	45	1466	1½	1486	50	1506	8½	1526	6
1407	12	1427	15	1447	4	1467	2	1487	50	1507	8½	1527	3
1408	12	1428	20	1448	10	1468	2	1488	60	1508	8½	1528	3
1409	12	1429	20	1449	10	1469	45	1489	35	1509	35	1529	3
1410	8	1430	10	1450	10	1470	20	1490	35	1510	12	1530	10
1411	8	1431	35	1451	35	1471	14	1491	35	1511	15	1531	4
1412	8	1432	35	1452	35	1472	2	1492	55	1512	5	1532	10
1413	8	1433	4	1453	35	1473	45	1493	35	1513	7½	1533	10
1414	8	1434	5	1454	20	1474	35	1494	42	1514	15	1534	15
1415	15	1435	5	1455	15	1475	50	1495	15	1515	15	1535	4
1416	7	1436	2½	1456	15	1476	25	1496	100	1516	6	1536	4
1417	7	1437	2½	1457	10	1477	18	1497	35	1517	6	1537	10
1418	7	1438	2	1458	45	1478	25	1498	25	1518	6	1538	10
1419	7	1439	1	1459	3	1479	15	1499	15	1519	4	1539	5

1540	7½	1560	12	1580	12	1600	4	1620	5	1640	10	1660	6
1541	5	1561	12	1581	12	1601	3	1621	4	1641	10	1661	6
1542	7½	1562	10	1582	9	1602	3	1622	4	1642	10	1662	6
1543	7½	1563	7½	1583	15	1603	3	1623	2	1643	10	1663	10
1544	7½	1564	7½	1584	15	1604	7	1624	2	1644	10	1664	10
1545	10	1565	7½	1585	10	1605	7	1625	10	1645	10	1665	10
1546	8	1566	7½	1586	15	1606	7	1626	45	1646	45	1666	10
1547	5	1567	10	1587	10	1607	5	1627	5	1647	45	1667	4
1548	5	1568	5	1588	30	1608	8	1628	5	1648	5	1667	5
1549	5	1569	5	1589	12	1609	45	1629	5	1649	5	1669	5
1550	5	1570	5	1590	10	1610	6	1630	5	1650	5	1670	4
1551	25	1571	7	1591	5	1611	6	1631	6	1651	6	1671	5
1552	10	1572	25	1592	5	1612	6	1632	6	1652	6	1672	4
1553	10	1573	7½	1593	5	1613	6	1633	6	1653	6	1673	5
1554	10	1574	7½	1594	5	1614	6	1634	6	1654	6	1674	4
1555	10	1575	7½	1595	4	1615	6	1635	6	1655	6	1675	3
1556	5	1576	15	1596	4	1616	6	1636	6	1656	6	1676	3
1557	7½	1577	15	1597	8	1617	5	1637	6	1657	6	1677	35
1558	12	1578	15	1598	15	1618	4	1638	10	1658	6	1678	5
1559	12	1579	12	1599	3	1619	4	1639	10	1659	6	1679	5

1680	5	1700	10	1720	8	1740	8	1760	5	1780	9	1800	8
1681	5	1701	10	1721	8	1741	8	1761	5	1781	10	1801	8
1682	6	1702	7	1722	8	1742	8	1762	5	1782	10	1802	8
1683	5	1703	7	1723	4	1743	6	1763	5	1783	20	1803	7
1684	5	1704	25	1724	8	1744	4	1764	5	1784	20	1804	7
1685	5	1705	25	1725	8	1745	4	1765	6	1785	10	1805	8
1686	5	1706	17	1726	15	1746	4	1766	10	1786	14	1806	8
1687	3½	1707	20	1727	15	1747	6	1767	5	1787	10	1807	7
1688	5	1708	10	1728	15	1748	6	1768	5	1788	14	1808	7
1689	5	1709	10	1729	10	1749	6	1769	5	1789	14	1809	7
1690	4	1710	15	1730	150	1750	6	1770	5	1790	8	1810	5
1691	15	1711	20	1731	40	1751	7	1771	6	1791	6	1811	7
1692	15	1712	20	1732	25	1752	5	1772	5	1792	7	1812	5
1693	15	1713	14	1733	15	1753	5	1773	5	1793	6	1813	12
1694	15	1714	8	1734	15	1754	5	1774	10	1794	15	1814	12
1695	9	1715	8	1735	10	1755	5	1774	10	1795	15	1815	12
1696	9	1716	5	1736	7	1756	5	1776	10	1796	10	1816	10
1697	15	1717	5	1737	7½	1757	15	1777	10	1797	5	1817	6
1698	15	1718	7	1738	7½	1758	15	1778	10	1798	6	1818	7
1699	15	1719	5	1739	25	1759	12	1779	5	1799	8	1819	9

1820	10	1840	10	1860	12	1880	15	1900	9	1920	10	1940	12
1821	10	1841	7	1861	12	1881	12	1901	9	1921	9	1941	15
1822	7	1842	15	1862	12	1882	15	1902	9	1922	8	1942	10
1823	7	1843	10	1863	30	1883	7	1903	9	1923	8	1943	10
1824	7	1844	10	1864	30	1884	7	1904	10	1924	8	1944	14
1825	5	1845	10	1865	75	1885	7	1905	8	1925	8	1945	50
1826	12	1846	10	1866	75	1886	12	1906	8	1926	8	1946	50
1827	5	1847	10	1867	18	1887	12	1907	6	1927	15	1947	50
1828	5	1848	10	1868	18	1888	14	1908	9	1928	9	1948	30
1829	5	1849	10	1869	18	1889	20	1909	15	1929	9	1949	20
1830	6	1850	10	1870	12	1890	15	1910	15	1930	9	1950	20
1831	6	1851	10	1871	18	1891	6	1911	12	1931	9	1951	20
1832	15	1852	40	1872	18	1892	6	1912	12	1932	9	1952	20
1833	15	1853	40	1873	18	1893	6	1913	9	1933	9	1953	20
1834	7	1854	40	1874	18	1894	10	1914	9	1934	9	1954	20
1835	7	1855	45	1875	12	1895	10	1915	11	1935	9	1955	20
1836	7	1856	30	1876	12	1896	10	1916	11	1936	7	1956	17
1837	15	1857	17½	1877	12	1897	10	1917	11	1937	10	1957	17½
1838	15	1858	15	1878	15	1898	10	1918	9	1938	10	1958	30
1839	15	1859	15	1879	12	1899	9	1919	10	1939	10	1959	5

1960	5	1980	12	2000	9	2020	12	2040	40	2060	8	2080	30
1961	13	1981	25	2001	9	2021	17½	2041	40	2061	10	2081	25
1962	15	1982	25	2002	9	2022	9	2042	40	2062	10	2082	30
1963	17½	1983	12	2003	80	2023	30	2043	5	2063	8	2083	5
1964	15	1984	12	2004	4	2024	5	2044	5	2064	8	2084	5
1965	6	1985	9	2005	4	2025	3	2045	5	2065	8	2085	5
1966	6	1986	9	2006	4	2026	15	2046	14	2066	8	2086	9
1967	5	1987	18	2007	10	2027	15	2047	7	2067	8	2087	7
1968	6	1988	18	2008	15	2028	15	2048	4	2068	10	2088	7
1969	6	1989	15	2009	10	2029	17½	2049	4	2069	10	2089	7
1970	6	1990	15	2010	8	2030	17½	2050	7½	2070	9	2090	7
1971	10	1991	15	2011	12	2031	75	2051	7½	2071	9	2091	9
1972	6	1992	20	2012	12	2032	15	2052	7½	2072	9	2092	5
1973	6	1993	3½	2013	5	2033	11	2-53	7½	2073	9	2093	5
1974	15	1994	3½	2014	5	2034	7½	2054	7½	2074	7½	2094	5
1975	13	1995	12	2015	50	2035	8	2055	7½	2075	7½	2095	7½
1976	15	1996	80	2016	65	2036	8	2056	25	2076	8	2096	7½
1977	15	1997	10	2017	20	2037	4	2057	6	2077	6	2097	6½
1978	9	1998	10	2018	150	2038	40	2058	6	2078	10	2098	15
1979	12	1999	9	2019	12	2039	40	2059	8	2079	30	2099	15

2100	12	2120	100	2140	10	2160	4	2180	3	2200	4	2217	6
2101	12	2121	12	2141	12	2161	5	2181	9	2201	20	2218	6
2102	12	2122	15	2142	12	2162	4	2182	9	2202	20	2219	6
2103	17½	2123	12	2143	10	2163	3	2183	12	2203	15	2220	6
2104	15	2124	7	2144	10	2164	5	2184	7	2203a	12	2221	10
2105	50	2125	7	2145	5	2165	5	2185	7	2204	10	2221a	6
2106	35	2126	5	2146	8	2166	5	2186	8	2204a	10	2222	14
2107	30	2127	5	2147	3½	2167	5	2187	3	2205	12	2223	8
2108	30	2128	5	2148	6	2168	4	2188	15	2206	45	2224	8
2109	15	2129	7	2149	6	2169	50	2189	5	2207	45	2225	4
2110	20	2130	15	2150	5	2170	10	2190	5	2208	10	2226	12
2111	10	2131	15	2151	3½	2171	4	2191	8	2209	10	2227	20
2112	10	2132	45	2152	10	2172	4	2192	5	2210	7½	2228	7
2113	7	2133	45	2153	40	2173	5	2193	4	2211	7½	2229	7
2114	7	2134	40	2154	5	2174	4	2194	3	2212	7½	2230	5
2115	9	2135	40	2155	3	2175	4	2195	12	2212a	7½	2231	7½
2116	17½	2136	45	2156	3	2176	3	2196	8	2213	15	2232	4
2117	17½	2137	15	2157	3	2177	7	2197	10	2214	8	2233	35
2118	30	2138	12	2158	4	2178	7	2198	4	2215	8	2234	5
2119	20	2139	12	2159	4	2179	6	2199	5	2216	7½	2235	1

2236	2	2256	12	2273	8	2293	25	2313	15	2333	4	2353	15
2237	2	2257	½	2274	8	2294	20	2314	12	2334	1,500	2354	8
2238	2	2258	12	2275	8	2295	20	2315	12	2335	55	2355	8
2239	7	2258a	50	2276	8	2296	15	2316	12	2336	30	2356	150
2240	3½	2258b	12	2277	7½	2297	20	2317	12	2337	30	2357	50
2241	30	2259	4	2278	7½	2298	10	2318	12	2338	17½	2358	90
2242	5	2260	6	2279	1	2299	10	2319	12	2339	10	2359	10
2243	2½	2261	6	2280	1	2300	10	2320	12	2340	10	2360	120
2244	50	2262	7	2281	8	2301	17½	2321	8	2341	10	2361	40
2245	65	2266a	10	2282	7½	2302	25	2322	.....	2342	25	2362	5
2246	65	2263	9	2283	7½	2303	5	2323	20	2343	20	2363	5
2247	65	2264	9	2284	5	2304	5	2324	10	2344	20	2364	4
2248	2	2265	7½	2285	1	2305	20	2325	10	2345	50	2365	6
2249	1½	2266	7½	2286	1	2306	20	2326	10	2346	25	2366	15
2250	2	2267	7	2287	1	2307	20	2327	9	2347	15	2367	15
2251	14	2268	7	2288	1	2308	20	2328	9	2348	15	2368	15
2252	14	2269	15	2289	1	2309	20	2329	9	2349	17½	2369	6
2253	1½	2270	30	2290	1	2310	12	2330	9	2350	15	2370	50
2254	2½	2271	30	2291	25	2311	12	2331	9	2351	17½	2371	100
2255	2½	2272	17½	2292	25	2312	15	2332	15	2352	8	2372	20

2373	70	2393	10	2413	12	2433	3	2453	15	2473	55	2493	6
2374	85	2394	10	2414	12	2434	10	2454	10	2474	125	2494	6
2375	20	2395	5	2415	12	2435	50	2455	75	2475	3	2495	6
2376	20	2396	65	2416	18	2436	30	2456	75	2476	3	2496	6
2377	10	2397	65	2417	12	2437	50	2457	50	2477	2	2497	6
2378	10	2398	75	2418	12	2438	30	2458	50	2478	2	2498	6
2379	20	2399	8	2419	5	2439	40	2459	5	2479	2	2499	6
2380	20	2400	10	2420	3	2440	30	2460	3	2480	2½	2500	6
2381	23	2401	6	2421	3	2441	45	2461	3	2481	5	2501	6
2382	18	2402	12	2422	3	2442	90	2462	1½	2482	2½	2502	6
2383	15	2403	12	2423	3	2443	90	2463	1½	2483	2½	2503	6
2384	17	2404	14	2424	3	2444	90	2464	1½	2484	7½	2504	12
2385	20	2405	6	2425	3	2445	400	2465	1½	2485	15	2505	6
2386	75	2406	20	2426	3	2446	400	2466	2	2486	12	2506	6
2387	85	2407	10	2427	3	2447	400	2467	3½	2487	7½	2507	6
2388	75	2408	12	2428	3	2448	12	2468	3½	2488	45	2508	6
2389	15	2409	10	2429	3	2449	12	2469	3½	2489	20	2509	6
2390	15	2410	50	2430	3	2450	12	2470	15	2490	3½	2510	6
2391	75	2411	35	2431	3	2451	12	2471	70	2491	3	2511	5
2392	75	2412	25	2432	3	2452	12	2472	55	2492	2	2512	5

2513	5	2533	2	2553	6	2573	25	2592	5	2612	6	2632	8
2514	3	2534	2	2554	6	2573a	25	2593	2	2613	6	2633	9
2515	3	2535	80	2555	6	2574	5	2594	2	2614	3½	2634	10
2516	12	2536	12	2556	6	2575	5	2595	2	2615	3½	2635	10
2517	12	2537	12	2557	6	2576	5	2596	5	2616	6	2636	7½
2518	12	2538	3	2558	7½	2577	5	2597	5	2617	3½	2637	7½
2519	12	2539	2	2559	6½	2578	20	2598	10	2618	3½	2638	17½
2520	11	2540	6	2560	6½	2579	75	2599	15	2619	17½	2639	7
2521	12	2541	6	2561	6½	2580	15	2600	7½	2620	4	2640	7
2522	20	2542	6	2562	6½	2581	15	2601	6½	2621	12	2641	7
2523	15	2543	6	2563	6½	2582	3	2602	6½	2622	9	2642	7
2524	17½	2544	6	2564	6½	2583	3	2603	3	2623	9	2643	7
2525	15	2545	6	2565	6½	2584	3	2604	9	2624	9	2644	3½
2526	1	2546	6	2566	6½	2585	2	2605	9	2625	3	2645	4
2527	1½	2547	6	2567	20	2586	4	2606	9	2626	3½	2646	4
2528	20	2548	6	2568	45	2587	4	2607	3	2627	3½	2647	4
2529	20	2549	6	2569	3½	2588	100	2608	3	2628	5	2648	4
2530	20	2550	6	2570	2	2589	65	2609	6	2629	9	2649	4
2531	3½	2551	6	2571	2	2590	65	2610	6	2630	8	2650	3½
2532	3	2552	6	2572	20	2591	4	2611	2½	2631	8	2651	3½

2652	3½	2672	7	2692	12	2711	9	2731	7	2751	10	2771	15
2653	4	2673	7	2693	20	2712	9	2732	7	2752	8	2772	15
2654	4	2674	7	2694	9	2713	9	2733	7	2753	8	2773	9
2655	4	2675	7	2695	9	2714	9	2734	7	2754	8	2774	9
2656	3½	2676	5	2696	5	2715	9	2735	7	2755	8	2775	9
2657	3½	2677	5	2697	5	2716	9	2736	7	2756	8	2776	9
2658	4	2678	5	2698	4	2717	9	2737	7	2757	8	2777	10
2659	3½	2679	3	2699	6	2718	9	2738	5	2758	20	2778	10
2660	3½	2680	7	2700	3½	2719	8	2739	5	2759	7½	2779	10
2661	4	2681	5	2701	3	2720	8	2740	9	2760	7½	2780	10
2662	2	2682	3	2702	3	2721	8	2741	9	2761	7½	2781	12
2663	2½	2683	3	2703	8	2722	8	2742	9	2762	7½	2782	10
2664	2½	2684	3	2704	100	2723	8	2743	9	2763	7½	2783	10
2665	9	2685	3	2704a	100	2724	8	2744	12	2764	7½	2784	9
2666	10	2686	3	2705	20	2725	7	2745	6	2765	7½	2785	9
2667	10	2687	3	2706	20	2726	7	2746	6	2766	15	2786	12
2668	9	2688	3	2707	20	2727	7	2747	12	2767	15	2787	8
2669	9	2689	4	2708	12	2728	7	2748	12	2768	15	2788	14
2670	15	2690	2	2709	18	2729	7	2749	15	2769	15	2789	14
2671	7	2691	10	2710	18	2730	7	2750	10	2770	15	2790	14

2791	10	2811	2	2831	30	2851	3½	2871	1½	2891	3	2911	6
2792	14	2812	2	2832	30	2852	3½	2872	1½	2892	3	2912	7½
2793	14	2813	7½	2833	30	2853	3½	2873	1½	2893	3	2913	17½
2794	10	2814	4	2834	30	2854	3½	2874	1½	2894	3	2914	17½
2795	10	2815	4	2835	30	2855	2	2875	2	2895	3	2915	15
2796	10	2816	4	2836	30	2856	2	2876	3½	2896	3	2916	15
2797	11	2817	4	2837	30	2857	4	2877	3½	2897	3	2917	15
2798	11	2818	4	2838	30	2858	5	2878	4	2898	4½	2918	15
2799	25	2819	4	2839	25	2859	4	2879	4	2899	4½	2919	15
2800	17½	2820	4½	3840	2	2860	.....	2880	4	2900	4½	2920	15
2801	17½	2821	6	2841	2	2861	.....	2881	1	2901	4½	2921	10
2802	17½	2822	6	2842	1½	2862	50	2882	1	2902	1	2922	10
2803	17½	2823	6	2843	3½	2863	7½	2883	1	2903	1	2923	17½
2804	20	2824	7	2844	3½	2864	7½	2884	½	2904	1	2924	9
2805	20	2825	3	2845	1	2865	7½	2885	½	2905	100	2925	17½
2806	16	2826	2	2846	1	2866	5	2886	½	2906	3	2926	10
2807	16	2827	35	2847	3½	2867	5	2887	3½	2907	1	2927	10
2808	10	2828	4	2848	2½	2868	1½	2888	3½	2908	1	2928	10
2809	10	2829	30	2849	35	2869	1½	2889	3½	2909	3	2929	10
2810	10	2830	30	2850	35	2870	1½	2890	3	2910	7½	2930	10

2931	10	2950a	3½	2966	45	2986	3½	3006	40	3026	7½	3045	8
2932	10	2951	15	2967	8	2987	20	3007	100	3027	7½	3046	8
2933	10	2952	5	2968	8	2988	20	3008	20	3028	7½	3046	8
2934	10	2953	5	2969	8	2989	3½	3009	13	3029	15	3047	8
2935	6	2954	5	2970	4	2990	3½	3010	25	3030	15	3048	5
2936	6	2955	5	2971	2½	2991	25	3011	17	3031	15	3049	5
2937	2	2956	3	2972	2½	2992	25	3012	17	3032	15	3050	5
2938	7½	2957	300	2973	3½	2993	6	3013	17	3033	15	3051	8
2939	7½	2957a	120	2974	3½	2994	25	3014	5	3034	12	3052	10
2940	7	2958	7	2975	3½	2995	5	3015	5	3035	12	3053	8
2941	5	2959	1½	2976	.....	2996	50	3016	5	3036	14	3054	8
2942	1	2959a	1	2977	.....	2997	7½	3017	5	3037	14	3055	8
2943	9	2960	20	2978	25	2998	7½	3018	7½	3038	14	3056	8
2944	7	2960a	11	2979	5	2999	45	3019	7½	3039	14	3057	6
2945	1½	2960b	8	2980	5	3000	17½	3020	7½	3040	16	3058	11
2946	100	2961	9	2981	25	3001	17½	3021	7½	3041	10	3059	11
2947	5	2962	20	2982	6½	3002	17½	3022	7½	3042	12	3060	9
2948	5	2963	20	2983	25	3003	25	3023	7½	3042a	8	3061	8
2949	100	2964	9	2984	5	3004	7½	3024	7½	3043	8	3062	8
2950	3½	2965	1	2985	20	3005	7½	3025	7½	3044	12	3063	11

3064	9	3084	3	3104	3	3124	7½	3144	3	3164	7½	3184	10
3065	12	3085	3½	3105	3	3125	4	3145	3	3165	750	3185	10
3066	9	3086	2½	3106	3	3126	6	3146	5	3166	750	3186	8
3067	5	3087	3	3107	3	3127	3½	3147	4	3167	125	3187	8
3068	5	3088	3	3108	4	3128	3½	3148	4	3168	125	3188	9
3069	5	3089	3	3109	4	3129	5	3149	3	3169	125	3189	9
3070	7½	3090	3	3110	4	3130	3½	3150	2	3170	125	3190	10
3071	7½	3091	3	3111	5	3131	3½	3151	2	3171	125	3191	10
3072	7½	3092	3	3112	10	3132	3	3152	3	3172	125	3192	8
3073	7½	3093	3	3113	3½	3133	5	3153	10	3173	125	3193	8
3074	20	3094	3	3114	3½	3134	3½	3154	5	3174	125	3194	8
3075	20	3095	3	3115	3½	3135	5	3155	5	3175	125	3195	8
3076	3½	3096	3	3116	3	3136	5	3156	5	3176	125	3196	10
3077	3½	3097	3	3117	3½	3137	10	3157	7	3177	127	3197	10
3078	3½	3098	3	3118	3½	3138	10	3158	2½	3178	125	3198	10
3079	3½	3099	3	3119	3	3139	8	3159	2½	3179	150	3199	10
3080	3	3100	3	3120	3½	3140	8	3160	2½	3180	30	3200	10
3081	4	3101	3	3121	3½	3141	2½	3161	25	3181	30	3201	8
3082	3	3102	3	3122	2½	3142	2½	3162	25	3182	30	3202	8
3083	4	3103	3	2123	7½	3143	2½	3163	7	3183	30	3203	8

3204	8	3223	7	3241	2	3260	7½	3280	5	3299	7	3317a	27½		
3205	15	3224	7	3242	3	3261	6	3281	5	3300	2	3318	25		
3206	7½	3225	7	3243	3	3262	6	3282	5	3301	25	3319	25		
3207	7½	3226	6	3244	6	3263	6	3283	5	3302	25	3320	25		
3208	9	3226a	15	3245	6	3264	6	3284	5	3303	25	3320a	27½		
3209	17½	3227	7	3246	6	3265	6	3285	4	3303a	27½	3321	45		
3210	17½	3228	7	3247	5	3266	6	3286	4	3304	22	3321a	35		
3210a	17½	3229	7	3248	30	3267	10	3287	4	3305	22	3322	20		
3211	125	3230	6	3248a	30	3268	6	3288	5	3306	45	3323	20		
3212	8	3231	6	3249	6	3269	6	3289	45	3307	7	3324	7		
3213	7	3232	7	3250	6	3270	6	3290	7	3308	7	3325	7		
3214	7	3233	14	3251	6	3271	6	3290a	8	3309	8	3326	7		
3215	7	3234	40	3252	6	3272	6	3291	8	3310	7	3327	9		
3216	7	3235	40	3253	7½	3273	6	3292	7	3311	7	3328	9		
3217	7	3236	200	3254	7½	3274	7½	3293	7	3312	10	3329	9		
3218	10	3236a	100	3255	15	3275	9	3294	8	3313	7	3330	10		
3219	15	3237	5	3256	7½	3276	45	3295	8	3314	7	3331	7		
3220	10	3238	5	3257	7½	3277	5	3296	8	3315	7	3332	7		
3221	9	3239	5	3258	6	3278	2½	3297	7	3316	8	3333	7		
3222	7	3240	5	3259	7½	3279	2½	3298	7	3317	27½	3334	7		

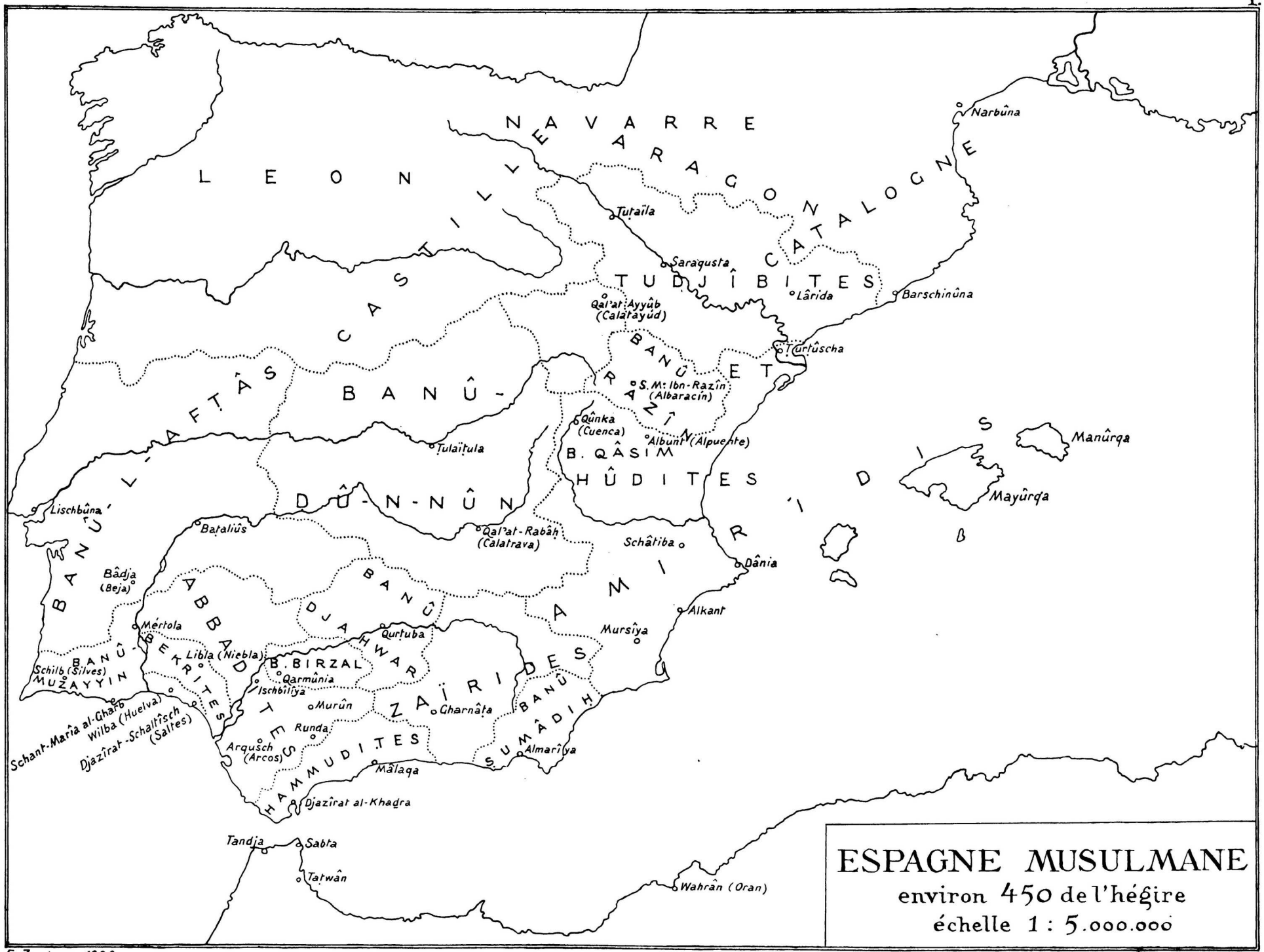
3335	7	3355	7½	3373	2	3392	3½	3412	5	3432	45	3452	4
3336	10	3356	10	3374	2	3393	3½	3413	1	3433	33	3453	4
3337	8	3357	10	3375	2	3394	3½	3414	5	3434	10	3454	4
3338	7	3358	5	3376	2	3395	6	3415	2	3435	5	3455	5
3339	7	3359	5	3377	10	3396	7	3416	9	3436	1	3456	½
3340	7	3360	5	3378	10	3397	7½	3417	3	3437	1	3457	4
3341	7	3361	5	3379	10	3398	9	3418	2	3438	14	3458	4
3342	7	3362	7½	3380	9	3399	7	3419	1	3439	8	3459	4
3343	7	3362a	7½	3381	25	3400	7	3420	2	3440	6	3460	4
3344	5	3363	3½	3381a	25	3401	7	3421	2	3441	1½	3461	4
3345	5	3364	3½	3382	7½	3402	5	3422	10	3442	1½	3462	1
3346	10	3365	3	3383	9	3403	4½	3423	4	3443	1	3463	1
3347	8	3366	3	3384	10	3404	1	3424	4	3444	1½	3464	1½
3348	8	3367	8	3385	10	3405	5	3425	4	3445	5	3465	½
3349	6	3368	8	3386	6	3406	4	3426	6	3446	1	3466	6
3350	5	3369	8	3387	6	3407	25	3427	6	3447	9	3467	6
3351	5	3369a	8	3388	7½	3408	25	3428	6	3448	10	3468	4
3352	5	3370	5	3389	5	3409	2½	3429	6	3449	10	3469	4
3353	6	3371	2	3390	7½	3410	1	3430	40	3450	4	3470	4
3354	7½	3372	2	3391	5	3411	5	3431	40	3451	8	3471	4

3472	4	3492	5	3512	30	3532	125	3550	4	3569	1½	3589	7½
3473	4½	3493	1	3513	2	3533	4	3551	4	3570	5	3590	7½
3474	4½	3494	1	3514	6	3534	4	3552	2½	3571	5	3591	6
3475	4	3495	2	3515	6	3535	4	3553	2	3572	5	3592	6
3476	5	3496	2	3516	6	3536	4	3554	10	3573	5	3593	6
3477	5	3497	5	3517	6	3537	10	3555	½	3574	6	3594	6
3478	4	3498	5	3518	6	3538	5	3556	½	3575	½	3595	6
3479	4	3499	5	3519	6	3538a	75	3557	15	3576	4½	3596	7
3480	7	3500	1	3520	100	3538b	75	3558	10	3577	4½	3597	7
3481	8	3501	1	3521	5	3539	5	3559	10	3578	3	3598	4
3482	8	3502	2½	3522	5	3540	5	3560	10	3579	4½	3599	4
3483	4	3503	2	3523	5	3541	5	3561	8	3580	4	3600	5
3484	4	3504	3	3524	4	3542	30	3562	7½	3581	3	3601	5
3485	4	3505	20	3525	4	3543	10	3563	7½	3582	2	3602	5
3486	4	3506	3½	3526	1	3544	35	3564	7½	2583	1½	3603	5
3487	4½	3507	3½	3527	1	3545	17½	3565	1	3584	1½	3604	5
3488	4½	3508	9	3528	6	3546	5	3566	30	3585	3½	3605	5
3489	5	3509	9	3529	4½	3547	15	3567	30	3586	1	3606	5
3490	5	3510	9	3530	2½	3548	15	3567a	30	3587	½	3607	1
3491	5	3511	1½	3531	1	3549	10	3568	9	3588	½	3608	10

3609	6	3629	5	3647	2	3667	10	3684	2	3704	½	3724	3
3610	6	3630	5	3648	2	3668	9	3685	6	3705	½	3725	3
3611	6	3631	6	3649	2	3668a	10	3686	6	3706	½	3726	4
3612	1	3632	35	3650	2	3669	7½	3687	½	3707	½	3727	4
3613	10	3633	35	3651	7	3670	7½	3688	4	3708	½	3728	7½
3614	15	3634	6	3652	3½	3671	8	3689	3	3709	7½	3729	7½
3615	15	3634a	6	3653	3½	3671a	8	3690	1	3710	7½	3730	7½
3616	3½	3635	35	3654	8	3672	8	3691	1	3711	7½	3731	12
3617	3½	3636	35	3655	7	3673	8	3692	25	3712	7½	3732	5
3618	5	3637	35	3656	10	3674	8	3693	5	3713	10	3733	3
3619	5	3638	6	3657	10	3675	2½	3694	3	3714	10	3734	10
3620	1½	3639	6	3658	10	3676	4	3695	1	3715	5	3735	6
3621	9	3639a	6	3659	8	3677	4	3696	1	3716	7½	3736	10
3622	6½	3640	6	3660	8	3677a	4	3697	½	3717	7½	3737	10
3623	1½	3641	5	3661	5	3678	5	3698	½	3718	7½	3738	5
3624	5	3642	5	3662	5	3679	5	3699	8	3719	7½	3739	5
3625	5	3643	5	3663	5	3680	10	3700	4	3720	5	3740	3½
3626	10	3644	2½	3664	5	3681	4	3701	4	3721	5	3741	3½
3627	5	3645	30	3665	5	3682	5	3702	4	3722	5	3742	5
3628	5	3646	2½	3666	10	3683	5	2703	1	3723	3	3743	5

3744	75	3764	40	3784	5	3804	10	3824	15	3844	5	3864	10
3745	125	3765	40	3785	6	3805	100	3825	15	3845	3	3865	10
3746	110	3766	40	3786	6	3806	10	3826	100	3846	3	3866	10
3747	110	3767	40	3787	6	3807	30	3827	100	3847	3	3867	10
3748	12	3768	12	3788	6	3808	30	3828	10	3848	7	3868	2½
3749	14	3769	12	3789	6	3809	30	3829	10	3849	7	3869	5
3750	14	3770	6	3790	6	3810	25	3830	7½	3850	5	3870	5
3751	14	3771	6	3791	6	3811	6	3831	15	3851	15	3871	2
3752	10	3772	8	3792	6	3812	10	3832	15	3852	100	3872	5
3753	10	3773	8	3793	6	3813	10	3833	15	3853	130	3873	5
3754	10	3774	8	3794	6	3814	45	3834	17½	3854	7½	3874	2
3755	20	3775	8	3795	15	3815	15	3835	9	3855	7½	3875	1
3756	15	3776	8	3796	15	3816	15	3836	9	3856	15	3876	1½
3757	15	3777	1½	3797	10	3817	10	3837	9	3857	15	3877	½
3758	11	3778	8	3798	10	3818	7½	3838	7½	3858	15	3878	15
3759	20	3779	4	3799	10	3819	7½	3839	8	3859	15	3879	15
3760	15	3780	3	3800	50	3820	7½	3840	9	3860	10	3880	15
3761	650	3781	2	3801	30	3821	7½	3841	9	3861	10	3881	15
3762	450	3782	2	3802	30	3822	7½	3842	12	3862	10	3882	15
3763	85	3783	15	3803	14	3823	7½	3843	5	3863	10	3883	15

3885	15	3904	19	3924	125	3944	3	3964	300	3984	45	4004	15
3885	12	3905	19	3925	10	3945	3	3965	65	3985	15	4005	5
3886	13	3906	3	3926	5	3946	3	3966	15	3986	15	4006	12
3887	13	3907	3	3927	3	3947	25	3967	15	3987	15	4007	12
3888	13	3908	3	3928	4	3948	35	3968	6	3988	15	4008	6
3889	7	3909	4	3929	5	3949	35	3969	45	3989	15	4009	6
3890	60	3910	6	3930	5	3950	35	3970	60	3990	15	4010	6
3891	35	3911	6	3931	5	3951	8	3971	45	3991	15	4011	15
3892	35	3912	12	3932	5	3952	4	3972	55	3992	15		
3893	6	3913	5	3933	5	3953	4	3973	55	3993	15	3853a	45
3894	6	3914	5	3934	65	3954	4	3974	45	3994	4	3853b	25
3895	6	3915	5	3935	14	3955	3½	3975	45	3995	4		
3896	37½	3916	3	3936	5	3956	3½	3976	45	3996	4		
3897	50	3917	4	3937	5	3957	2	3977	45	3997	4		
3898	17	3918	4	3938	3	3958	2	3978	45	3998	4		
3899	17	3919	4	3939	3	3959	17½	3979	35	3999	15		
3900	17	3920	10	3940	3	3960	17½	3980	25	4000	25		
3901	17	3921	10	3941	3	3961	12	3981	3½	4001	25		
3902	17	3922	10	3942	3	3962	10	3982	10	4002	25		
3903	17	3923	125	3943	3	3963	65	3983	45	4003	15		



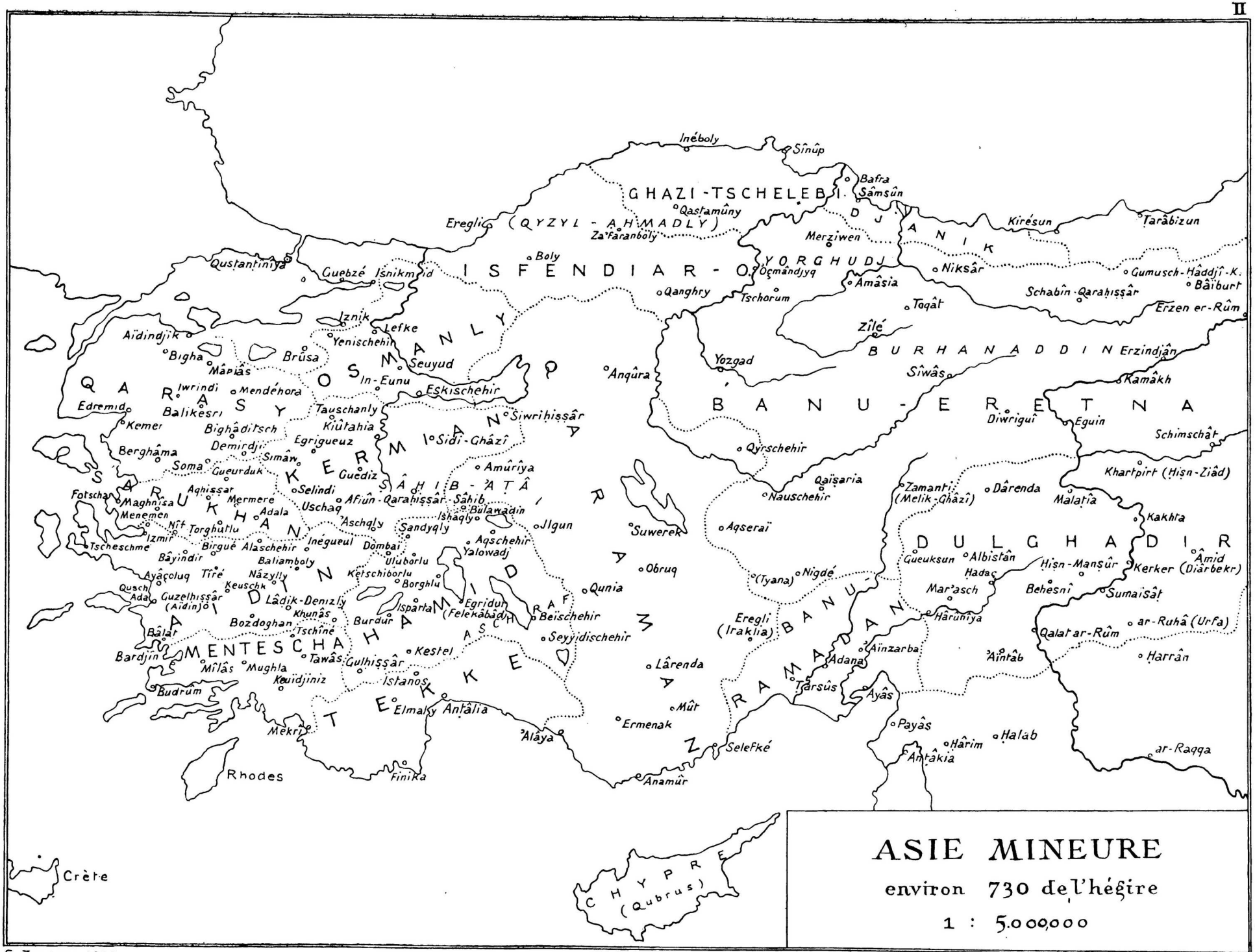
ESPAGNE MUSULMANE

environ 450 de l'hégire

échelle 1 : 5.000.000

E. Zambaur, 1926.

By far the best set of maps for demonstrating the geographical distribution of Islamic mint towns is that prepared by Zambaur over half a century ago. Although it is possible to add a few mint names, particularly in the Indian section it would be very difficult to make any substantial improvement; his maps are therefore reproduced without alteration.



ASIE MINEURE

environ 730 de l'hégire

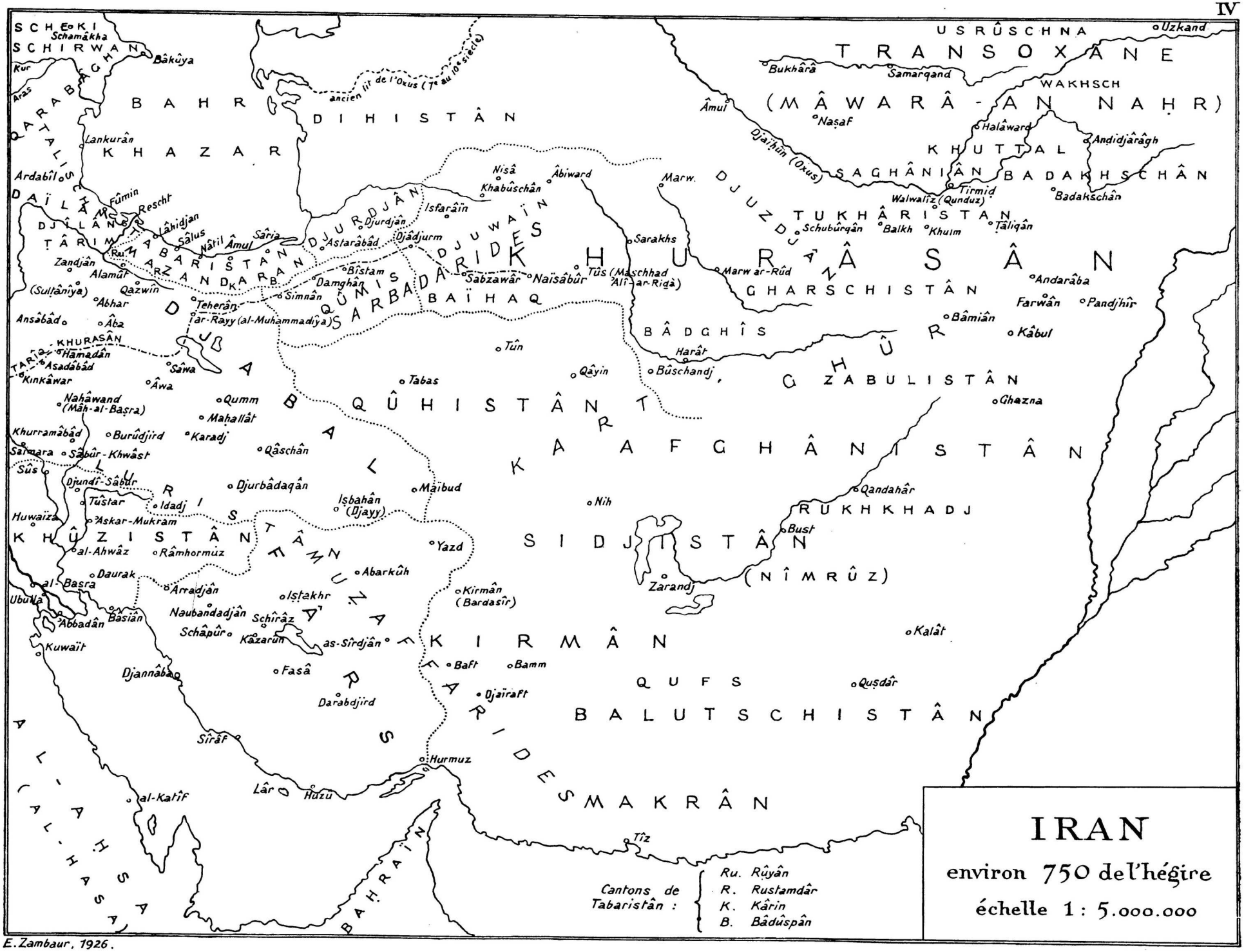
1 : 5.000.000

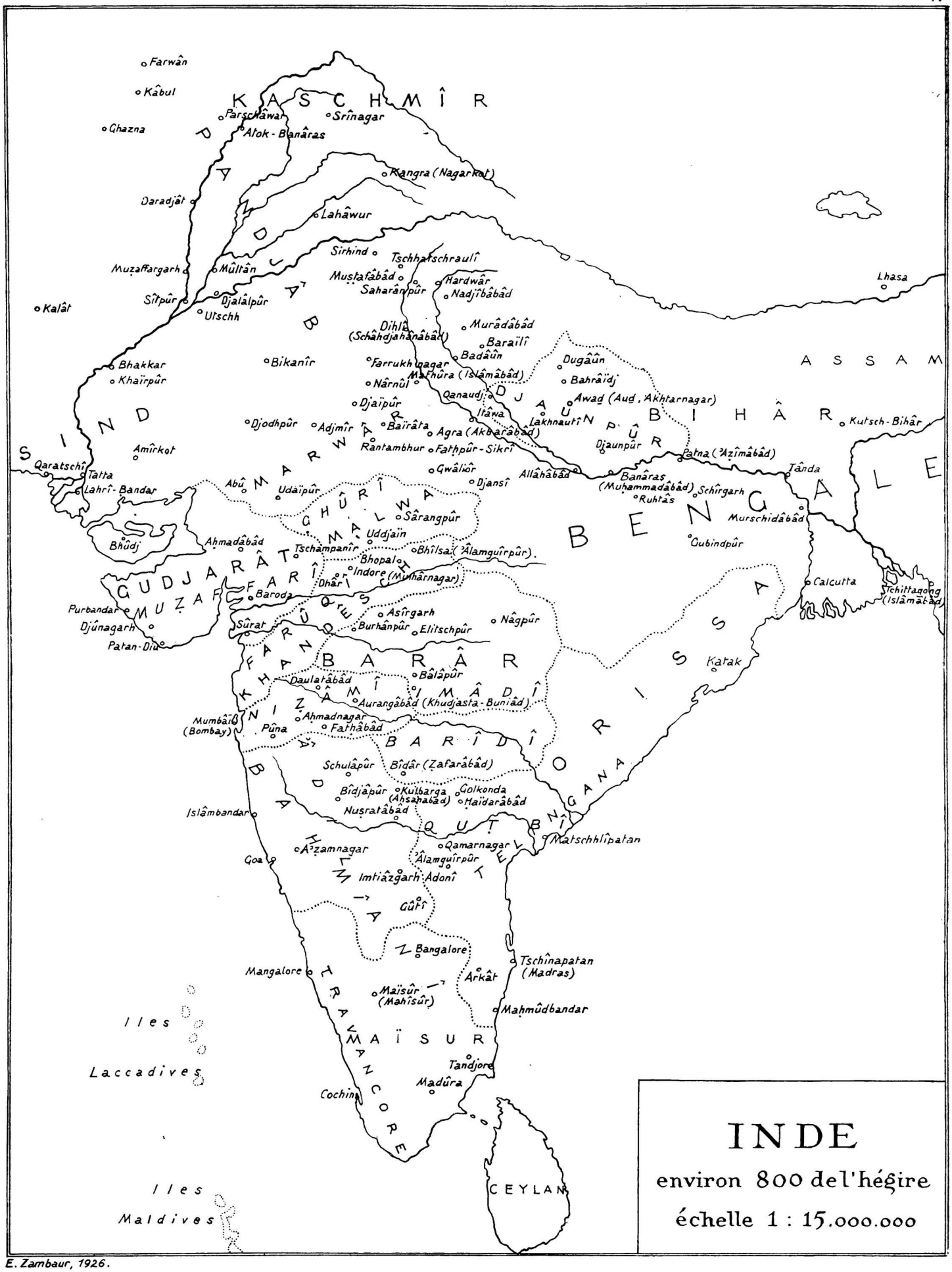
E. Zambaur. 1926

SYRIE, IRAK
MESOPOTAMIE

environ 530 de l'hégire

échelle 1 : 5.000.000


SCHEKI
Schamâkha
SCHIRWAN
Bâkûya
Kur
Araxes
QARABAGH
TALISCH
BAHR DIHISTÂN
ancien lit de l'Oxus (7e au 10e siècle)
KHAZAR
Lankurân
Ardabîl
DAÏLAM
Fûmin
Reschт
DJÎLÂN
Lâhidjân
TÂRIM
Sâlus
Nâtil
Âmul
Sâria
RUWÂNDIZ
MABARISTAN
ZANDJÂN
Alamût
Qazwîn
(Sulṭâniya)
ABHAR
Zandjân
Ansâbâd
Âba
KHURASÂN
Hamadân
Asadâbâd
Kinkâwar
Âwa
Sâwa
Nahâwand
(Mâh-al-Baṣra)
Qumm
Maḥallât
Khurramâbâd
Burûdjird
Karadj
Sâmara
Sâbûr-Khwâst
Sûs
Djundî-Sâbûr
Djurbâdaqân
Tustar
Idadj
Huwaïza
Askar-Mukram
KHÛZISTÂN
al-Ahwâz
Râmhormuz
Daurak
al-Baṣra
Ubulla
Abbadân
Basian
Kuwaït
Djannâba
Fasâ
Darabdjird
Sîrâf
al-Katîf
AL-HASA
AL-QATÎF
BAHRAIN
Lâr
Huzu
Hurmuz
Tîz
DJURDJÂN
Djurdjân
Astarâbâd
Isfarâïn
Nisâ
Khabûschân
Âbiward
DJUWAÏN
Djâdjurm
Bîsṭam
Damghân
Simnân
Teherân
ar-Rayy (al-Muhammadîya)
QÛMIS
SARBADARIDES
BAÏHAQ
Sabzawâr
Naïsâbûr
Tûs (Maschhad 'Alî-ar-Riḍà)
Sarakhs
Marw.
Marw ar-Rûd
DJUZDJÂN
TUKHÂRISTAN
Schubûrqân
Balkh
Khulm
Ṭâliqân
Walwalîz (Qunduz)
Tirmid
Âmul
Djaïḥûn (Oxus)
Naṣaf
Bukhârâ
Samarqand
USRÛSCHNA
TRANSOXANE
(MÂWARÂ-AN NAHR)
WAKHSCH
KHUTTAL
SAGHÂNIÂN
BADAKHSCHÂN
Halâward
Andidjârâgh
Badakschân
Uzkand
HURÂSÂN
GHARSCHISTÂN
Andarâba
Farwân
Pandjhîr
Bâmiân
Kâbul
BÂDGHÎS
HARÛR
Harât
Bûschandj
Ghûr
ZABULISTÂN
Ghazna
Tûn
Qâyin
Tabas
QÛHISTÂN
KARKAS
AFGHÂNISTÂN
Qaṣchân
Maïbud
Iṣbahân
(Djayy)
Nih
Qandahâr
RUKHKHADJ
Bust
SIDJISTÂN
(NÎMRÛZ)
Zarandj
Yazd
Abarkûh
Kirmân
(Bardasîr)
Iṣṭakhr
Arradjân
Naubandadjân
Schîrâz
Schâpûr
Kâzarûn
as-Sîrdjân
KIRMÂN
Baft
Bamm
Kalât
QUFS
Qusdâr
Djaïraft
BALUTSCHISTÂN
MAKRÂN
Cantons de Tabaristân :
Ru. Rûyân
R. Rustamdâr
K. Kârin
B. Bâdûspân
IRAN
environ 750 de l'hégire
échelle 1 : 5.000.000
E. Zambaur, 1926.



INDE

environ 800 del'hégire

échelle 1 : 15.000.000

E. Zambaur, 1926.

العمـــلات الشـــــرقيـــة
عـــــالم الأســـــلام

تقـــديم

منذ قرون عديدة ،انتشر الاسلام في مناطق كثيرة بجميع انحاء العالم ،وقد امتدت الخلافة ،بعد الانطلاقة الاولى لانتشار الاسلام اثناء القرن السابع والقرن الثامن الميلادى ،من جنوب فرنسا واسبانيا في الغرب،عبر شمال افريقيا الى مصر وشبه جزيرة العرب • ومن كرسي الخلافة في دمشق امتد سلطان الاسلام الى سوريا والعراق وشرق تركيا والقوقاز متجها نحو الشرق ،خلف هذه الاقاليم عبر ايران وافغانستان الى معظم مقاطعات بلاد ما وراء النهر والسند البعيدة الى ان المسيحية استعادت سيطرتها على جنوب فرنســـا وشمال اسبانيا وفي القرن الخامس عشر تم استبعاد المركز الاخير للاسلام من جنوب اسبانيا ولكن في نفس الوقت ،كان الاسلام في سبيله لطرد الاثر الباقي من المسيحية (بيزنطـه وتريبزوند) من تركيا كما تم اكتساب الساحل الشرقي ،لافريقيا وجزء اكبيرا من روسيا ومعظم الهند ،الى الاسلام •وقد بدأ الساحل الشرقي لافريقيا كمحط لانظار التجار الباحثين عن النحاس من المناجم الغنية في رود يسيا ،ولقد كان انتشار الاسلام في وسط آسيا ،لحد كبير نتيجة لاعتناق القبائل المغولية لدين الاسلام • وقد انتشر الاسلام في الهنـــد نتيجة للفتح عندما سار محمد الغورى مسيرته من افغانستان واقام ســـلطنة دلهي ولقد شاهد مستهل القرن السادس عشر اخر عملية توسع كبرى للاسلام حيث اعتنقـت الولايات المحلية ،في جنوب الملايو والجزر الاندونسية ، الاسلام واحدة بعد الاخرى ومع عام ١٥٢٠ ازدهرت غالبية السلطنات الشرقية الاسلامية في بروني بشمال بورنيو وفي جزر تيرنات وتيدور في الملقان وقد كانت هذه نبذه مختصرة عن التوسع الجغرافي للعالم الاسلامي •

ويمثل هذا الكتاب بحثا ،عند مقارنته بالمؤلفات العديدة التي يتطلبها الامر لتكوين كتالوج مفصل وقد روعيت العناية الخاصة في انتقاء المادة التي تجسم الصورة التفصيلية والاستعراض المتكامل للعملات الاسلاميـــة مشتملا العملات المسكوكة التي نقابلها بصفة عامة وكذلك اصدار العملات الضئيلة بواسطة امـراء الاسرات الصغيرة • ويتم نشر كل العملات الموضحة بهذا الكتالوج لاول مرة وبالرغم من وجود عملات عديدة شائعـــة الا انه يوجد ايضا عددا كبيرا من العملات الجديدة وكذلك بعض الحكام والاسر التي لم يعرف من قبل عنها انها قامت بسك اى عملات وتتمتع بعض العملات الموضحة بهذا الكتالوج بأهمية خاصة كما توضح التواريـــخ الدقيقة للاحداث وتسلسلها الزمني ،وتوجد كل هذه العملات في حوزة اشخاص ولهذا الحد يوضح انتقاء المواد ،توفر هذه العملات وافضليات انتقائها لهواة جمعها ويعد عنصر توفرها امرا هاما حيث يتأثر بواسطة تكوين حشد العملات المختلفة التي جلبت الى الاسواق اثناء السنين الاخيرة • ومن بين هذه المجموعات العديدة الحديثة يوجد (أ) الدراهم المتضاعفة السمانية الغزنوية في شمال افغانستان • (ب) سلاسل من العملات التيمورية ـ الاكوينلية التي تشمل العديد من العينات المسكوكة على الجانبين (جـ) سلاسل مـن الدراهم الارتكية الفضيـة الاخيرة • (د٠) سلاسل من العملات الفضية للسلاطنة البنغاليين الاوائل وقـــد كان عددا من هذه الانواع للعملات ،وبصفة خاصة تلك المذكورة في المجموعات الثلاث الاولى ، ممثلا بصـــورة ضعيفة في معظم الكتالوجات الرئيسية الخاصة بالعملات الاسلامية • ومن ناحية أخرى لقد اسفر الفحص في كتالوجات المتاحف عن ان معظمها قد تم تجميع مواده منذ عشرات السنين الماضية مما يبين عرضا مختلفا للعملات يعكس تنوعها واولويات اختيارها في السنين الماضية •

وحيث انه يوجد ،في بعض الاحيان ،اتجاه لدى الافراد ان يضعوا صوب اعينهم هذه النقطة الهامة " ان تكوين مجموعة ممثلة من العملات الاسلامية يعد هدفا صعب المنـال " كما يلزم التنوية ان كل العملات المبنية هنا قد تم جلبها بواسطة مالكيها خلال فترة السنين الاخيرة الماضية • وان معظم الاربعة الاف عملة يمتلكها المؤلف وقد تم جلب اغلبها في لندن • وقد وجد ان مجموعة واحدة من العملات ،المتواجدة في لندن بصورة غير مألوفة ،قد تم سكها بواسطة اسرات القرون الوسطى في شمال افريقيا ،وان معظم النماذج بهذه السلاسل الموضحة بالكتالوج يمتلكها الدكتور هنرى ادويو في طولون وتحتوى اى مجموعة واحدة من المواد على فراغـــات عديدة (حلقات مفقودة) يرغب المرء في ملئها ولتقديم المعونة لمثل هؤلاء الافراد قمت باعداد هذا الكتالوج للعملات مما يساعد على ملا بعض هذه الفراغات وانني اقدم شكرى واستناني ليس فقط للدكتور أرويـو ولكن ايضا الى السادة : ك• م • ماكينزى ،ن• رودس ،ب• سيمي ،ر• سنيـزر ،س• م ويبديل ،و• ك• ويجنز ،وايضا السادة أ • هـ• بالدوين واولاده ،والسادة سبينك وأولاده والى السادة جان لينجن وآخرين •

٢٢ ـ بعض الولايات في الشمال الاقصى والجنوب الاقصى للهند ٤٤٨
أ ـ مملكة اهوم في آسام
دوبيات ممثلة للمنقوشات في اهوم وريفانجارى وفارس
ب ـ مملكة ميسور
الفترة الاسلامية : ١٧٦١ ـ ١٧٩٩ ميلادية
٢٣ ـ جزر خارج الهند ٤٥٣
أ ـ سيلان ب ـ جزر لكاديف حـ ـ جزر مالديف
٢٤ ـ الاسلام في جنوب شرق آسيا
أ ـ العملات ما قبل الاسلام : ـ
١ ـ عملات ناموفي سريفجليا ، من القرن السابع الى القرن الثالث عشر الميلادية تقريبا
٢ ـ عملة ماجوباهيت ذات الشعار ، (١٢٩٣ ـ ١٥٢٠ ميلادية)
ب ـ شبه جزيرة الملايو قبل سنة ١٧٥٠ ميلادية تقريبا .
١ ـ ملقه (١٤٠٣ ـ ١٥١١ ميلادية تقريبا) ٢ ـ جاهور من القرن السادس عشر الى القرن الثامن عشر الميلادى .
٣ ـ ترنجنو ٤ ـ كيلنتان ـ بتاني
٥ ـ قدح
جـ ـ شبه جزيرة الملايو بعد سنة ١٧٥٠ ميلادية .
شمال
١ ـ بتالونج ٢ ـ سنجور
وسط
١ ـ بتاني ٢ ـ بتاني ليجه
٣ ـ بتاني سيبورى ٤ ـ بتاني جالا
٥ ـ كلانتان ٦ ـ ترنجانو
جنوب
١ ـ بهانج
د ـ سومطره
١ ـ اتجيه (١٤٩٦ ـ ١٨٧٤ ميلادية) ٢ ـ بندر الرحمن
٣ ـ بالمبانج
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جـ- الدلفيون في كردستان (٢١٠ - ٢٨٥ هجرية)
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هـ- البويهيون فى بلادما بين النهرين وفارس (٣٢٠ - ٤٥٤ هجرية)
و- الكاكويون في كردستان (٣٩٨-٤٤٣ هجرية)
٩- السلالات الحاكمة التي تلت العباسيين في المقاطعات الشرقية ١٢٧
أ- الصفاريون (٢٥٤-٢٩٠ هجرية)
ب- الثائر الصفارى الكوهستانى
جـ- البنوجوريون (ابوداوودیون) (٢٣٣ - ٣٥١ هجرية تقريبا)
د- الزياريون (٣١٦ - ٤٣٤ هجرية)
هـ- امراء السند (٣٠٠ - ٤٠٠ هجرية تقريبا)
و- السمانيون (٢٦١ - ٣٨٩ هجرية)، مشتملا السمجوريون
١- سك عملات الثور ورجال الخيل ٢- عملات اسلامية الطابع.
ز- اصدار عملات محلية (السمجوريون) فى شمال شرق افغانستان (٣٨٤ - ٣٨٨ هجرية)
ح- العملات السمانيه - الغزنوية فى افغانستان الشمالية (٣٨٤-٣٨٩ هجرية)
ط- الغزنويون (٣٥٠ - ٥٨٢ هجرية)
ى- السابقون (ملوك نمروز) (٤٦٠ - ٦٢٢ هجرية)
١٠- فترة الايوبيون السلاجقة ١٥٣
أ- الايوبيون (٥٦٤-٦٥٨ هجرية)
١- فى مصر ودمشق ٢- فى حلب
٣- في حصن كيفا وآميد ٤- فى حماه
٥- فى حمص ٦- في مابين النهرين
ب- السلاجقة (٤٢٩-٧٠٠ هجرية)
١- السلاجقة العظام (٤٢٩ - ٥٥٢ هجرية) ٢- سلاجقة العراق (٥١١ - ٥٩٠ هجرية)
٣- سلاجقة سوريا (٤٨٧ - ٥٥٢ هجرية)
جـ- خانان الايلاق (قرة خانين) (٣١٥ - ٦٠٧ هجرية)
د- ملوك خوارزم (٥٢١ - ٦٢٨ هجرية)
هـ- الغوريون (٥٤٤-٦١٢ هجرية)
و- امارة غزنة (٦٠٢ - ٦١١ هجرية)
ز- شاه كرمان والسند (٦٠٢ - ٦٥٨ هجرية)
ح- سلاجقة الروم (الاناضول) (٤٧٠ - ٧٠٠ هجرية)
ط- السلالات التركية المحلية في الفترة القريبة للسلاجقة
١- الدانشمنديون في سيواس وملاطية
٢- المنجوجاكيون فى اذربيجان ودمن يرجى - الصلدوقيون فى ارزروم
ى- عملات بيزانطة بعلامات على الجانبين في المنطقة الشمالية لما بين النهرين اثناء القرن السادس الهجرى.
١- العينياليون فى آمد (دياربكر) ٢- علامات على الجانبين ستخدمة بواسطة الاتابكة المختلفين.
ك- الارتيكيون والأتابكة :-
١- الارتيكيون فى ماردين (٥٠٢-٧١٢ هجرية) ٢- الارتيكيون فى حصن كيفا وآمد (٤٩٥-٦٢٩ هجرية)
٣- الزنكيون فى الموصل (٥٢١-٦٦ هجرية) ٤- الزنكيون فى حلب (٥٢١-٥٧٧هجرية)
٥- الزنكيون فى سنجار (٥٦٦-٦٧١ هجرية) ٦- الزنكيون فى الجزيرة (٥٧٦-٦٤٨هجرية)
٧- البوريون : اتابكة دمشق (٤٩٧-٥٤٩ هجرية)
٨- البكتجينيون : اتابكة اربيل (٥٩٩ - ٦٣٠ هجرية)

المحتـــــويات

تقـــديم

صفحة

مقـــدمة ١١

حروف الكتابة العربية : الارقام باللغة العربية

تكوين أنواع العملات الاسلامية التقليدية

الالقاب الشرفية الشخصية التى اتخذها الحكام الاسلاميون

العلامات والعناوين الملكية العامة التى استخدمها الحكام الاسلاميون .

سك العملات الاسلامية : العلامات المرتبطة بسك بعض العملات الاسلامية .

التواريخ والتقويمات

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أ - العملة العربية البيزنطية .

ب - العملة العربية السكسونية التى تم سكها قبل اعادة تشكيل العملة المتداولة فى ٧٧-٧٩هجرية

جـ - العملة الاموية المعدلة : (٧٩-١٣٢ هجرية)

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أ - افغانستان - تركى - هفتلانى

ب - الغرب - البيزنطية : فترة مبكرة

الممالك الغربية التى يمثلها الفوطيون الشرقيون

الخلفاء العباسيون فى بغـــداد ٦٨

أ - الخلافة العباسية (١٣٢-٣٣٤ هجرية)

ب - العباسيون اللاحقون (٥٦٦-٦٥٦ هجرية)

جـ - العملة المحلية فى سيلسيا أثناء الفترة العباسية الحمدانية

د - العملة العباسية المحلية فى طبرستان : تشمل الطراز الاصلي لعملة اصفهباد.

هـ - العملة العباسية المحلية فى الشرق (البخارى والخوارزم والسجستان)

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و - الطاهريون (٢٠٥-٢٥٩ هجرية) الطولونيون (٢٥٤-٢٩٢ هجرية)

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أ - الامويون باسبانيا (١٣٨-٤٢٢ هجرية)

ب - رؤساء الطوائف (٤٠٠-٤٨٩ هجرية) وما بعدهـــا :-

١- الحمّوديون فى ملقا والجزيرة ٢- الزيريون في غرناطـــة

٣- ذو النونيين في طليطلة ٤- الهوديون في سرقسطة

٥- ملوك العبيد فى دانية ٦- بنوالسميدع فى المريـــة

٧- بنو مجاهد وبنوغانية في مايوركة

جـ - الادريسيون والاغالبة فى شمال افريقيا :-

١- الادريسيون (١٧٢-٣١٤ هجرية) ٢- بربر مكناسة فى سجلماسه

٣- برير زناتة فى مغرواة ٤- الاغالبة (١٨٤-٢٩٦ هجرية)

٥- الزيريـــون

د - المرابطون فى شمال افريقيا واسبانيا (٤٤٨-٥٤١ هجرية)

هـ - سلالات اسبانية ضئيلة فى فترة ما بعد المرابطين (٥٣٨-٥٥٥ هجرية)

١- طوائف المرابطـــين ٢- ملوك قرطبـــة

٣- ملوك فلنسية

و - الموحدون فى شمال افريقيا واسبانيا (٥٢٤-٦٦٧ هجرية)

ز - اللاجقون للموحدين فى اسبانيا .

١ـ الناصريون فى غرناطة . (٦٢٩ ـ ٨٩٧ هجرية) .

ح ـ اللاحقون للموحدين فى شمال افريقيا .

١- الحفصيون في تونس (٦٢٧ - ٩٨٢ هجرية) ٢- الزيانيون في تلمسان (٦٣٣-٩٦٤هجرية)

٣- المارينيون في مراكش (٥٩٢-٨٦٩هجرية) ٤- الوطاسيون في مراكش(٨٦٩-٩٢١هجرية)

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أ - قشتاله ب - اراجـون

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عـالـم الإسـلام

بقلم

ميشـيل ميتشـينر

العملات الشرقية وقيماتها

عالم الإسلام

بقلم

ميشيل ميتشينر